"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers, warmer to-day; showers, cooler Sunday; south winds.

VOL. LVIII...NO. 18,851. * * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1909.—SIXTEEN PAGES and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark / Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

HEARST DEFINES HIS CAMPAIGN POSITION

Fusion Must Accept His League's Principles or the League Will Stay Out.

DOUBTS PARTY GOOD FAITH

And Believes In Co-operation, Not Compromise—As to Gaynor, He Must Show Where He Stands.

Despite its unlucky fusion experiences in two campaigns the Hearst Independence League may again make a venture in that direction this year. This became clear after a meeting of the league's County Committee last night, at which William R. Hearst himself appeared and made a speech, in which he expressed his views as to the attitude the league should take in the Mayoralty contest.

Mr. Hearst's views are briefly that the Independence League should not enter into a fusion agreement even to defeat Tammany Hall in the coming campaign, unless fusion can be effected without the sacrifice of any Independence League principles.

The league will not enter any fusion pact which does not result in an unequivocal platform declaration for subways built and controlled by the city, and against subways constructed by private capital. The league will insist that the candidates for offices entitling them to a seat in the Board of Estimate must be pledged in accordance with this. It was said, however, that if so much could be gained from the other fusion organizations, the league might yield a point or two in other directions.

It was Mr. Hearst's first appearance among his followers in many months. He has only recently returned from Europe, and the meeting room at Arlington Hall, in St. Mark's Place, near Third Avenue, was decorated with flags and campaign lithographs of Mr. Hearst and his political satellite, Clarence J. Shearn. On the speakers' desk was a floral horseshoe bearing the legend: "Welcome to our leader."

Hailed as "Next Mayor."

Mr. Hearst was late in appearing. He was greeted with enthusiasm that bordered on the boisterous. He was introduced at once by Charles H. Gehring, Chairman of the Independence League County Committee, who presided. As he arose one enthusiastic committee member roared: "You're the next Mayor all right, all right." Mr. Hearst smiled deprecatingly and began to speak at once.

He started by saying that his speech really was intended as a reply to several questions submitted to him by newspaper men on his return from Europe.

"I have been asked some questions by the press," said Mr. Hearst. "I want to answer them in conformity with your opinions. I have my own views, but these I will express or suppress, just as you say."

"Good boy!" shouted a man near the door.

"My idea of party loyalty," said Mr. Hearst, "is to abide by the well-considered views of the majority. When I was a Democrat, I supported Democratic principles and candidates in a manner that none could question. And when the principles of the Democratic Party changed faster than I could change mine, I became a member of the Independence League."

The first of the questions which Mr. Hearst elected to answer was whether the Independence League would put its own city and county ticket in the field this year.

"I am a member in good standing," said Mr. Hearst, "but I cannot speak for the league. I believe there is as good reason for the Independence League to put its own ticket in the field as for the Republican Party or the Democratic Party to do so. We have better candidates, better principles, and a bigger following. We may be poorer when it comes to money, but that did not affect our plurality in 1905."

There was mighty cheering at this.

"The Republican Party," said Mr. Hearst, when the hall was quiet, "was elected on a platform declaring for a reduced tariff. Since election the tariff has been increased. The Democratic platform was even stronger in its declaration for tariff revision downward, but some Democrats in office forgot those declarations or deliberately betrayed their trust. The oily hands of Senator Aldrich and Senator Bailey met in a bi-partisan and fraternal grasp, and then together greasid the ways for a tariff bill to despoil the people. Which of the two traitor parties are we to support? I leave it to you."

Fusion on League Lines Only.

The second question was whether the League would join fusion against Tammany Hall. At a recent meeting of its County Committee, a majority of the members spoke strongly in favor of going it alone. Mr. Hearst was rather cautious in his answer. As he read the question submitted to him the audience roared its "No" in reply. Mr. Hearst said:

"Lincoln, in his day, said he favored fusion on the principles of the Republican Party. That was when the Republican Party had some principles left. Now, in my opinion, there should be no objection to fusion, but only on Independence League principles. I would advocate generous co-operation with all who believe as we do and active opposition to all who don't. I stand for co-operation, but not for compromise.

"We are not fighting the name of Tammany. We are fighting Tammany corruption. We don't know that a local Republican machine would be less corrupt than the local Democratic machine. We don't know that the Republican Party locally will be any less dishonest than it is in the State and Nation. If we fuse at all, it must be on Independence League principles and with satisfactory assurances from the other parties to the agreement that the pledges we insist upon shall be faithfully carried out."

"Do you believe that with strong fusion combination Tammany Hall can be defeated?" was the next question.

"I believe Tammany Hall will be defeated whether we have fusion or not," said Mr. Hearst. "To doubt the defeat of Tammany would be to doubt the integrity of the voters of New York City. Tammany Hall stands before the community a convicted criminal. I certainly don't believe the people will restore to power a convicted criminal to steal more boldly under the apparent sanction of public approval."

Kind of Mayor Hearst Wants.

"What sort of man do you think the next Mayor of New York City should be?' was Question No. 4.

"Hearst! Hearst!" roared the faithful leaguers. Mr. Hearst shook his head

Continued on Page 2.

NEW SEASHORE TIME TABLE, SEPT. 7. Changes will be made in train service between New York and Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant via Pennsylvania Railroad September 7. Agents should have new time table on September 5.—Adv.

HOLD GIRL AS MAIL THIEF.

She Says She Has Wealthy Relatives in New York—Man Arrested, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Emily Snyer, a girl of 20, who says she belongs to a wealthy New York family, was arrested by Post Office Inspectors as a member of a gang which has been robbing the mail boxes of fashionable Chicago apartment houses. She was arrested with Allan Posner, who asserts relationship with a New York merchant. The police and Post Office officials are searching for the other member or members of the gang.

The girl said her real name was Emily Maddock, and that her sister was the wife of a New York Stock Exchange member. The man said he was a cousin of a merchant in Worth Street, New York, and had been employed by him.

The two are charged with stealing letters from mail boxes in apartment houses of north and south side residence districts. The Post Office officials say they have evidence that checks were taken from the stolen letters and used by Posner, who said he was willing to take all the blame if they would release the girl.

"I got acquainted with these men in New York," said the girl. "Allan has stuck by me, and I am going to stand by him. I am not afraid to do it, and I will not call upon my people to help."

In spite of her assertions, the girl sent a telegram to the address of her alleged sister in New York, saying she was in trouble and asking for $200. The telegram was signed Emily Snyder, but no answer came yesterday.

"I am willing to take all of the blame if they will let the girl go," said Posner. "She had nothing to do with the affair. She did not take any of the letters. I came to Chicago because I was in trouble in New York. I made $20 a week, but I was in the hands of the loan sharks, and they took all of my salary, and it was cheaper to loaf than to work. I suppose that is how I got in bad."

BALLINGER AFTER "SNAKES."

Secretary of Interior Back in Washington to Take Up Charges.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—"Incidentally," said Secretary Ballinger at the close of the first day after his hurried trip from the Pacific Coast, "incidentally, I intend to kill some snakes."

The remark was made in response to questions relative to the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy regarding waterpower plants, the Cunningham Alaskan coal entries, and other conservation matters. Mr. Ballinger refused to explain the purport of his remark, and declined to further discuss the matters in controversy between his department and the Forestry Bureau.

"Manifestly," he said, "it would be improper for me to talk on this subject. The heads of the various divisions of the department which are involved in this controversy have all prepared their reports, and I expect to submit the whole question to the President at an early day. I could not, therefore, properly go into the subject at this time further than to say that my previous knowledge of the situation, together with the information I have derived to-day from the perusal of the reports from Messrs. Pierce, Dennett, and Schwartz, justifies the statement that this department has nothing to fear from the closest scrutiny of the conduct of its officials."

To-morrow or Monday Mr. Ballinger hopes to make public a statement of the situation from his viewpoint, and shortly after that he will proceed to Beverly.

WILL OF A. J. CAMMEYER.

Bulk of Shoe Merchant's Large Estate Left to His Widow.

The will of Alfred J. Cammeyer, the shoe merchant, which is dated March 17, 1903, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. The value of the estate was given in the petition as being over $20,000. After disposing of about $125,000 in specific bequests, the rest of the estate—which is said to be very large—is left to his widow, Mrs. Mattie Cammeyer.

After directing that his business be liquidated, as he was sure his widow would not wish to be burdened with the responsibility of continuing it, Mr. Cammeyer leaves to Louis M. Hart, "my firend and trusted employe," $25,000 outright; the good-will of the business, and the right to the name "Cammeyer" in connection with it, as well as all the trade marks of the firm. The testator also expressed the wish that Mr. Hart would continue the business under the name of Cammeyer.

Other employes to be remembered were Frederick McFarlane, who gets $5,000, and John Doran, to the extent of $1,000. To some twenty nephews and nieces Mr. Cammeyer left $3,500 each, but should any of them contest the will, his or her legacy becomes void. A trust fund of $10,000 is to be created in favor of Charles Van Buren of Shontsville, N. Y., who is to receive the income from it for life. At his death the principal reverts to the testator's widow.

Mrs. Cammeyer also gets all of her husband's carriages, horses, and contents of his city home and of his farm at Long Hill, Morris County, N. J. The whole of the residuary estate is also left to Mrs. Cammeyer. She and Louis M. Hatr are named as executors. By a codicil a bequest of $10,000 to his wife's sister, Minnie Hay, is revoked, on the ground that she has since married and was beyond the pale of want.

LONE BANDIT IS ACTIVE.

Another Robbery Puts Police on Trail of Man Who Held Up Train.

LEWISTOWN, Penn., Sept. 3.—A lone highwayman, believed to be the man who robbed a Pennsylvania Railroad train near here several nights ago, held up a prominent citizen and his family late this afternoon on a road not far from the place where the train robbery was committed, and it is believed that the capture of the bandit is a matter of but a few hours. To-day's hold-up occurred on the same mountain range as the train robbery, and to-night more than half a hundred detectives have the mountain surrounded. All roads are under guard, and the search for the bandit will be resumed at daybreak.

The man held up to-day was Robert L. Little, and it occurred while he was driving with his wife and child. Besides taking $10 and a watch the robber took Mr. Little's hat. The hat worn by the man who robbed the train is in the possession of detectives, and the fact that the highwayman who committed to-day's robbery wore no hat convinces the detectives that one man did both jobs.

View Hudson-Fulton water pageants from DAY LINE Steamers. Send for schedule.—Adv.

BAGGAGE INSPECTION RIGID TO THE LIMIT

Overcoat Pockets and Women's Handbags Share in the Close Scrutiny.

EVERYBODY TREATED ALIKE

Justice Dugro and Vernon H. Brown Searched—Bitter Complaints to Steamship Officials.

The Customs Inspectors and watchmen are carrying inspection of the baggage and clothing of home-coming Americans to engths which have brought a shower of indignant complaints to the agents of the Atlantic steamship companies. Not only do passengers have to undergo a rigid examination of their baggage, down to the minutest article, on the pier before the Inspector affixes his stamp to each piece, but at the pier entrance the customs watchmen examine their overcoats, wraps, and in many instances the clothing they are wearing before they are allowed to depart.

Each piece of baggage now has to be passed out at the gate by the Inspector who examined it on the pier, and this causes serious delay. On Thursday night when the passengers were landed from the Lusitania there was at one time a line of hand trucks piled with baggage extending 400 feet from the outer gate. The same delay occurred yesterday on the arrival of the Provence and last night in Hoboken when the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria arrived.

A special examination was made by the watchmen last night of the small handbags carried by women passengers. These were opened again at the gate and examined thoroughly. In some cases even the small purses they contained were taken out and their contents looked over.

Especial efforts were made to demonstrate the effectiveness and energy of the customs staff on the arrival of the Lusitania on Thursday night. She made a record trip, and there was a full-dress parade of inspectors and superior officials zealously prepared to see that no undeclared dutiable article got in free. Harrison Osborn, legal adviser to the Collector of the Port, was present, with his sissistant in the Law Department, E. C. Barnes, and Special Agent C. C. Wall. They stood by the gate and saw the passengers searched by the watchmen and witnessed the block caused by the stoppage of the hand trucks as the passage to the exit was blocked.

A well-known New York woman who was wearing some handsome diamonds was stopped at the gate by the watchman, although all her baggage had been passed and labeled. She informed him that all her diamonds, valued at $10,000, had been registered in the law department at the Custom House before she sailed for Europe and produced her registry receipt. The watchman opened her reticule and found in it a small diamond cross. He asked her why she did not wear it with her other jewelry. The woman replied that there was a stone out of the cross. After an official of the law department had signified that it was alright, she was allowed to pass out.

Several of the passengers from the Lusitania went to Capt. E. J. Roberts, Marine Superintendent of the Cunard Line, and complained of the delay to which they were being subjected, and declared that the examination had become a personal indignity. Capt. Roberts told them he was powerless in the matter. Other passengers said that if they were to have their pockets searched, they would prefer to have it done on the pier, when their baggage was examined, thus saving the second ordeal at the gate.

The watchmen were no respectors of persons. Among those held up and searched at the pier gate was Vernon H. Brown, who has just retired after holding the post of general agent for the Cunard Line in this country for thirty years.

The same procedure was carried out yesterday afternoon on the arrival of the French liner Provence. One of the most surprised passengers was Supreme Court Justice Dugro, who was stopped and searched as he was leaving the pier with his wife. A bystander remarked to Mr. Wall, the Collector's special agent, that the man being searched was Justice Dugro.

"Well," said Mr. Wall, "he's no more than any other American citizen."

Mrs. C. Polifeme, who arrived on the Provence with her husband, a costumer of 8 East Forty-eighth Street, had $300 worth of dress materials in the bottom of her trunk which she had not declared. The goods were confiscated. Collector Loeb will decide to-day whether she shall be arrested or allowed to go free with the loss of the goods.

Passengers also complained to the steamship officials that they had been annoyed by an elderly man who acted as if he were shortsighted and walked about the pier with a stick. He persistently bumped against passengers and felt their pockets while they were having their baggage examined. He asked one man, Richard Monseran, a civil engineer sent by the Minister of Public Works in Paris to inspect the docks in the United States and Canada, what he had in his hip pocket. Mr. Monseran replied:

"My gun. I carry it for protection on my travels."

He pulled out a revolver and the disguised customs official moved on.

When E. C. Barnes was asked yesterday if he thought the complaints of passengers who left the Atlantic liners were justified, he replied that he had not stopped long enough on the piers to form an opinion. When Collector Loeb was asked if he had given instructions to the watchmen to search passengers as they left the piers, he replied that he had received no complaints.

Although there was a rigid scrutiny of handbags and overcoats carried on the arms of the 1,050 cabin passengers who arrived last night by the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, from Hamburg, it was noticed that the customs watchmen mostly refrained from putting their hands on the passengers. One woman, however, had to go to Deputy Surveyor Rascowitz for a permit to take out her small bag containing her night clothes. She explained that she intended to sleep at a New York hotel before starting for Chicago. He courteously sent an Inspector to examine the bag and to see her through the gate.

A banker who witnessed the rigid search made by the Inspectors and watchmen remarked that the duties collected on passenger baggage had never amounted to much more than $700,000 a year, and he did not think Mr. Loeb would be able to bring it up to the million-dollar mark. The duties on imports amounted to something like $220,000,000 a year, he added, but freight did not seem to be examined so closely.

In order to make sure of obtaining a copy of to-morrow's Times, notable features of which are advertised elsewhere, place your order with your newsdealer early to-day.

INVENTOR ATTACKED ON BROADWAY CAR

W. H. Sauvage Knocked Unconscious by Pyne, Who Objected to Position of His Feet.

ASSAILANT IS ARRESTED

Women in Panic—Scream as Inventor Falls to the Floor of the Car—Charge of Assault Made.

William H. Sauvage, an inventor of railroad appliances and a Director in the Sauvage Safety Brake Company of 20 Broad Street, was attacked, according to his story to the police, on a southbound Broadway surface car last night by Walter F. Pyne of 265 West Eighty-eighth Street.

Sauvage was on his way downtown to meet Tody Hamilton, the noted circus manager. The alleged assault took place just as the car reached Seventy-fifth Street.

Pyne, according to Sauvage's story, boarded the car several blocks north of Seventy-fifth Street. Sauvage, says Pyne, objected to the position of his feet. Sauvage moved his feet, but alleges that this did not please young Pyne, and he asserts that Pyne abused him, and finally, without any warning, struck him a violent blow in the face.

Sauvage fell to the floor of the car unconscious, and a number of women seeing the blood flow from a cut on the inventor's face began to scream. The car was stopped and Traffic Policeman Hartridge of Traffic Station C, who boarded it, found the passengers in a panic. He arrested Pyne on the charge of assault, and as soon as Sauvage had regained consciousness he went to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station with the policeman and his prisoner.

There Sauvage declared that Pyne struck him with his closed fist and cut him with a large diamond ring which he wore.

In the station house the difference in size between the men was very noticeable. Sauvage is a man of small stature and rather slight build, while Pyne, charged with the assault, is tall and built like an athlete.

In the station house Sauvage repeated the conversation, or rather series of exclamations which he says passed between himself and young Pyne in the car. He said that Pyne on entering the car shouted to him to take his feet off the seat, and he said that he immediately changed his position in order to give the young man more room, and then suggested to him that a more polite method on his, Pyne's part, would have been eccepta-ble.

The retort angered Pyne, Sauvage said, and he declared that the attack followed.

In the station house Dr. Gramsch of Flower Hospital, who had been summoned, treated Sauvage and dressed the cut under his right eye. Tody Hamilton, who learned of the alleged attack, hurried to the station house. He had been expecting Sauvage to dine with him at the Herald Square Hotel. After Sauvage had made his statements to the police and had been treated by the surgeon he left the station house in company with Hamilton.

Policeman Hartridge learned, he reported, that Pyne's moth was Mrs. Catharine Yne, and that she was interested in a restaurant at 67 West Twenty-seventh Street.

Soon after Pyne was locked up, he sent a message to his mother at the West Eighty-eighth Street address, presumably in hopes of getting bail, but the message was not delivered, as she was not at the house. Later, he made other efforts to reach his mother. He is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Mrs. Pyne, mother of young Pyne, knew nothing of her son's arrest last night. A younger brother of Walter was seen at the Pyne home, in West Eighty-eighth Street, late at night, and was surprised to learn that his brother was under arrest. He hastened to the station, and, after sending a note to his brother, tried to find a lawyer and a bondsman over the telephone. The prisoner will be arragned this morning in the West Side Court.

MRS. YERKES SELLS HOME.

Transfers Chicago Residence to Secretary, for Convenience, Lawyer Says.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Mrs. Mary Adelaide Yerkes, widow of C. T. Yerkes, at one time traction king of Chicago, has transferred the Yerkes house at Michigan Avenue and Thirty-second Street to her private secretary, Miss Mary Fitzpatrick. The consideration named in the deed filed to-day in the Recorder's office was $15,000.

Clarence A. Knight, personal counsel for Mrs. Yerkes, said the transfer was merely a temporary matter for the convenience of his client and her secretary. The property has not gone permanently out of Mrs. Yerkes's hands, he said.

Yerkes bought the lot on which the house stands in 1882 from Edward C. Huling, according to the data in the Recorder's office. Five years later he erected a three-story brownstone-front house at a cost of probably more than $200,000. The residence has twenty rooms and is one of the most elaborate and costly on Michigan Avenue. For some years the house was vacant, when Yerkes moved to New York, and later to London, to carry on his traction schemes. The last time the residence was occupied by its owner was in the Spring of this year, when Mrs. Yerkes was stopping in Chicago while seeking to oust Louis S. Owsley as executor of the Yerkes estate.

All efforts to communicate with Mrs. Yerkes or her secretary at the Yerkes home, at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, last night failed. Reporters were informed that Mrs. Yerkes had nothing to say.

For Loss of Appetite—Half a teaspoon Horsford's Acid Phosphate in half a glass water after meals, restores appetite, strength, and vitality. —Adv.

LAUNCH CUT IN TWAIN 30 ABOARD SAVED

The Magnolia Rammed and Sunk Off Sheepshead Bay by the Launch Nettie.

MEN AND WOMEN ABOARD

Picked Up by the Nettie and Men In Rowboats — Capt. Heineman Says the Nettie Showed No Lights.

With thirty passengers aboard her, many of them women, the fifty-foot launch Magnolia, in charge of Capt. Frederick Heineman, was approaching its pier at the foot of East Twenty-third Street, Sheepshead Bay, at 8:30 o'clock last night, having nearly completed the run from Plum Island, between which and Sheepshead Bay it plies regularly, when out of the darkness on the port side loomed the bulk of another boat. Cries arose from the Magnolia's passengers when they saw the boat so near them, and Capt. Heineman, who had seen it at the same instant, threw over his wheel, hoping to avoid a collision.

Before a passenger could grab a life preserver, however, the sharp prow of the oncoming boat rammed the Magnolia amidships, breaking the craft in two. Men and women were hurled from their feet by the shock of the collision, and before they could rise, the decks of the Magniola sank from under them, both halves of the launch fairly dropping out of sight beneath the water.

On the Sheepshead Bay shore the cries of the men and women, suddenly thrown into the water, could be heard clearly, and half a dozen rowboats put out into the bay where a moment before the lights of the Magnolio had been shining. With them went the William Schaefer, another launch-ferry, owned and commanded by Capt. William Schaefer.

The cries for help continued, and as the rescuers drew near they saw that the crew of the launch Nettie, like the others, a ferry, this one plying between the foot of Ocean Avenue, Sheepshead Bay, and Point Breeze, on the end of Manhattan Beach, were striving to get the capsized passengers of the Magnolia into their boat. The scar on the Nettie's bow where her paint was scratched off showed that it was she that had rammed the Magnolia.

In the darkness the struggle to rescue the men and women in the water was not an easy one. As nearly all the passengers live on Plum Island there were only one or two in the water who could not swim, and these were rescued before the strength of companions who were holding them up became exhausted. At last all of the thirty passengers of the Magnolia, together with her Captain and his crew of three men, were picked up by one or the other of the rescuing boats and brought into Sheepshead Bay.

Capt. Heineman reported immediately that the Nettie had shown no lights and that he had been unable, therefore, to see her. Capt. John Morton, commander of the Nettle, could not be found after he had landed the rescued passengers.

In addition to the passengers aboard her the Magnolia carried about $500 worth of green vegetables, the products of the Plum Island farms, which were intended for the hotels in Sheepshead Bay. These were lost.

LEAPS FROM MOVING TRAIN.

Pittsburg Lumberman Evades Asylum Authorities and Tries to Escape.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 3.—Desperate after his capture by the authorities of the home at Codville, after his escape last month, James B. Hill, Jr., aged 38, leaped from the train which was conveying him to the institution last night and received injuries which will probably prove fatal.

On the night of Aug. 6, when Hill disappeared from the asylum, an automobile was seen in the vicinity of the institution, and it is thought that his escape was accomplished through the aid of the persons in the machine.

Dr. Alvin Bulger and an attendant of the asylum traced Hill from New Cumberland, Va., to Rock Springs, Ohio, where he was located. The party immediately started for Pittsburg, and as the train was passing through a suburb Hill slipped away from his guards and the next moment crashed head first through the window.

The train was stopped and Hill was picked up unconscious with a deep gash in his head and suffering from a compound fracture of the skull. He is a member of the Edwin M. Hill Lumber Company, with a large plant in Pittsburg.

EXPECT END OF CAR STRIKE.

Men in McKees Rocks Offer to Return on Surrender Terms.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 3.—The end of the big Pressed Steel Car Company strike at McKees Rocks, during which eleven men were killed and several hundred others wounded, is regarded to-night as being in sight. After vainly seeking a conference with the officials of the company, the Executive Committee of the strikers, through the McKees Rocks Chamber of Commerce, offered to return to work on terms that amount to practically a surrender.

The company received the terms, and pursuing its policy of ignoring the strikers sent answer that the matter would be discussed with individuals as they appeared at the information bureau of the plant.

The strikers asked that all cars now in the plant unfinished be completed on the old scale of wages. They offered to continue work on contracts which the company made previous to the strike at the old scale of wages. After this is completed they ask that a new scale, based on the 1907 scale of wages, be put in force.

When the strike was called the company had orders ahead for many months. A return of the men on their own terms would again give the company absolute control, for the strikers could not again be organized. The company has its gates open for the strikers individually, and the leaders are having difficulty in holding the workmen together. The opinion prevails here that the strike is about to end.

PLAYING GOLF WITH TAFT.

Story of an 18-hole game with the President. By Joseph A. Altsheler. Exclusively in to-day's Evening World.—Adv.

MISHAP AS LINER DOCKS.

Upper Bridge of Kaiserin Auguste Victoria Smashed at End of Record Trip.

The Hamburg-American liner Kaiserin Auguste Victoria had a list to starboard when she arrived in port last night, and as she swung over against her pier the projecting end of the upper bridge collided with the iron superstructure ashore and was smashed.

The third officer of the liner, who was standing on that part of the bridge, narrowly escaped injury by jumping just in time. The vessel's stern struck the President Grant, which was lying at the other pier, but did not do any damage.

Capt. H. Ruser was congratulated on the rapid passage he had made, which enabled him to dock his ship at New York for the first time on Friday instead of Saturday, as formerly.

BOOM BAILEY FOR PRESIDENT.

10,000 Texans Shout Encouragement to Senator at Political Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 3.—United States Senator J. W. Bailey was to-day boomed for President at Bonham, Texas, when he made a political speech to 10,000 people. A banner suspended before the platform bore the inscription in large black letters: "Joe Bailey for President 1912."

The crowds cheered the Senator and shouted the words of the inscription frequently. He enjoyed the situation, but made no comment. He is to speak to-morrow at a large meeting arranged by his political friends at Hillsboro.

COUNT'S BRIDE AN ACTRESS.

Osthein Wedded a Maxim Girl in "The Merry Widow" Company.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The bride of Count Hermann Osthein, formerly heir presumptive to the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, who was married in London Thursday, was a Maxim girl in "The Merry Widow" company at Daly's Theatre.

Her name was given in the church records as Wanda Paola Lottero.

ORDERS GLASSMEN TO STRIKE.

Employes of American Window Glass Company May Walk Out To-day.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Sept. 3.—The members of the Window Glass Cutters and Flatteners' Union employed in the plant of the American Window Glass Company in this city to-night received an order from President Sinn of the National Union at Pittsburg to go on strike to-morrow morning unless the company agrees to the new scale proposed, raising wages 20 per cent.

The order affects 5,000 workmen in the company's six plants in different parts of the country. The increase asked is 12 per cent. more than the wage received by hand blowers. The machine glass blowers hold that it is possible to cut and flatten glass faster by hand than by machinery.

THREATEN TEXTILE STRIKE.

20,000 Cotton Mill Operatives May Quit Work—Wage Dispute the Cause.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 3.—A general strike of the 20,000 cotton mill operatives in this city is threatened as a result of the refusal of the manufacturers to restore a 10 per cent. cut in wages made in March, 1908.

At a meeting of the Textile Council to-night the formal reply of the mill owners was received. The delegates to the council had expected that the manufacturers would offer to advance wages 5 per cent., if not to make a complete restoration, and the letter from the mill Treasurer created considerable surprise.

TEXAS GOVERNOR ANGRY.

Refusal of President Taft to Alter Itinerary Rouses Indignation.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 3.—Gov. Campbell and Congressman Burleson last night sent this telegram to President Taft:

"We earnestly request that you change your itinerary so as to enable you to visit Austin. Your failure to do so will prove a sore disappointment."

The following answer was received by the Governor:

"Telegram of yourself and Representative Burleson received. President greatly regrets impossibility to visit Austin on coming trip. Itinerary completed and changes cannot be made now.

"FRED W. CARPENTER,
"Secretary."

Gov. Campbell to-day showed chagrin amounting to indignation over President Taft's message and indicated he thought the message curt. The Governor accepts the dispatch as final, and it is doubted if he will now meet the President at El Paso or elsewhere during President Taft's stay in the State.

CATCH ARMY DESERTER.

Rain Forced Him from Hiding Place and He Was Arrested at Home.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 3.—Private Walter Fertau of the 110th Coast Artillery Company at Fort Adams, who escaped from the prisoners' ward in the post hospital, is back at the post now. Instead of being treated for a weak heart he is in the guardhouse awaiting trial by general court-martial on charges of desertion and destroying Government property.

Last month while on guard duty Fertau informed the Sergeant of the guard that he was tired and was going home, but the talk was taken as a joke. Later, however, the soldier disappeared, and his rifle was found. He was brought back from the home of his wife in Newport, and then tried by court-martial.

He was confined to the guardhouse. He became ill and was sent to the post hospital. He managed to cut a hole through the wall and escaped.

A watch was put on Fertau's home, while he was still missing. It rained, Fertau was forced from his hiding place under a bush, hungry and wet. He joined his wife and his arrest followed.

Cholera on British Steamer.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The British tank steamer Cheyenne, Capt. McDonald, which left Rotterdam Sept. 2 for New York, in passing the Isle of Wight to-night bound for Falmouth signaled that she had two suspected cases of cholera on board.

SEEING NEW YORK STEAM YACHTS: free transportation from Seeing N. Y. auto office, Flatiron Bldg., 5th Av. side; only starting point W. 22d St., N. R., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M.; 3 hours' trip; fare, $1; the most instructive and enjoyable trip in the world. Tel. 4944 Gramercy. —Adv.

COOK DECLARES HE HAS PROOFS

Tells Correspondents at Sea That He Took Many Observations About the Pole.

STICKS TO RECORD OF COLD

Left a Brass Tube, Containing Record, at Pole—Dares the Skeptics to Go Find It.

A TRIUMPH IN COPENHAGEN

King Will Receive Explorer and Banquets Will Be Given—American Colors Are Freely Displayed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 3.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook adheres resolutely to his assertion that he discovered the north pole on April 21, 1908. To a party of Copenhagen journalists who went to the Skaw, the northernmost point of Denmark, last night for the purpose of intercepting the steamer Hans Egede, Dr. Cook declined to elaborate his tale of his adventures, hardships, and discovery. He confined himself to a repetition of the statements already given to the world.

His interrogators appear to have left him in no doubt of the fact that scientists of both hemispheres regard his account as given as unconvincing. He justified his reluctance to go into additional details on the ground of arrangements with an American newspaper syndicate.

Dr. Cook merely reiterated that he and his two Eskimo companions knew that they had finally reached the coveted goal because the location tallied in all particulars with careful astronomical observations they had carried out day and night for a fortnight immediately preceding April 21.

Dr. Cook said that he did not consider the location of the pole as important as the fact that he had discovered and traversed 30,000 square miles of new land. He stands by the statement that he encountered a temperature of minus 83 degrees centigrade. This is a degree of cold never before observed outside of a laboratory. It is equivalent to 149 degrees Fahrenheit below the freezing point, or 117 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. The greatest cold previously recorded under natural conditions was 65 degrees below zero of Fahrenheit, observed by Peary.

Does Not Care About Doubts.

Dr. Cook, when shown the published account of his journey, said that it was correct. He will not give details at present, but it is expected that he will make a speech when feted.

"You may say that I don't care what doubt is cast upon my statements," he said. "I succeeded, and that is everything. My observations were all carefully made and will stand any test."

Dr. Cook considers that his formal report will make a great impression by its statements in regard to the difficulties he and his companions had to encounter. He did not find land at the north pole, but was unable to measure the depth of the sea at this point, as he was without the requisite instruments. He had seen nothing of Peary's men.

The Hans Egede, with Dr. Cook on board, has been delayed owing to the bad weather. She did not reach Copenhagen to-night, when she was due. She passed the Skaw at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and, if all goes well, will arrive here at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning.

It is reported from the Skaw that the explorer has on board as companion de voyage Dr. Stolberg, who with two others took part in the German expedition into the arctic regions.

Copenhagen Is Expectant.

Copenhagen is in the height of expectancy over the coming arrival of Dr. Cook. A torpedo boat lies with steam up ready to dash off as soon as the Hans Egede is sighted to convey the explorer to the harbor. The official reception will take place at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. Among those who will take part in it will be the principal naval authorities and the chief civic dignitaries.

In the evening Dr. Cook is to be the guest at a great banquet in the City Hall. Here will be gathered to meet him the Minister of Commerce, the members of the Council of the Royal Geographical Society and representatives of the leading corporate bodies in the capital.

Two of the most interesting personalities at the banquet will be Mrs. and Miss Amundsen, the wife and sister of the explorer who parted with Dr. Cook at Cape York before he disappeared into the great solitude. These two ladies, who are now on their way to Elsemore, will meet Dr. Cook. They do not doubt his statement that he actually reached the pole.

King Frederick will receive Dr. Cook in audience to-morrow and decorate him with the Danish gold medal pour le mérite.

The American welcome to the explorer will be extended before the Hans

Egede reaches the harbor, from the steam yacht Feodora, belonging to W. Gould Brokaw of New York, which will carry the American Minister, Maurice Francis Egan, and the Secretary of the American Legation, Charles Richardson. The Feodora, with the legation party, steamed up the Skagerak this afternoon, hoping to be able to give Dr. Cook a welcome of rockets and Roman candles late this evening, but as the quarantine station at Elsmere signaled a gale in the region between Copenhagen and the Skaw, the Feodora will lie outside overnight and accompany the Hans Egede into the capital tomorrow morning. The American yacht is handsomely dressed with the flags of all nations.

American colors are intertwined with the Danish flags in the decorations. Many Americans are in the city, and the Danish press highly praise the American enterprise which made the expedition possible.

Cook Says He Has Full Data.

SKAGEN, Denmark, Sept. 3.—Newspaper correspondents who went on board the Hans Egede to-day from the pilot steamer off here were able to obtain a few words with Dr. Frederick A. Cook.

The explorer ascribed his success in finding the north pole to the fact that he made use of the old methods, namely, Eskimos and dogs, and that he lived like an Eskimo himself. He declared that he would be able to submit data that would prove beyond cavil that he had attained the goal. He said he was quite prepared to learn that jealous persons were at work endeavoring to cast doubt upon his work, but he stood ready to give over his figures for a test by any scientific authority.

ity.

The Hans Egede was met in the North Sea by the pilot steamer Polar Bear, aboard which was Capt. Amdrup, the well-known polar explorer, who was sent as a special representative of the Danish Government to welcome Dr. Cook. As the vessels approached each other Capt. Amdrup led the cheers for the American explorer.

To the correspondents Dr. Cook gave a hurried sketch of his expedition in which he said:

"Going northward I struck first a westerly course from Greenland and then moved northward. I arrived at the north polie April 21, 1908, as already announced, accompanied by only two Eskimos.

Observations at the Pole.

"We reached the pole at 7 o'clock in the morning. I took daily observations for a whole fortnight before arriving at the pole. Returning, we were forced to take a more westerly route, and the first ten days I took observations daily and recorded them. I was unable to measure the depth of the sea, as I had not the necessary instruments.

"The lowest temperature recorded was 83 degrees minus centigrade."

Lived Like an Eskimo.

In conclusion, Dr. Cook said: "I ascribe my success to having employed oldtime methods, namely, seasoned Eskimos and dogs, and to the fact that I lived as an Eskimo. I have ample proof that I reached the north pole in the observations I took, which afford a certain means of checking the truth of my statements.

"Although I am proud of my achievement in planting the American flag on the north pole, I look with much greater pride to the fact that I traveled around more than 30,000 square miles of hitherto unknown ground, and opened up an entirely fresh field for exploration."

The severe gale blowing cut short attempts to obtain a longer interview with Dr. Cook.

Dr. Cook told the correspondents that he had seen nothing of the expedition of Commander Peary.

He said there was no land at the pole, only water, the depth of which he could not gauge.

Cook in Merry Spirits.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A special dispatch received here from Skagen says:

As the steamer Hans Egede steamed by I caught through my glasses a vision of a small man in a dark suit and peaked cap shading his eyes with his hands, as if straining to see the welcome civilization after years in icy exile. It was Dr. Cook, the explorer, whose name is on every tongue. He was chatting with the Captain on the bridge, now smiling, now waving his hand. I was allowed to board the Hans Egede.

Somebody gave Dr. Cook a bouquet. Tears dimmed his eyes as he buried his face in their fragrance. "It's years since I have seen flowers," said the explorer with a quiver of emotion in his voice.

I followed him into the cabin. His face was tanned from exposure. He looked the picture of splendid health. Only when he smiled one noticed the loss of two teeth.

"A fight with a polar bear did that," he said.

"You can tell the world," the explorer continued, "that I am in better condition than at any time, and look forward with an appetite to the festivities that are promised me. My dinner has been poor these last few years, and I shall have to make up for it."

"Bully for Frederick," He Said.

Dr. Cook then briefly described his journey. Regarding his discovery he said:

"Then came April 21. That was the great day. We looked for the sun. As soon as we got it I made careful observations. Great joy came over us. We were only sixteen miles from the desired spot. I said to myself: 'Bully for Frederick.' Then we went on.

"The last stretch was the easiest I ever made in my life, although I had still to make two observations, and the ice was very broken. But my spirits were high, and I shouted like a boy. The Eskimos looked at one another, surprised at my gaiety. They did not share my joy. I felt that I ought to be there.

"I made my last observation and found that I was standing on the pole. My feelings? Well, I was too tired really to feel any sensation. I planted the Stars and Stripes in the ice field and my heart grew warm when I saw it wave in the wind."

"How does the north pole look?" was asked.

"Well," said Dr. Cook, smiling, "It amounts to the size of a twenty-five-cent piece. There is nothing to see but ice, ice, ice; no water, only ice. There were more holes here than at the 87th degree, which shows there is more movement and drift here, but this and other observations I made afterward when I got more settled. I stopped two days at the pole, and I assure you it wasn't easy to say good-bye to the spot.

"As I was sitting at the pole I could not help smiling at the people who, on my return, would call the whole expedition a humbug. I was sure the people would say that I had bought my two witnesses and that my note book with my daily observations had been manufactured on board this ship.

"The only thing I can put up against this is what the York Eskimos have told Knud Rasmussen. Let the skeptics who disbelieve my story go to the north pole. There they will find a small brass tube which I buried under the flag. That tube contains a short statement about my trip. I couldn't leave my visiting card, because I didn't happen to have one with me.

"Perhaps," the explorer added dryly, "I should have stayed there longer had it not begun to freeze us in our idleness. The Eskimos were uneasy and the dogs howled fearfully. On April 23, therefore, I again turned my nose southward, which was much easier, as you cannot turn your nose in any other direction when you stand at the pole."

Troubles on His Return.

Describing the return journey, Dr. Cook said:

"Fortune now smiled. We did twenty miles per day until we reached the ominous eighty-seventh degree. Then I felt the ice moving eastward, carrying us with it. A terrible fog swept around us and kept us for three weeks, unable to make an observation. During those three weeks we got no further than the eighty-fourth degree. Then began a heavy walk toward Heibergsland and another three weeks of fog. When that cleared I saw we had drifted southwest to Ringnesland, where we found open water and tower high screw ice, which stopped our way eastward.

"We now began to suffer hunger. Our provisions were becoming exhausted, and we were unable to find depots. We entered Ringnesland, and on June 20 found the first animals on our return—bear and seal. We shot a bear."

"And now our goal was the whalers at Lancaster Sound. We followed the drift ice to the south eight miles a day, but were stopped by pack ice in Wellington Channel, which was impassable either by boat or sledge. Here was lots of game, but we did not dare shoot it. We had only taken a hundred bullets to the pole, and now only fifteen were left.

Dogs Run Away With Wolves.

"We went into Jones Sound after walrus and bears and found open calm water. We met polar wolves, with which some of our dogs made friends and ran away.

"Now we spent day and night in an open boat ten miles from shore. This lasted for two months, while storms often raged over our heads. At last we got ashore again, but we had no fuel, and were obliged to eat uncooked food. Next day we found fuel, and what a feast we had! But we suffered much hunger during this period. One night a bear came and stole our food. We had many fights with musk oxen, which attacked us. Our best weapon against them was the lasso."

The correspondent's story quotes Dr. Cook as saying in conclusion:

"Say that the day we reached our provision stores at Etah was a greater day than April 21. I long to get back to civilization, to move among my fellow-men; I long to press my wife to my heart. I am the happiest man living. Tell the whole world I think God I am back."

MRS. COOK AT PORTLAND.

Dreads Publicity in New York and Delays Her Coming.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 3.—Mrs. Frederick A. Cook, wife of the arctic explorer, arrived in this city from South Harpswell to-day, and was driven to the residence of Mrs. Austin D. Sullivan, her friend and companion of the last three days. She was accompanied by her two daughters.

When approached at the station by reporters, she said: "Please don't talk to me." Her wishes were respected and the party quickly departed. Mrs. Cook has purchased tickets for New York, but she will remain with Mrs. Sullivan for three or four days, and possibly a week. It is known that she has a dread of the ordeal of returning to New York and facing the publicity resulting from her husband's achievements.

"Mrs. Cook is resting quietly here after the excitement of the last two days," said Mrs. Sullivan to-night. "Her visit is indefinite. She may leave in a day or two or not for a week. She will not return to South Harpswell, but her next move will be to New York."

DR. COOK HAT FOR WOMEN.

Chief of Milliners at Chicago Invents High Headgear.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—The newest fashion in women's hats has been named the "Dr. Cook." It is suggestive of the polar region. It seems as high as the cartoon of the pole, although in reality it is only two feet tall.

It is constructed of brown fur, fuzzy and expensive. It is just such a hat as the explorer might have worn, and it looks massive and solid enough to furnish a good soup in case of arctic emergencies. A snowlike spray or aigrette sets high up in the left side.

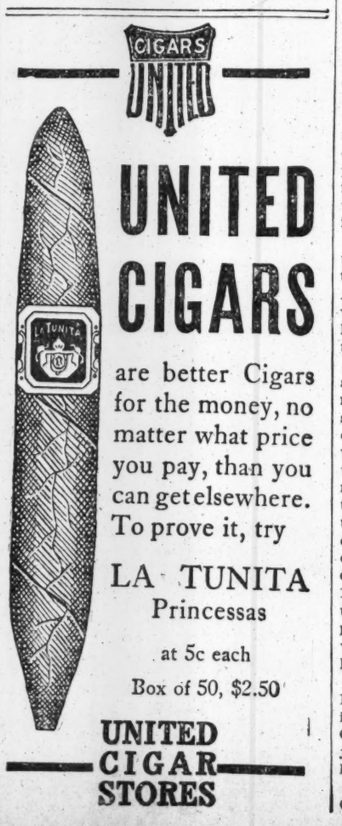
The President of the National Association of Retail Milliners, in session here, is the designer of the "Dr. Cook" hat.

COOK COCKTAIL ARRIVES.

An Arctic Concoction Which Is Declared to be Real Nectar.

The Cook cocktail, with a distinctly polar flavor, has arrived, and those who sipped the new drink yesterday declared it an arctic nectar of real delight. Here are the details of the concoction as made in Broadway and other resorts:

Juice of one lemon, a pony of gin, a tablespoon of Maraschino, white of one egg; mix in a Fifth Avenue tumbler, and fill with ice. Two of these are declared to be a sufficiency for any normal person, but any beyond three are guaranteed to start the person who drinks them on a hunt for the north pole at once.



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UNITED CIGAR STORES

POLE STORY SCORNED BY ADMIRAL NARES

British Explorer Intimates That Dr. Cook's Narrative Is a Result of Imagination.

SPEED SEEMS IMPOSSIBLE

Does Not Believe Great Stretches of Smooth Ice Were Found—Criticises Use of Peary Eskimos.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Admiral Sir George S. Nares, who, though it has been more than thirty years since he commanded the expedition which won for him the Founders' Medal of the Royal Geographical Society, has kept thoroughly acquainted with later polar exploration, said to-day in a special interview accorded to The Daily Mail correspondent:

"There are a great many things which require explanation in the story of the discovery of the north pole told by Dr. Cook. As the story stands, it tells us nothing except that he went on to the ice. He may, as Admiral Melville has suggested, have turned back at once and imagined the rest of the journey. Such a thing has been done before in arctic exploration. When we went up we proved that many statements made by a previous explorer were untrue.

"There is so much that Dr. Cook might have told us and has not. Beyond a certain point there is nothing in his message which might not have been cooked up.

"He should certainly have given the world more details about the ice at the pole, its surface and character.

Question of Explorer's Health.

"He says nothing about his health. Are we to assume that he was in perfect health all the time? If he was not he could not have made the journey in the time he gives. If he was, he had exceptional luck, especially in view of the temperatures he encountered. Poor Peary lost toes by frost, you will remember.

"The rate at which Dr. Cook says he traveled is the weakest point in the story. He went north at a marvelous speed, beating his own time coming back. He tells us that his speed was due to the fact that he found the ice fields beyond the eighty-sixth parallel more extensive, that the crevasses were fewer, and that little or no crushed ice was thrown up as barriers. For two days he traveled over ice which resembled a glacier surface, in other words, smooth ice. I cannot understand that. He was traveling over moving ice, with no indication of land and no perceptible elevation. How could the ice be smooth? If there was land under it, as he seems to suggest in one place, the effect would be to increase the speed of the current and make the ice more difficult to traverse."

Moving Ice Never Smooth.

"Is moving ice ever smooth enough to travel over quickly?" Sir George was asked.

"No, never," he replied with emphasis. "It always crushes when hummocked up and is difficult to cross. Admiral Nares severely criticised Dr. Cook for taking Commander Peary's Eskimos.

"He had no business to take them," said the Admiral. "Peary has been keeping these Eskimos there for years to help in his advance to the pole. He has been feeding them and teaching them European ideas. Dr. Cook took the best hunters and dogs he could get from Peary's Eskimos and made this dash northward, apparently without saying a word to Peary and without attempting to explain on his return. Why did he come across to Annostok and down to Upernavik without going to Etah, where Peary was?"

FEARS IT IS AN ILLUSION.

Keeley, Who Was in Arctic with Cook, Believes He Is Mistaken.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—That Dr. Cook's reported discovery of the north pole may be a mental illusion on the part of the explorer, superinduced by the monotony of a two years' sojourn in the polar regions, was the belief expressed to-day by Dr. Robert M. Keeley of this city, who accompanied Peary on his North Greenland expedition of 1891-92, and thus became intimately acquainted with Dr. Cook, who was a member of the party.

"Those who have never seen the immensity of the arctic zone, the jagged, crumpled appearance of the frozen surface," said Dr. Keeley, "can hardly imagine what a dangerous and almost superhuman accomplishment it is to penetrate those frigid regions. Dr. Cook was bent on reaching the pole. His mind was occupied with but the one thought. Apart from any civilized being he lived for months. From what I know of the Peary expedition and the conditions near the pole, I can only conclude that Dr. Cook is making a sincere statement, but the veracity of it is a question of mental illusion.

"I do not believe that it is impossible to reach the pole, but it seems improbable that one man can accomplish the feat. As for the Eskimos, their testimony is valueless. They haven't even a written language. They do not even know what the north pole means.

"But there is one thing which will shed a great deal of light on what must be a mooted question until confirmation from some other source besides Dr. Cook is received, and that is the log which Peary will bring back. Peary and Cook were within 200 miles of each other, and if, as reported, Dr. Cook made daily observations, a comparison of the conditions of the ice or weather would mean a great deal, for it is unreasonable to believe that climatic conditions there are radically different within so small a distance as 100 or 200 miles. If Peary reports an unusual condition of the ice alone it will partly confirm Dr. Cook's statement, for with nothing short of that could the pole have been reached.

"Traveling 100 miles in seven days, as Dr. Cook's story would indicate, seems impossible. I confidently believe that Dr. Cook was affected by the strain of his journey, and has come to believe that he has really reached the pole."

Dr. Keeley is a member of the Arctic Club of New York, and has written a book on the polar regions. He returned but last week from Europe, where he witnessed the aviators' feats of the past year. He is greatly impressed with the future value of the airship in determining the location of the north pole.

Sporting Matter, Says Woodward.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Dr. R. S. Woodward, President of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, thinks the chief interest attaching to the discovery of the north pole by Dr. Cook is of the sporting sort.

"The impossibility of turning Dr. Cook's discovery to practical uses," said Dr. Woodward, "is to my mind the one great drawback to the entire matter, not underestimating, of course, the great thing he has accomplished.

"Dr. Cook at best may have found a few different specimens of polar birds or animals. Granting that he found land there, it is ice-covered and no practical experiments can be made in this direction.

"I trust that he made a number of magnetic investigations. This would be of interest to science. The solution also of the question as to what the north pole really consists of is another thing of value, but we will always be confronted with the fact that no matter what it may be it cannot well be utilized because of its inaccessibility and the extreme climate.

"The discovery of the pole will set at rest the many wild guesses that have always been extant as to its nature. A hundred different ideas have been advanced, many of them through ignorance. I have heard that it was everything from a hole twenty-nine miles deep to a mountain. Science, however, has taken little stock in these stories. The general impression among the men of research has been that the pole consisted either of ice covered, so what's the difference."

or land. If land it would naturally be ice

AMERICANS TO HONOR COOK.

Explorers Club Plans a Dinner—Geographic Society to Give a Medal.

Directors of the Explorers Club met yesterday afternon in their rooms at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street to plan a signal honor to Dr. Frederick A. Cook, who is a member of the club. Their decision was to invite him to attend as guest the dinner of the club, which is set for Sept. 30, and to that end two cablegrams were sent. The first was adopted instantly the meeting was called to order. It said:

The Explorers Club heartily congratulates you on your splendid achievement.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The second, that of invitation, read:

Will you be guest of honor at our club dinner on Sept. 30?

This was signed by Henry C. Walsh, the Secretary, and both were sent by him to Dr. Cook in care of the American Legation, Copenhagen. Dr. Walsh said after the meeting that, though the dinner to be given in conjunction with the Hudson-Fulton celebration had not been decided upon for the purpose of honoring Dr. Cook, it was unanimously felt that, because of the great number of distinguished men who will then be in the city, no better opportunity could possibly be found. Invitations will be sent all over the world asking the attendance of the explorers and scientists of all nations, particularly those who have pushed into the arctic circle. Before the meeting ended this motion was passed:

The Secretary of Dinner Committee is instructed to issue an invitation to all the members of the Arctic Club of America to attend the dinner of Sept. 30.

The original plan was that the Explorers Club and the Arctic Club of America, to both of which Dr. Cook belongs, were to give a joint dinner in his honor, but it was apparently given over. The Arctic Club has as yet taken no action, and its schemes for some sort of a celebration on the explorer's return are still under consideration.

The members of the Board of Directors of the Explorers Club to attend the meeting included Prof. H. Saville, Anthony Fiala, the arctic explorer; Caspar Whitney, F. S. Dallenbaugh, Walter G. Clark, Henry C. Walsh, and Stansbury Hagar, and none of them seemed longer to doubt the truth of the reported discovery of the north pole. Commander Peary, who is still in the arctic circle, is president of the organization.

On the dinner committee are: George G. Hagar, C. H. Townsend, Frank M. Chapman, Archer M. Huntington, Marshall H. Saville, George G. Heye, Lewis M. Ogden, Henry B. Kane, H. H. Knox, John Hays Hammond, and Gen. A. W. Greeley.

Acting Mayor McGowan declared yesterday that he believed steps should be taken at once to tender an enthusiastic reception to Dr. Cook when he arrives in the city. He said he would not personally take the matter up, in view of the early return to the city of Mayor McClellan, but expressed himself as confident that the Mayor would interest himself in the proposition at once.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Plans were formulated to-day to secure the attendance at the National banquet of the National Geographic Society in this city next December of the two famous explorers of the polar regions, Dr. Cook and Lieut. Shackleton.

The society proposes to present to Dr. Cook, who is believed to have discovered the north pole, and to Lieut. Shackleton, who led an expedition into the antarctic, handsome medals in commemoration of their achievements.

Prof. Willis L. Moore, President of the society, said it was the purpose to have President Taft, if possible, present the medals, and to make the banquet the most notable event in the history of the geographic society.

Playing North Pole, Boy Falls 40 Feet.

While playing "North Pole" by climbing tall oak trees at Walton Avenue and 174th Street, the Bronx, with a number of other small boys yesterday afternoon 11-year-old Henry Schoher, who lives with his parents in East 174th Street near Eden Avenue, ventured too far out on one of the limbs and it broke, throwing him to the ground, a distance of forty feet. Both of the boy's arms were broken above the elbows. He was taken to the Fordham Hospital, where it was thought at first that he had also suffered serious internal injuries.

$250,000 Offer to Explorer.

Frederic Thompson, the theatrical manager, sent to Dr. Cook this cablegram last night:

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, Copenhagen, Denmark:

Will offer $250,000 for 250 lectures.

FREDERIC THOMPSON.

Mr. Thompson's press representative said that the idea was that the lectures should be given this Winter and that the rate of payment should be $1,000 a lecture.

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FACTS ABOUT ARCTIC MAY NOW BE FOUND

Cyrus C. Adams Says Mad Rush for Pole Will Give Way to Real Exploration.

SCIENCE WOULD BE HELPED

Dr. Berkey Hopes for Evidences of a Warmer Climate Long Ago—Currents Also Important.

That there was real value to science in Dr. Frederick A. Cook's dash for the north pole was declared yesterday by scientific men. The reported discovery of the pole was still the most widely discussed topic in the city, but the trend of speculation took a new line—no longer whether the report was true or not, but what good the discovery would do to mankind.

Cyrus C. Adams, editor of the Geographical Societies' Bulletin, said:

"The really great value in the discovery, if it is one, is that it will divert people from sentimental exploration of the arctic to practical exploration there. It will put the pole out of the way, so that men will now begin thorough research up there, and from that great knowledge should result.

"People will stop spending money for mad rushes to the pole, which necessarily force them to pass by many things interesting for observation; just as Dr. Cook, indeed, states he did—that he saw land, but could not divert his attention to find out anything about it. Now there will be expeditions of real research. A great deal should be learned about the winds, currents, and tides. An immense amount of work can be done; work of real value, for any phenomena there are connected with phenomena here, and, if understood, will throw light on our own conditions.

"For instance, we know nothing of the sea depths up there, of the saliineness of waters, of the life in the sea and air, if there is any, of the motions of the currents and of the winds. Again, so far as we know every arctic land rises from shallow sea beds. Now Peary, from this side, pushed thousands of miles north and took no soundings; Nansen from the Asiatic side found great depths. If these were found on our side as well it is probable there is no land. Nansen on the Asiatic side found no sign of life, and Cook seems to have found none on this side; that generally shows there is no land at all; it is most important scientifically and most interesting."

Dr. C. P. Berkey, Professor of Geology in Columbia, said of the value to geology of the discovery:

"Taking the report to be true, and I am not yet convinced that it is, great advantage should follow it to the historical side of geology, and some, though I am doubtful about that, to the practical side. The discovery may throw light on matters connected with electricity, the drift of the ice, the flow of ocean currents. It may, too, prove that the land areas of the north are greater than was ever supposed.

"Geologists have long been sure that in Greenland and Alaska the climate was formerly far more moderate than now. If Dr. Cook has been able to find materials, certain formations and specimens of rocks and soil to show that this mildness of climate once extended farther north, of course he has made a most interesting and valuable discovery for us. For instance, if limestone beds or accumulations of coal were found to show a formerly warmer climate, great light would be thrown on a region of which we have known nothing. Still more interesting would be the discovery of fossils or fauna to show the life that had existed, but that, considering the snow and ice of the region, is almost inconceivable.

"The discovery, too, might have a direct interest in showing the origin of certain types of winds and currents, which of course influence the whole world. Even if he has only shown that the Winter of the Far North is bearable he has brought us a great addition scientifically."

As to the ownership of the pole, the popular idea was that it should belong to America. The members of the Explorers' Club were inclined to think that any one who got the pole would have a hard time to keep it where it belonged. They said that Dr. Cook's flag, placed on the ice, was probably by now far from the latitude and longitude in which he had placed it.

Attorney General Wickersham made this statement last evening:

A reporter came to see me at my home last night and asked for my opinion as to the raising of the American flag over the north pole. I declined to consider the matter seriously, and after some jocular remarks in reply to his questions as to what he could quote me as saying, I stated that he could say that I had not given the matter any serious consideration.

Other American officials have expressed the idea that if the pole was on land it would be connected with Greenland, and if on an island it would not belong to the United States until an official expedition took possession of it.

PROF. MOORE INJURED.

Chief of Weather Bureau Breaks Arm While Alighting from Car.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—While alighting from a car to-day, Prof. Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau, fell and broke his left arm.

He was taken to the office of a physician, where the arm was set, and then, much to the surprise of his friends, proceeded to his office, where he performed his customary duties.

DUGRO HOME FROM ABROAD.

He Regards Gaynor as a Good Candidate and Strong with the People.

Supreme Court Justice Dugro arrived home yesterday on the French liner La Provence from Havre.

When asked what he thought of Justice Gaynor as a candidate for Mayor, he replied that in his opinion Mr. Gaynor would be a splendid candidate for any party to take up and a very strong man with the citizens of New York.

Asked what he thought of the alleged extravagance of the present city administration, Judge Dugro said that he did not know the conditions, as he had been away for eight weeks, but that it is difficult to fix the responsibility for municipal extravagance.

Archbishop Blenke Back from Rome.

The Right Rev. Joseph E. Blenke, Catholic Archbishop of New Orleans, returned from Europe yesterday on the French liner Provence, accompanied by the Rev. Joseph Freri. They were both present at the golden jubilee of the American College in Rome, and had an audience with the Pope, who, the Archbishop said, appeared to be in the best of health.

President Diaz's Son-in-Law Here.

Ignacio de la Torre, son-in-law of President Diaz of Mexico, arrived yesterday from Europe on the French liner Provence. He said he intended to spend a few days in this city to see some friends before going home to the City of Mexico. He declined to discuss political affairs in Mexico, saying he had been absent for some months.

Sailor Shoots and Kills Mate.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—John J. Brown of Baltimore, mate of the steamer Juniata of the Merchants & Miners' Transportation Line, which arrived at Battery wharf from Baltimore late to-day, was shot and instantly killed to-night by a member of the crew. Brown lived on Jackson Street, Baltimore.

SUICIDE'S STRANGE TALE.

Pole Said Highwayman Shot Him Finding Him Penniless.

If the ante-mortem statement of Vosco Dosskavisstz, a Polish laborer, of 317 West Eighth Street, Manhattan, who was found in the woods on the outskirts of Jamaica late Wednesday evening, dying from two bullet wounds in his chest, is true, he was held up and deliberately murdered because he didn't have any money to hand over to a highwayman.

The wounded man died yesterday in the Jamaica Hospital, to which he had been removed. Through an interpreter he told Coroner Ambler that he was penniless and out of work. He had been looking for a job, and, not having money to pay his way on the trolley, started to walk, when he was suddenly accosted by an unknown man in the woods of Cedar Manor, who held a pistol against him and demanded $10. The bewildered Pole started to tell that he was penniless and hungry, when the man with the pistol became irritated and fired two shots into him. He was found several hours later by Fred Kuhn, a fireman of Manhattan, who was on his vacation and in passing through the woods heard groans.

SHOOTS SISTER FOR BURGLAR.

Middletown Man Fired In the Dark—Seriously Wounds Her.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Miss Edna Slaughter was accidentally shot and seriously wounded by her brother, Eugene Slaughter, at their home near Crystal Run early this morning. Slaughter was aroused by a noise, and, thinking that burglars were trying to enter the house, he aroused his sister. Both kept watch for a time, and not hearing anything more retired to their rooms.

Miss Slaughter was not satisfied, however, and made her way down stairs. A moment later her brother heard a noise, and taking his revolver crept down stairs. He saw a figure in the darkness and fired at it. The shot took effect in Miss Slaughter's neck and she fell to the floor.

Striking a match to look at the supposed burglar, Slaughter found his sister lying unconscious. He tried to stop the flow of blood and called a number of physicians by telephone. The bullet passed close to the juglar vein, severing several smaller veins, and the young woman nearly died from loss of blood before physicians arrived.

MADE STOWAWAYS BY WINE.

Didn't Mean to Sail, Say Men Who Escape from the Touraine.

Robert Emil Lemagen and Rene Briarl, two of the three stowaways who escaped from the hold of the French liner Touraine at 1 A. M. Thursday, were captured yesterday afternoon in a saloon in West Street, directly opposite the French Line pier.

When arraigned later in Jefferson Market Court before Magistrate Barlow, the men said they were not stowaways, but had gone on board the Touraine at Havre on sailing, and through having looked on the rich red wine too often, they had been carried to sea.

Magistrate Barlow discharged them, and the two men were then handed over to the custody of Immigration Inspector Morrison, who will see them shipped today on the French liner Chicago for Havre.

POLICEMAN STABBED BY GANG.

Beaten and Kicked Into Insensibility After He Had Made Two Arrests.

So many complaints have been received at the East 126th Street Police Station of a gang of young men who congregate at 120th Street and Park Avenue, making themselves a nuisance in the neighborhood and insulting women who pass, that last night Policeman John C. Traynor was ordered to disperse the gang and arrest some of the members. He found a dozen or fifteen youths on the corner and broke in among them, seizing two.

Half a block up the avenue on the way to the police station the rest of the gang gathered and set upon Traynor, knocking him down and beating him with his own club. He was beaten into insensibility, and his prisoners and the rest of the gang escaped.

From the windows of their flat at 98 East 120th Street, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kammer saw the fight. They ran down and carried the policeman to their flat and then telephoned to Police Headquarters. A hurry call was sent at once to Harlem Hospital, and the reserves were called out.

Dr. Cassini took Traynor to the hospital, where it was found that he had received two stab wounds in the back of his neck and probably had a fractured skull. The reserves scattered through the neighborhood looking for the gang, but up to a late hour last night had made no arrests.

FOUGHT POSSE SINGLEHANDED

Ohio Farmer, Crazed by Drink, Evicts Family, Then Fires Barn.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 3.—After emulating a desperado for two days, James Burns, a farm hand, surrendered to a constable's posse following a fight at Mingo Junction last night. Burns was wounded in the melée which ended in his arrest. He is supposed to have been crazed by drink.

Burns is accused of setting fire to Mrs. Minnie Otte's barn on Tuesday night. When a crowd of farmers appeared to put out the fire he stood guard over the burning barn with a rifle and refused to permit any one to try to quench the flames. Tiring of watching the barn burn, he entered the Otte home and refused to permit the family to enter during the night.

Constable George Griffith organized a posse and attempted to rout the man from the house. Burns fired several times at them, and finally escaped from the Otte house and hid in the woods. He exchanged shots with the posse from the woods. The Otte family moved into the house again yesterday afternoon. Burns returned and began shooting out the window panes. One bullet grazed Mrs. Otte's head. The posse approached, and Burns again retreated into the woods.

Hid in the dense undergrowth he again began firing at his pursuers. The posse returned the fire, and, in the midst of the shots Burns cried out that he was shot and would surrender to get medical aid. Being assured that he would not be harmed, he dragged himself from the bushes and threw down his gun.

HEARST DEFINES HIS CAMPAIGN POSITION

Continued from Page 1.

sadly with a wan smile. Then he went on defining.

The next Mayor of New York, Mr. Hearst said, must be a man who could make the department heads under him obey. He must be a business man able to conduct "the biggest business corporation in the world to the satisfaction and for the benefit of the stockholders." He also must be a man of broad sympathy and understanding, liberal, and in favor of a policy which would make the city the arbiter of its own traction destinies."

"Will you support Gaynor?" was another question.

"No, no!" roared the leaguers.

"When the Independence Party knows where Gaynor stands and with whom he stands we can answer that question," corrected Mr. Hearst. The audience approved the correction as warmly as they had roared the first negative.

There was a question as to whether Mr. Hearst, under any circumstances, would be for a renewal of the close relations that existed between Tammany Hall and the League in the days when they did teamwork for the election of Mr. Hearst as Governor.

"My desire to combine with any organization," said Mr. Hearst, "is proportioned to the degree of confidence I have in its honesty and sincerity. I have no confidence in either the sincerity or honesty of Tammany Hall."

"Do you expect to see the traction interests strong enough to control the Mayoralty election?" was the last question on the list.

"Now, I consider that question a downright insult," said Mr. Hearst reproachfully. "I don't doubt they will control the two old parties, and don't care very much which party wins, but they can't control the people."

The meeting was still on at midnight. Before it adjourned Chairman Gehring of the County Committee received power to appoint a conference committee to take part in the prospective fusion conferences if such action should be deemed wise.

SHEPARD TO PRESIDE AT HARMONY MEET

Augustus Van Wyck to Discuss Income Tax at Democratic Conference in Saratoga.

FRANK DISCUSSION WANTED

Open Debate Will Be Had on the Report of the Resolutions Committee —Addresses by the Leaders.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Plans for the Democratic conference to be held at Saratoga on Sept. 9 and 10 were perfected at a meeting of the Executive Committee at Democratic State Headquarters here today. The conference will be called to order in the Town Hall on Thursday next by Thomas M. Osborne, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Edward M. Shepard will probably be named to preside. Both will deliver addresses, after which the conference will organize. A committee on resolutions will be selected and a recess taken until evening.

At the evening session addresses will be made by prominent Democrats from various parts of the State. The report of the Committee on Resolutions will be submitted to the conference on Friday, followed by an open discussion by the delegates.

Francis A. Willard, Secretary of the Executive Committee, said to-night that no effort would be made to prevent Judge Van Wyck or any one else from speaking on the income tax question at Saratoga. "Judge Van Wyck signed the call for the Saratoga conference," said Mr. Willard, "and will be accorded every opportunity possible to discuss the income tax or any other question, as will every other Democrat who is invited. As stated in the call, we want to have a full and frank discussion of party conditions and politics."

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Seventy-four prominent Democrats were named as delegates to the Saratoga conference at a meeting here to-night, and twenty-six more will be named in a day or two. Men who have not been heard in Democratic party councils here since the second Cleveland administration attended the meeting. Herbert P. Bissell, a cousin of Wilson S. Bissell, Postmaster General in the second Cleveland Cabinet, and former Mayor Charles Bishop are among the delegates.

FACTORY EXPLOSION KILLS.

Fireman In Yonkers Hat Establishment Scalded—Narrow Escapes.

The explosion of a pipe in the Waring hat factory in Yonkers yesterday resulted in the death of Patrick Murray of 101 Elm Street, a fireman.

Five minutes after going to work in the morning, Murray opened a valve in the boiler pipe, and the steam poured out in so great a volume that the pipe was torn from its fastenings and struck the fireman in the head. He was hurled across the room and fell in a heap. Several employes who were working near Murray narrowly escaped being scalded.

Murray, with his skull fractured, lay unconscious on the floor while the flood of scalding water poured upon his body. When he was finally carried into another room he was dead.

It is likely that the man's family will demand an investigation to fix responsibility for the alleged unsafe condition of the boiler.

DROPS POLITICS FOR COOK.

Wyanoka Democratic Club Passes Resolutions of Confidence in Him.

A business meeting of the Wyanoka Democratic Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District of Brooklyn at 36 Troutman Street, a district in which a hot fight for the leadership is expected this year, was turned last night into a social affair, at which resolutions were passed expressing confidence that Dr. Cook had really reached the pole.

For some one, after the meeting had started, recalled suddenly that Dr. Cook had been a charter member of the Wyanoka Club when it was started years ago as a social organization with no political affiliations. For ten years the club has been the anti-McCarren club of the district.

A committee of fifty members of the club was appointed to act in concert with fifty prominent residents of the district in preparing a welcome for the explorer, whose home is only a block away from the club, in Bushwick Avenue, near Myrtle Avenue.

TRIED THRICE TO DIE.

Woman Who Cut Her Throat Tears Out Silver Tubes Doctors Had Put In.

On three occasions since the operation of tracheotomy was performed upon her in the Harlem Hospital, Mrs. Louise Seibold, 53 years old, of 2,562 Eighth Avenue, has torn the silver tubes from her throat. Her last attempt on her own life came early yesterday morning, and had not Dr. Bennett chanced to pass through the ward a moment later the woman would have died.

Mrs. Seibold, who was taken to the hospital last week after having tried suicide by cutting her throat with a can opener, pushed the tubes into her throat so that the ends of them pierced her lungs. Dr. Bennett was compelled to enlarge the wound in her throat to remove the tubes, and then he and his assistants worked over the woman for more than an hour, giving her artificial respiration before she showed signs of life.

By Dr. Bennett's orders Mrs. Seibold is now tied down to her bed with her hands bandaged, and the surgeon hopes that she may recover in this state.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Year Book of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America, just issued, shows that the organization now includes 1,914 associations with 466,927 members, a gain of 10,500 in twelve months. The association's property holdings are valued at $62,800,000.

The New York Post Office clerks are to have a week-end and Labor Day excursion to Atlantic City, leaving at 8:30 A. M. on Sunday and returning at 8 P. M. on Monday. The Central Railroad of New Jersey has made a special rate for them.

Daniel G. Daniels of 738 Union Street, Brooklyn, President of the Federal Roofing Company of Valentine Avenue, the Bronx, was arrested late yesterday afternoon by Detectives Gillenson and Moriarty on complaint of Martin W. Murphy. He charges that Daniels carried two dummies on the payroll of the company and yesterday drew $49.50 on their names. Daniels was locked up in Police Headquarters, charged with grand larceny.

Wright's Berlin Flight Delayed.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—Orville Wright did not fly in his aeroplane at the Tempelhof parade ground to-day, as scheduled, on account of the prevailing high wind.

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CUBAN LOTTERY WORRIES CONSULATE

Shower of Inquiries About Tickets and Applications for Agencies.

LAW BARS THIS HERE

Cuban Officials to See That None of the Tickets Are Mailed to America.

Between 800 and 1,000 persons, resident in the United States, have written to the Cuban Consulate in this city asking whether it is possible for an American to play the Cuban National Lottery. The swamping of the Consulate with mail began about three weeks ago, until now every mail contains anywhere from a dozen to fifty letters from persons who would like to take a chance at the Cuban wheel of fortune.

"You would be surprised," said an attaché of the Consulate last night, "if you knew who some of the writers of the letters are. They come from all over the United States, ask how to purchase tickets, and, if possible, get the agency in some city or other. Mariano Rocafort, the Consul General in New York, would like to have these facts published, for he wants the American people to know that the Cuban Government understands thoroughly the American law prohibiting lotteries and the sending of lottery tickets through the mails, and proposes to exercise great vigilance to see that none of the tickets are mailed to this country."

Orencio Nodarse, the Cuban Postmaster General, is now in New York, having come here from Washington, where he conferred with the postal officials as to the best way to keep the lottery tickets out of this country. Señor Nodarse's chief mission was to arrange for putting into immediate effect the treaty arranged between Presidents Roosevelt and Palma, by which all lottery matter will be excluded from the mails bound from Cuba to the United States.

Gen. Garcia, the Cuban Minister, with the same object in view, has had a circular letter sent to all Cuban Consuls in the United States informing them of the provisions of the treaty and advising them that all requests for tickets or other inquiries pertaining to the Cuban lottery should be turned over to the proper authorities in this country.

The Cuban Government, it is stated, expects to clear about $2,000,000 annually from its lottery.

In answer to requests for information received in this country the Cuban officials have instructions to make it plain that the benefits of the lottery are "limited to citizens of the Republic of Cuba, resident on that island."

TO SELL CANAL ZONE JUNK.

Much of the Machinery of Old French Company Only Fit for Remolding.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—What remains of the old French company's machinery in the Canal Zone, amounting to thousands of dollars' worth, will be sold by this government as junk. Every piece of machinery that was in workable condition, including over a hundred locomotives, has been utilized in the work of the American engineers, but there remain thousands of pounds of metal that are only good for breaking up and remolding.

Bids will be opened for the sale Sept. 16.

TENNESSEE MAY SHIP LIQUOR.

In All Other Respects Her Prohibition Law Is Sustained by Court.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 3.—The act of the last Legislature of Tennessee prohibiting wholesale as well as retail sales of liquor in the State of Tennessee was upheld in all of its provisions, except as regards sales for shipment outside the State, in an opinion handed down to-day in Chancery Court by Chancellor T. M. McConnell. This is the first decision reached by any court in Tennessee as to the constitutionality of the State-wide prohibition law which became effective July 1.

The court holds that inter-State commerce laws take precedence over State laws in the matter of shipments of liquor outside the State.

This decision was made in a test case brought by J. W. Kelly & Co., distillers and wholesale liquor dealers, of Chattanooga, who sought an injunction against the Sheriff of the county and other officers from interference with sales and shipments of liquor in wholesale quantities.

The case will doubtless be taken to the State Supreme Court.

ASK CANADA TO HIT BACK.

Canadian Manufacturers Want Exportation of Wood Pulp Stopped.

QUEBEC, Sept. 3.—A deputation representing all of the pulp and paper manufacturers and all of the Canadian owners of rights to cut timber on crown lands in the Province of Quebec have called upon Sir Lomer Gouin, the Premier, and asked the Government to prohibit the export of pulp wood to the United States. The Americans having the right to cut timber on crown lands did not join.

The matter is to be submitted to the Cabinet, and the indications are that the exportation of pulp wood will be prohibited throughout the Dominion. The inevitable consequence will be a sharp advance in print paper throughout the United States.

Cubans Want Tariff Retaliation.

HAVANA, Sept. 3.—The Cigar and Cigarette Makers' Union, which is composed of factory operatives, has petitioned President Gomez to call an extra session of Congress for the purpose of enacting retaliatory legislation against countries which discriminate against Cuban tobacco products.

DIRECTORS MUST PAY MONEY DRESSER LOST

Officers of Trust Company of the Republic Liable for Shipbuilding Loans.

HELD FOR NEGLECT OF DUTY

Directors Responsible Personally, Court Rules, When They Intrust Their Functions to Others.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Thirteen former Directors of the Trust Company of the Republic are held responsible in a decision made public to-day by Justice Van Kirk for losses sustained by the trust company through loans made in 1902 by its President, Daniel Leroy Dresser, from the company's funds on securities of the United States Shipbuilding Company, and for which restitution to the trust company was asked in a suit brought by Charles H. Kavanaugh, a stockholder, against the Directors. The action was tried before Justice Van Kirk in this village during the greater part of June and July.

Justice Van Kirk holds that the defendant Directors—Perry Belmont, Charles D. Marvin, James McMahon, Thomas Crimmins, Charles W. Wetmore, William D. Baldwin, Ballard McCall, Charles F. Brooker, George J. Gould, Elbridge G. Snow, Herbert L. Satterlee, George C. Boldt and Stuyvesant Fish—failed to perform properly their duties as Directors; that losses sustained by the trust company were due to negligence, and that the individual Directors are liable for the losses suffered by the company during their terms of office, after Aug. 19, 1902, when, Justice Van Kirk decides, had they performed their duties, they would have learned of improper and reckless loans being made to Lewis Nixon, President of the United States Shipbuilding Company, and others. Up to this date, he says, nothing had occurred of sufficient importance to put the Directors on their guard.

Justice Van Kirk excepts George C. Boldt from any liability for transactions made after July 1 and prior to Oct. 10, 1902, because he was necessarily absent from New York. He also permits the defendant Directors, after paying the judgment directed in this action, to purchase back from the trust company at a price of 7 for the common and 42 for the preferred stock of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which was realized by the trust company in connection with the items held by the Court to be losses. He also allows credit pro rata to the Directors for $81,000 received by the trust company in its action against the Sheldon syndicate.

Justice Van Kirk characterizes the action as a "difficult and extraordinary case," and directs an extra allowance of $2,000 costs to the plaintiff.

In his findings the Justice gives no total of the losses for which he holds the Directors accountable. The action was brought to recover about $700,000. The judgment awards to-day, with interest, will reach about $350,000, according to State Senator Brackett, the attorney for the plaintiffs.

"It is not a sufficient excuse," says Justice Van Kirk, "to state that loans were not presented to the Executive Committee; it was the duty of that committee to require them to be presented. The Directors and members of the Executive Committee have active duties and responsibilities. Their duty is not lessened, nor is their responsibility discharged, by reason of the fact that they are informed there will be no regular meeting; their duties are not entirely limited to regular meetings. They may perform duties outside of the regular meetings, and each Director and a member of the Executive Committee, if he has cause to understand that there is necessity for action, may act.

"Where the duty of knowing exists, ignorance due to negligence of duty creates the same liability as actual knowledge and failure to act thereon. Where trusted officers cause loss the Directors who trusted them, and therefore neglected to exercise the care a reasonably prudent man would exercise in his own affairs, cannot escape liability if such care would have avoided or lessened the loss. It is not a full performance of duty to employ competent officers who are believed to be reliable. The Directors have other and additional duties.

"When Directors have chosen officers of a trust company in whom they thoroughly rely, if they see fit, then, to intrust the business to those officers, it is their personal trust, and not the trust of the company itself or of the stockholders, and the true position is this: that if the Director sees fit to abandon his position and to rely upon the officers either during vacation time or any other time, he says in effect, 'I trust him and I assume the responsibility of his acts without performing my duties of supervision as the law and by-laws require me to do, and I must be held accountable for the acts of the officer to the same extent as if I were present and performing my duties and consenting to his acts.'

"Under the facts in this particular case I am not much impressed by the contention that a Director is not negligent if he performs his duty as Directors of other institutions of the same kind in the same city or community perform theirs, that is, as the custom prevails. A man cannot believe that he may neglect his duty or do a wrongful act because other men to his knowledge have the habit."

HEINZE INDICTMENT PLEA.

Judge Hough Reserves Decision in Mercantile Bank Cases.

Judge Hough, in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court, heard arguments yesterday on the demurrer interposed by counsel for Fritz Augustus Heinze to the blanket indictment found by the Federal Grand Jury on May 11, 1909, charging Heinze with misapplying funds of the Mercantile National Bank, of which he was President. The misapplication of funds is alleged to have occurred between March and October, 1907, and the amount involved is said to be about $2,250,000, in the shape of loans.

The majority of the loans covered by the counts in the indictment were either made to Otto Heinze & Co. or to some "dummy" acting for that firm or the United Copper pool. The indictment charges that Fritz Augustus Heinze appropriated to his own use and benefit the funds of the Mercantile National Bank, with the intent to defraud and injure that institution. It is further charged that at the time Heinze made a $500,000 loan to himself he was insolvent, and knew of his insolvency. Heinze was present during the argument.

John C. Tomlinson of counsel for Heinze argued that there was no intent to defraud. District Attorney Wise contended that it was not necessary to plead facts to show intent to defraud. In this the Court concurred with Mr. Wise, but Judge Hough made it clear that the indictment sufficiently charged a distinct criminal offense under Section 5,209 of the Revised Statutes. He took the papers, however, and reserved decision.

Judge Hough also heard arguments on the demurrer to the indictment charging the Heinzes, Sanford Robinson, Calvin O. Geer, and Carlos Warfield with conspiring to obstruct justice by removing, or causing to be removed, the books of the United Copper Company, which were ordered produced by the United States District Attorney.

MAIL CLERK A HERO.

Saves Letters and Then Plunges Into Fire in Effort to Escape.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Railway mail clerks frequently undergo serious experiences in the line of their duties, but few more thrilling accounts of escapes from death ever have been chronicled than that given in an official report to the Post Office Department by John M. McCroskey, a railway mail clerk on the Washington, Oroville & Spokane Railway.

On the morning of Aug. 21 last the train of which his car was a part ran into a burning bridge about two miles south of Dart Siding, Washington. Much of the train was destroyed by fire, but through McCroskey's heroism some of the mail was saved.

"I had no warning of the approaching accident until the engineer applied the emergency brakes," says McCroskey in his report, "just before the engine plunged down through the burning bridge. The mail car followed the engine, sliding up over the tank, crushing the cab and stopping on top of its back. I regained my feet in a few seconds and went to the door to find that the car was 40 feet above the creek and on fire.

"Just then some part of the engine exploded, blowing fire, gas, and steam in every direction, and making escape for me impossible at that time. I returned to the letter case and gathered up what letters and registers I could find, placed the letters in a pouch, and threw them out of the car. The registers and dater, pad and type, I put in my handbag and threw it into the creek.

"I saw it was up to me to make my escape as best I could without aid, for the car was a mass of flames, and the heat was so intense no one could get near enough to the burning wreckage to be of any assistance to me. I tried to leap clear of the wreck, but that was impossible, and I alighted among the burning timbers of the bridge that had been knocked down as the engine crashed through the bridge. I was rescued from further danger by a special agent of the Great Northern Railroad Company."

SAVED CHILDREN FROM DEATH.

Newsdealer Drags Two from in Front of an Express Just in Time.

While playing with a toy automobile on the outer edge of the railroad platform of the Murray Hill Station on the North Shore Division of the Long Island Railroad yesterday morning, Willie and Lucille Johnson, 6 and 4 years old, children of William Johnson of Amity and Percy Streets, Flushing, were saved from death by Newsdealer Albert F. Drollinger, who sprang over his news counter and caught the children in his arms just as the Bayside express tore by at forty miles an hour.

Affrighted passengers on the platform screamed and closed their eyes as Drollinger and his two little charges were lost in the whirlwind of dust that followed in the wake of the train, while splinters of the wrecked toy automobile were showered through the air. They thought that Drollinger and the children had been drawn under by the suction of the train.

It was all over in half a minute, but some of the women waiting on the platform were so overcome that they were unable to take the next train when due, and went back to their homes. Neither of the children appreciated the incident, and they looked ruefully at the shattered splinters of their toy automobile, parts of which were afterward found a block away from the station.

IN THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE.

A Side Line Occupation Disclosed by a Hallway Waif.

A middle-aged spinster, whose early experience as a trained nurse gave her a better than ordinary knowledge of human nature, being forced by her health to find a less arduous calling, started a restaurant not long ago in one of the apartment houses in the neighborhood of her home in Harlem. Last week her cook failed her, and she had to superintend the preparation of breakfast herself.

Coming down stairs from her flat at daybreak she was surprised to see what she took at first for a bundle of rags lying in the entry way of the ground floor between the inner and outer doors. Closer inspection showed her a boy huddled upon the tiled floor sound asleep, with his head on a mop, which the janitor had left behind.

"What are you doing here?" the housekeeper asked as she shook the boy awake.

The youngster roused himself at his leisure, looked over his questioner coolly, and then said:

"Came in here to sleep, of course. I had to sleep somewhere."

"You see," he continued, "times were pretty hard for me yesterday and I only made 10 cents. I spent a nickel for coffee and I had to have something for breakfast. I came by here at 11 o'clock last night, and as it looked pretty comfortable, I rang one of the bells, and when they pushed the buzzer I came in and made myself at home."

"Weren't you afraid of the janitor?" the housekeeper asked.

"No, ma'am," said the boy. "Janitors are all right. Once in awhile nigger hallboys are tough to get along with, but I can most always handle janitors."

Asked how he made a living, the youngster declared proudly that he had a trade.

"You see, ma'am," he said, "I used to peddle papers, but it's hard to get a good stand, and I didn't make much. One day in the Spring I was standing in front of the Waldorf when a swell automobile came up. There was lots of ladies in fine clothes in it, and as it stopped an old darky ran up to open the door. As they stepped out he took off his hat and made a low bow. I saw one of the ladies give him half a dollar, and I said to myself if he could get money as easy as that, I could. After that I used to practice making bows like him and now I've got a regular trade.

"It's better on rainy days, though, and as we've had quite a dry spell money's been coming in slow. Then I took some of my money to buy a sweater, because it's getting pretty cold."

The housekeeper took the boy to her kitchen, and after he had washed himself gave him a meal. One of the women who had heard of the housekeeper's find decided on an experiment. She wanted some trifles from a department store and made out a list, giving the boy the money, something under a dollar, to pay for them. Those who witnessed the transaction smiled skeptically, but to their surprise the boy returned in good season with the goods.

An offer of steady work didn't appeal to him, though. He knew "jobs," he said, and didn't want one, and he was soon off on his wanderings again.

LABOR DAY RUSH FROM TOWN.

Exodus by Train and Steamship Said to be Unprecedented.

It was said last night that the exodus from New York on account of Labor Day excursions is without precedent in this year's holidays. The Lehigh Valley Railroad is operating several sections of all its regular trains and running a large number of special trains to Niagara Falls, Gettysburg, Cayuga Lake, and other places.

So great a demand was made this week upon the facilities of the Old Dominion Steamboat Company for the week-end trip to Old Point Comfort and other Virginia shore resorts that the steamship Monroe, which was scheduled to sail yesterday afternoon, proved to be totally inadequate for the service, and the company added the steamship Jamestown. Both steamers sailed for Old Point Comfort and Norfolk, Va., at 3 P. M.

ADMIRAL SPERRY RETIRES.

Will Continue Work at War College in Newport for a While.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3. — Having reached the age of 62 years, Rear Admiral C. S. Sperry was placed on the retired list of the navy to-day.

The Admiral is now engaged with the Newport conference at the War College, and will continue in that duty until he has completed a certain line of work which he has mapped out. When this is finished, it is expected he will retire from active service.

The Admiral's last important sea command was that of the Atlantic fleet, which he brought from San Francisco, by way of the Pacific Ocean and the Suez Canal, to Hampton Roads.

CHANGES ARE LIKELY IN WINDSOR TRUST

Directors Report No Actual Wrongdoing, but Say Joyce Transaction Was a Mistake.

LONG REPORT SUBMITTED

George W. Young May Succeed Brother as Head of Company, Rumor Says—Committee's Report Is Withheld.

Contrary to the general expectation in Wall Street, there were no immediate developments yesterday at the special meeting of the Directors of the Windsor Trust Company as a result of the findings of the special committee which has been investigating the Joyce-Persch fifty-thousand-dollar loan. Although it had been said that the report would be made public, the only statement which came out yesterday was a brief announcement giving the text of the resolution which the Directors adopted after hearing the report of Directors Shonts and Heckscher, who had been named as a committee to sift the loan transaction to the bottom.

The report, it is understood, went into the office organization of the trust company with great thoroughness, with the idea of making clear how such a transaction as this loan on the Heinze copper stocks, in which the criminal authorities have found ground for three indictments, could be put through without the full knowledge of the company's officers. This is the statement issued after the meeting yesterday afternoon:

> After hearing and considering the report of the special committee, consisting of Messrs. Shonts and Heckscher, at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Windsor Trust Company held this afternoon it was unanimously
>
> Resolved, That from the report and testimony submitted the evidence is wholly convincing that there was no actual wrongdoing on the part of any officer or employe of the trust company unless it were the acceptance by Mr. Birmingham of the sum of $250 in connection with the transaction. It was, however, the conclusion of the board that the Joyce transaction, so-called, should not have been entertained by the company on any basis.

None of the Directors would discuss the details of the report which had been laid before them, but it is known that the witnesses examined by the special committee were all officers or clerks of the company except Stirling Birmingham, the bond clerk, who put the deal through. He was discharged after the loan transactions had been gone into by the District Attorney's office and he himself had been arrested on a charge of violating the anti-tipping law in accepting a $250 bonus for his share in the deal.

Birmingham had volunteered to tell his side of the story to the committee in an open letter in which he accused President John Alvin Young and the company's counsel, Jordan J. Rollins, of equivocation.

The Directors' conclusion that the company should not have entertained the loan transaction "on any basis" was taken as confirmation in Wall Street yesterday of the general belief that there will be changes in the management of the Windsor Trust Company in the near future. While it is understood that the report did not make any specific recommendations there have been persistent rumors in the financial district of sweeping changes among the officers of the company.

George W. Young, brother of President John Alvin Young, arrived from Europe on the Lusitania Thursday. He is one of the largest stockholders in the trust company and was an active participant in the conferences among the Directors before the meeting yesterday. He was mentioned by rumor as a possible successor of his brother.

One of the Directors said after the meeting yesterday that there might or might not be changes among the executives of the company, stating that the board would require time to digest the report of the special committee before any action could be expected.

LITTLE BLAZE IN MURRAY'S.

Gas Man Hunting for a Gas Leak in Restaurant Causes an Explosion.

A dense cloud of smoke bursting from the top of Murray's restaurant building, in West Forty-second Street, caused some excitement yesterday afternoon in the vicinity of Times Square. It was thought for a little while that the building was ablaze. A fire alarm was sent in, and soon several engines, trucks, and a water tower were in the street and a crowd of several hundred persons surged around to see what was expected to be a hard fight to save the restaurant and the nearby theatres from destruction.

The fire was confined to a large flue leading from the kitchen of Murray's to the roof. The kitchen help smelled escaping gas during the early afternoon, and the gas company was notified. A gas man began hunting for the leak, using a torchlight to explore the dark recesses of the flues. Suddenly there was a burst of flames, and the gas man staggered back into the kitchen. A sheet of flame swept up the flue, sending clouds of smoke pouring from the chimney. Proprietor Murray hastened to the kitchen and directed his men to throw buckets of water into the flue. The gas man also helped to fight the blaze. When the firemen arrived they had no difficulty in getting the upper hand.

COL. DYER WANTS TO QUIT.

But His Fellow Guardsmen of the Twelfth Hope to Keep Him.

Col. George R. Dyer, commander of the Twelfth Regiment of the National Guard and youngest Colonel in the New York State branch of the militia, has announced that he will ask to be put on the retired list on completing ten years of service. This period will expire next Tuesday.

Col. Dyer's announcement has caused a storm of protest among the officers and men of his regiment. They say that a formal request will be made, to Gov. Hughes if necessary, that Col. Dyer be retained in active service.

Col. Dyer joined the Twelfth Regiment from the Seventh in 1892 as Second Lieutenant in Company G. He was elected First Lieutenant in 1893, Captain later in the same year, Major in 1899, and Colonel shortly afterward. Col. Dyer will be entertained at dinner by his fellow-officers on Tuesday night, when he will be requested to reconsider his intention of quitting active service.

NEW POLYCLINIC HOSPITAL.

Site Purchased for Twelve-Story Building in West 50th Street.

The New York Polyclinic Hospital and Medical School, now on Thirty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue, has bought a site for its new buildings on Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets, between Eight and Ninth Avenues. The properties acquired are 339 to 349 West Fiftieth Street, 115 by 98.9 feet, and 346 West Fifty-first Street, a narrow lot, 12.6 by 98.9.

The new building will be twelve stories high and will be one of the most completely equipped structures of its kind in the country. The entire project will call for an outlay of more than $1,000,000.

It is understood that the present property of the institution on Thirty-fourth Street will be maintained as a branch, but may eventually be sold. The purchase of the new site from the several owners was negotiated by Amas & Co.

INSURANCE COMPANY BARRED.

License of German Union Fire of Baltimore Canceled by State Superintendent

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The license of the German Union Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore to do business in this State was canceled to-day by Supt. of Insurance Hotchkiss because the company refused to permit examiners of the New York Department to conduct an examination of its affairs.

The company, which is a Delaware corporation, with its principal office in Baltimore, recently reinsured its risks in the Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, but disclaimed any intention to withdraw from the State, according to a statement from the Insurance Department.

"Representations having been made that this company was being managed by the firm of Dickson & Tweedale," says the statement, "who have also been interested in two or three other companies which have of late gone out of business, and the New York department having been informed that such company had recently refused to permit the Maryland department to examine into its affairs, examiners were yesterday appointed and instructed to proceed to Baltimore and conduct an examination. Such examination having been refused by the officers of the company this morning, the New York department immediately canceled the certificate authorizing the company to do business in this State."

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.—At the office of the German Union Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore it was stated to-day that the officers, feeling that the company had been put to so much expense during the present year by examinations by other departments, concluded for the present to retire from New York rather than submit to an examination as desired by the Insurance Department of that State.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Supt. of Insurance Hotchkiss announced to-day that upon application of Attorney General O'Malley an order was entered at a special term of the Supreme Court in Rochester to-day, placing the Genesee Valley Fire Insurance Company of Genesee County in the hands of the State Insurance Department. The application was based upon the report of an examination made on Sept. 1, which shows that the assets of the company are $2,288.82 and its liabilities $7,185.17. The amount of insurance in force is about $1,500,000.

ASKS KATHAN ABOUT FURLONG

Mr. Elder Has Lawyer Brought from Sing Sing to Testify in Case.

Rutherford W. Kathan, a lawyer who is serving fourteen months in Sing Sing for bribery, and was formerly a friend of Magistrate Henry J. Furlong, was brought to Brooklyn yesterday and questioned in connection with the charges against the Magistrate which are to be heard before Supreme Court Justice Crane on Tuesday. State Detective Jackson took Kathan into the District Attorney's office, where the convicted lawyer was questioned at length by Assistant District Attorney Elder.

It was understood that the information sought from him concerned certain transactions in the Gates Avenue Court in which Kathan's law clerk, Jacob Gotthelf, and Magistrate Furlong are alleged to have taken part.

After his testimony had been heard Kathan was taken back to prison.

GETS MEXICAN BUSINESS.

Wells, Fargo & Co. Organize a New Express Company to Handle It.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—According to an official announcement made here yesterday, Wells, Fargo & Co. have entered into a contract with the Mexican Government to control practically the entire express business between the southern boundary of the United States and the Republic of Guatemala. The new company organized to take control of 10,000 miles of trackage in Mexico will be called the Compania Mexicana de Express, and the first steps have already been taken to conduct it along American lines.

The negotiations for the organization of the company were carried on with the Mexican Government by A. Christenson, Vice President and General Manager of Wells, Fargo & Co.

WON'T SEE SUTTON EXHUMED.

Defendants in Recent Investigation Won't Be at the Grave.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The offer of Secretary of War Dickinson that the young marine officers who were with Lieut. Sutton on the night when he was killed could be represented at the exhumation and autopsy will probably not be accepted. Such a step would be very strongly objected to by the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Gen. George F. Elliott. He sees no reason why they should be represented, he says. Nothing is to be gained by it and they have been acquitted by two courts of inquiry, he says.

The interests of the Government, he says, are to be looked after by Surgeon Raymond Spear of the Navy.

GIVES UP INCUBATOR BABY.

Mrs. Barclay Relinquishes Her Claim in Favor of Its Mother.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 3.—Marian Bleakley, the "incubator baby," will be turned over to her mother, Mrs. Charlotte Bleakley, at Kansas City, within a few days, when the attorney, for Mrs. Stella Barclay of Buffalo, N. Y., who is charged with kidnapping the child, will ask that the habeas corpus proceedings brought in Kansas City be dismissed. This announcement was ordered to-day by the attorneys of both sides.

The girl is now in Kansas City in charge of the Clerk of the Juvenile Court. The case brought by Mrs. Barclay was to have been heard in Kansas City next Tuesday. Mrs. Barclay is now in the East, but will, according to the present arrangement, dismiss the suit at Kansas City as soon as she returns to that city. She is still under bond on the Kansas charge of kidnapping, and the officials here say she must stand trial, no matter what disposition is made of the case.

David Gregg, a Topeka lawyer, was arrested late to-day on the charge of being one of the principals in the kidnapping of Marion Bleakley and an accessory to the assault of Clarence Belknap, who defended the little girl.

The police declare he called up Capt. F. H. Tillotson in Kansas City and told of the escape of the kidnapping party. The police say he was with the carriage when it arrived with the child.

Capt. Tillotson came here from Kansas City to-day, gave himself up, and was released on $6,000 bail. Witnesses say he is the man who held the horse with which Mrs. Stella aBrclay of Buffalo and J. M. Gentry made the first part of their journey.

HELEN F. DIXON A SUICIDE.

Body of Former Actress Is Identified in the Denver Morgue.

DENVER, Sept. 3.—A woman's body which has lain in the morgue for two days unclaimed has been identified as that of Helen Florence Dixon, former political orator and actress of twenty years ago. In the early nineties, when the Populist Party was a power in Colorado, she was one of its leading exponents.

On the stage Mrs. Dixon was known as Miss Helen Florence. Photographs of noted players were found among her belongings. She once was an inspector in an academy of music at Buffalo, N. Y. For the last ten years Mrs. Dixon had lived in seclusion in Denver.

Her death is believed to be a case of suicide caused by despondency.

WOMAN—who is so largely responsible for the health and happiness of the home—should know that every modern antiseptic for the prevention of disease is found at

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All Cars Transfer to BLOOMINGDALES' Lex. to 3d Av., 59th to 60th St.

EXONERATES CAPT. KANE.

Coroner's Jury Absolves Him of Injuring Boy Shot for a Burglar.

Police Capt. James Kane of the Twentieth Precinct, Manhattan, and Jesse Ullman of Far Rockaway, were exonerated by a jury in Coroner Samuel D. Nutt's court at Jamaica yesterday from blame for the death of Millard Seaman, the seventeen-year-old boy of Far Rockaway, who was shot by young Ullman on the night of Aug. 8 in mistake for a burglar.

According to the testimony at the inquest, Seaman was on his way home from a moving picture show when he became ill and went up on the back porch of Capt. Kane's house, where he rattled the door knob to summon assistance. He was heard by Jesse Ullman, who, with his uncle, Eugene Hirsch, was sitting on the piazza of the Ullman home, not fifty feet away. Ullman procured his revolver, went to the back of the house, saw Seaman, asked him what he was doing, and fired a shot in the air as Seaman began to run toward the road, after first warning him that he would shoot if the supposed burglar did not halt. Ullman did not aim as high as he had intended, and the bullet struck Seaman. Peritonitis developed, and he died three days later in St. Joseph's Hospital, Far Rockway.

While in the hospital the dying boy is said to have made a statement to the Rev. Robert G. Leetch, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, in which he said he had been assaulted by Capt. Kane, who came out of his house upon hearing the revolver shot. The pastor did not appear at the inquest, but Lieut. John S. Ruth of Inspector McCluskey's staff, who was sent to Far Rockaway to investigate the case, admitted that Seaman had made a statement to him similar to that made to the clergyman.

Dr. Salzer, house surgeon at St. Joseph's Hospital, testified that a slight discoloration of one eye was the only injury that Seaman had with the exception of the bullet wound. He said that the lad's death was caused entirely by the bullet. His testimony was corroborated by Dr. William H. Nammack, formerly Coroner's physician, who told of making a postmortem examination.

50,000 AT FOLEY'S PICNIC.

Sheriff's Outing Crowd Packs Sulzer's Park—6,200 Children Feasted.

A record-breaking crowd attended the annual afternoon and evening picnic of the Downtown Tammany Club, Sheriff Thomas F. Foley's association, which was held yesterday and last night in Sulzer's Harlem River Park. The afternoon was devoted principally to the women folk and children of the district, and 6,200 youngsters were counted as they passed through the entrance gate.

It required the services of Capt. Walsh of the East 126th Street Police Station and his reserves to keep the children in line while they all received tickets entitling them to ice cream, soda, cake, candy, and rides on the merry-go-rounds and scenic railways.

The night crowd fairly packed the park, and it was estimated that more than 50,000 people passed in and out during the day and evening.

Sheriff Foley was on hand to welcome his guests, among whom were Justice Zeller of Special Sessions, Magistrates Finn, Kernochan, and Krotel, Judge Warren W. Foster of General Sessions, Assistant District Attorney Marshall, and several Tammany district leaders.

MOY YOU TOY SENT TO A HOME.

Further Inquiry Into the Case of the Other Girl Rescued from Chinatown.

Fourteen-year-old Moy You Toy, one of the two Chinese girls who on July 27 were taken in charge by Mary Banta of 92 Second Avenue, a missionary worker, and turned over to the Children's Society on the ground that they were slave children and ill-treated in their homes in Chinatown, was sent to St. Christopher's Home, in Dobb's Ferry, yesterday by Justice Mayo in the Children's Court. Moy S. Tighe of 34 Mott Street, who claimed to be her father, agreed that she be sent to the institution.

A further adjournment was granted in the case of 13-year-old Chin Fung Toy, the other girl, claimed as his daughter by Chin Hing of 30 Mott Street.

GAYNOR STILL A SPHINX.

Declines to Talk Politics and Won't Attend Central Labor Dinner.

Coming in from his Summer home at St. James, L. I., Justice William J. Gaynor spent several hours in his chambers in the Brooklyn Borough Hall yesterday, attending to his correspondence. Although many persons called to see the man who is so much talked of as a probable candidate for Mayor, he refused to discuss politics. In answer to all questions affecting the Mayoralty, Justice Gaynor said he had no statement to make.

It had been announced that Justice Gaynor would be the chief speaker at a dinner of the Central Labor Union in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum to-morrow night. Justice Gaynor said that he had declined an invitation to attend because of another engagement. The managers were greatly disappointed. Maurice De Young, Chairman, expressed surprise, saying he understood that the Justice had accepted the invitation extended to him.

Despite the misunderstanding about Justice Gaynor, the dinner will be held as arranged. Mrs. Charlotte Gilman and Homer Folks will be among the speakers.

Western Union's Time Ball Tardy.

The time ball on the Western Union Telegraph Company's tower at 195 Broadway did not drop until 12:05 yesterday. Business folk who sat their watches or go to luncheon by it wondered what the trouble was. The ball usually drops on the stroke of noon, being released by an automatic connection with the observatory at Washington, D. C. The company's officials said last night that the connection had been temporarily interfered with, but was being repaired.

POLICE STOP BOXING BOUT.

Fighters, Officials, and Others Arrested at New Polo Athletic Club.

More than 1,000 "members" of the New Polo Athletic Club, Park Avenue and 129th Street, were gathered around the ringside last night, watching the first round of a boxing bout between William Stamm, 19 years old, of 2,008 Madison Avenue, and Raffaele Marino, 22, of 303 East 125th Street, when Policeman Jacob Long of the East 126th Street Station jumped into the ring and arrested the fighters, Timekeeper Frank Schafer of 2,263 Third Avenue, and Referee William Moore of 2,179 Fifth Avenue.

There was an uproar in the audience, and the noise served as a signal to bring in Policemen Barry, Horn, Fox, Lafferty, Nilon, and Brandt, who had been waiting outside the clubhouse. They rushed the doorkeeper and quelled the incipient riot.

In addition to those arrested by Long, William Newman of 2,030 Lexington Avenue, the doorman, and Robert Barry of 53 East 133d Street, the announcer, were also arrested. The police took in as well James F. Coyle of 2,143 Lexington Avenue, Long alleging that Coyle sold him a ticket of admission for $1.

DEAD BEHIND LOCKED DOORS.

Woman Recluse Once Repelled Eviction in Staten Island.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Crocheron, who for many years had lived as a recluse on her estate in New Springville, S. I., died on Thursday, and for the first time in many years strangers entered the house in which she had lived alone so long. Miss Crocheron died alone behind barred doors, which were broken down by neighbors many hours after her death. She was found dead in bed.

Eight years ago Miss Crocheron repelled an eviction party at the point of a musket. She had mortgaged her home previously to St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, the interest had come due, and she had failed to meet it. Sheriff McCormick of Richmond and his deputies tried to enter the woman's home. They were driven back.

A nephew of Miss Crocheron arranged later for the payment of the mortgage.

STEAMBOAT LINE TO MEMPHIS.

New Route to be Started Next Year with Whaleback Hulls.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 3.—Steamer service between New York and Memphis, with an early extension to St. Louis, will be established early next year, according to William Jervis, Traffic Manager of a Texas company with offices in St. Louis. Mr. Jervis said to-day that he understood that five light-draught boats, now being constructed, will be operated between the two ports by a company which now runs vessels between Texas City and New York.

The new service is a portion of a general scheme which has been taking shape here for the establishment of an all-water route between the Central West and the Atlantic seaboard by way of the Mississippi River, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic Ocean. It is said that the all-water route will carry first-class freight at a quarter of the cost of the present all-rail route.

The boats that are to go into commission when navigation opens in 1910 are to run without stop between Memphis and New York. New Orleans, according to present plans, is to be served by a connecting line at Texas City and freight for points north of Memphis will be transhipped there, probably through traffic agreement with existing lines.

If the project proves a success the days of the old-time Mississippi River type of steamboat will be numbered. The new craft are to be of a design resembling in hull lines the whaleback barges of the Great Lakes. Their upper works, however, will give them more the appearance of ocean-going vessels.

MARIE DRESSLER A BANKRUPT.

Second Petition with $24,886 of Debts —Thirteen a Hoodoo Again.

Marie Dressler, the actress, known in private life as Lelia Koerber, residing at 7 East Eighty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $24,886 and no assets.

This is Miss Dressler's second experience in the bankruptcy court. There are thirteen letters in her name, the number on her petition filed yesterday is 13680, and her first petition was filed on June 13. She received her discharge on Aug. 6, 1901.

The present debts were contracted in London in a theatrical venture, except $4,000, which was contracted in Paris. The debts are for advertising, printing, costumes, wigs, millinery, shoes, furniture, services of actors and actresses, scene painting, and a doctor's bill.

There are fifty-nine creditors, among whom are John C. Lubbock, London, $1,000, secured by mortgage on furniture; Gustave Beer, $5,388, for costumes; James Smart, $814, costumes; Clarkson, $926, costumes and wigs; James Milton & Co., $3,750 loan, and Monchein of Paris, $4,200, unfulfilled contract for services.

H. L. Budera, London creditor, obtained a judgment in this city against Miss Dressler for $115, which was docketed in the County Clerk's Office on Wednesday. She paid several of her London company, it is said, by disposing of her jewels.

Socialist Labor Ticket Named.

The New York section of the Socialist Labor Party, composed of the De Leon Socialists, has nominated this municipal ticket: Mayor—James T. Hunter, silversmith; Controller—Henry Kuhn, journalist; President of the Board of Aldermen—John Hall, machinist. As the party had not enough votes last election to give it a place on the official ballot this year a place on the ballot has been obtained by petition.

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FOR THOSE WHO LIVE BY BRAIN WORK.

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when he comes home at night? Ten to one it's simply because he has been smoking all-Havana cigars during the day. Ask him to smoke a light domestic blend—the kind physicians advise—like the

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SAVES BLADE EXPENSE. EASY SHAVING.

TAFT SEES AMERICAN SONDER YACHT WIN

The Joyette Captures Second Leg on Cup Offered by the President.

HEVELLA FINISHES SECOND

One German and Two American Boats Remain for Final Race to be Sailed at Marblehead on Monday.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Sept. 3.—To-day's international sonderklasse race, the fourth of the series for the President Taft and Governor Draper Cups, was won by the Joyette, owned by Commodore W. H. Childs of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club of Brooklyn, in the present of the President of the United States, Secretary of the Navy Meyer, and a host of other onlookers. The President witnessed the contest from the bridge of the United States steam yacht Sylph, and several members of his family were with him. He received the Presidential salute of twenty-one guns from the revenue cutter Androscoggin, one of the patrol boats, as the Sylph steamed down the course toward the finish line, and the throngs on the pleasure boats were all anxious to have a look at the Chief Magistrate.

The Joyette was extremely fortunate to win the race, as the Hevella, the German challenger, led the fleet of six yachts at the end of the first trip over the windward and leeward course, while Joyette was an even three minutes behind her, in fourth place.

Going out to windward for the second time the Joyette split tacks with the fleet and took a long hitch to the southeast, while, the other racers stood inshore on the port tack. Hevella footed very fast, but Joyette, sailing off by herself, ran into the fresh breeze that her skipper, W. W. Swan, had scented before completing the first round, and in a very few minutes it was plain to the onlookers that the Brooklyn boat had worked into the lead. Had one of the German boats followed the request of the committee to give chase to any American boat that split tacks, the result might have been different.

Capt. Protson of the Hevella devoted himself to the Ellen for too long a time. He finally saw from afar what a stiff breeze the Joyette was getting, and so made in her direction, but it was too late. Joyette crossed her bow with minutes to spare, and was far ahead of all the boats at the turn. It only required a simple spinnaker run to the finish for Joyette to receive the winner's whistle and an ovation. Capt. Swan said that he had seen the breeze off to the southward when completing the second leg of the course, and so had gone for it just as quickly as he had hauled on the wind for the beat to the outer mark for the second time, so that, while the victory may be termed a fluke by some, it was good seamanship on the part of Capt. Swan in going after wind where he had believed it was.

Joyette's victory gives her two legs in the Taft Cup and ties her with the Ellen for the Draper Cup. All the boats which have not won a rice in the series—Wolf, Seehund II., and Margarethe—are now eliminated from the remaining contests, and on Monday Joyette, Hevella, and Ellen will fight it out for the Taft Cup. Saould Joyette win on Monday, she will take the Taft Cup, and the Ellen will get the Draper trophy. If the Ellen wins on Monday, then she and Joyette will have a marine duel on Tuesday to settle the question about the Taft Cup, and the loser will get the Draper trophy. If the Hevella should happen to capture the next race, then she and Joyette will sail against each other, and if the Presidential trophy goes to Germany the Draper Cup will become the property of W. H. Childs, owner of Joyette. In other words, the Joyette is bound to win one of the two cups, no matter what the outcome is of the remaining one or two contests.

It was another lovely day on the water, with the wind a trifle too light and streaky to send the racing yachts along very fast. These were the times and order at the windward mark:

	H.M.S.		H.M.S.
Ellen	12:04:18	Hevella	12:09:43
Joyette	12:06:44	Margarethe	12:10:55
Wolf	12:08:36	Seehund II.	12:11:13

The yachts were timed as follows at the completion of the first round:

	H.M.S.		H.M.S.
Hevella	12:54:05	Joyette	12:57:05
Ellen	12:54:36	Wolf	12:58:06
Seehund II.	12:56:38	Margarethe	12:58:22

Then came the second beat to windward, and the contestants were timed at the flag buoy, as follows:

	H.M.S.		H.M.S.
Joyette	1:48:53	Margarethe	2:01:06
Hevella	1:52:13	Wolf	2:01:01
Ellen	1:54:54	Seehund II.	2:01:24

There was no change of position on the run home, but some of the boats made slight gains. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Start. H.M.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Joyette, W. H. Childs	11:10	2:24:06	3:14:06
Hevella, Verein Segelhaus am Wanssee	11:10	2:28:16	3:18:16
Ellen, C. P. Curtis	11:10	2:30:56	3:20:56
Margarethe, H. Korsten	11:10	2:34:56	3:24:56
Seehund II., Marine Baumeister	11:10	2:35:26	3:25:26
Wolf, Caleb Loring	11:10	2:36:05	3:26:05

To-day was the last race which counted for the Draper cup, and the standing in points is as follows:

Joyette, 17; Ellen, 17; Hevella, 16; Wolf, 14; Margarethe, 13; Seehund II., 6.

BENEFIT FOR ST. MALACHY'S.

Two Theatrical Performances to Aid Orphans—Devery as Auctioneer.

A committee of which Civil Service Commissioner Arthur J. O'Keeffe, ex-Police Commissioner in Brooklyn, is Chairman, has arranged plans for a benefit on next Tuesday night for the St. Malachy's Orphan Asylum of Far Rockaway, which was destroyed by fire last Monday night, with the loss of seven lives. The benefit will be held in Morrison's Theatre and in the American Music Hall at Rockaway Beach, Mr. Morrison furnishing the talent for both houses.

A meeting of the committee to complete final arrangements will be held in the Park Inn to-night. Among the members of the committee are Supreme Court Justice William J. Kelly, Judge Otto H. Rosalsky of General Sessions, Herman Ritter, Deputy Water Commissioner Frank Loughman, ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, Magistrate Eugene C. Gilroy, Henry W. Unger, and William S. Devery.

Ex-Chief Devery will auction off the boxes in Morrison's Theatre and the American Music Hall to-night.

HOLD MOTHER FOR KIDNAPPING

Willie McGreevey Has Been Stolen Often by His Parents.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 3.—Mrs. William McGreevey of New York, the mother of little Willie McGreevey, who has been kidnapped two or three times by his parents, was arrested here yesterday by Policeman McMahon on a warrant charging abduction of the boy. The warrant was dated May 7, which was the day Mrs. McGreevey came here from New York in a taxicab and took her son away. Afterward the boy was taken out of New York by his father, and is now living with Mr. McGreevey's mother in Taylor Street.

The little boy's mother came to Stamford yesterday and tried to see her son. She did not succeed, and the police were notified of her presence. They found her in the home of a neighbor of the grandmother, and took her to headquarters.

Former Editor Missing.

ANDERSON, Ind., Sept. 3.—Miss Mina E. Learned of 1826 Walnut Street, this city, is seeking for the whereabouts of Samuel Monroe Ashmore, 35 years old, formerly editor of the Dover News, Dover, Del., who disappeared in the Spring of 1904. Ashmore was born in Kansas, Edgar County, Ill., in 1874 and was last seen at the Hotel Richardson, Dover, Del., where he lived for several years. It is supposed that he left Dover to visit relatives in Borton, Edgar County, Ill., as had been arranged by correspondence, but he never arrived and has not been seen or heard from since.

AIRSHIPS ECLIPSE AUTOS.

Powell Evans, Back from Europe, Says Aviation Is the Leading Topic Now.

Powell Evans, President of the Automobile Club of Philadelphia, said yesterday that automobiling as a big sporting feature abroad had been virtually eclipsed by the absorbing interest in aerial matters. Mr. Evans was a passenger on the Lusitania on her recent record-breaking trip. While in Europe he represented the American Automobile Association, as Chairman of its Touring Board, at the congress of the International League of Automobile Clubs in London. Mr. Evans then went to Rheims to witness the flying competitions, and he admitted that he has returned an enthusiastic aviator.

"No one here who has not been to Europe within the last year can have any idea of the intense public interest there in everything pertaining to aerial navigation," said Mr. Evans. "One actually feels it in the air. The problem, of course, is far more important there than here. Every country is practically an armed camp, and it is in the development of flying machines for military uses that the great stimulus to aviation progress is due. In England, especially, I found an intense atmosphere of nervousness, induced by the fear that the practical use of aerial machines in the near future will annihilate that delightful feeling of isolation which the British have enjoyed for so many centuries. It is largely due to this sentiment that strong pressure is being brought to bear upon Parliament to supply proper funds for experimental work and the purchase of suitable machines."

Mr. Evans said it was too early to predict just what type of aeroplane would be evolved as the standard machine. He is disposed to think that there may be a combination of the dirigible and heavier-than-air types, a small inflated balloon being attached to the frame from the rear rudder to the forward planes, thus giving supporting stability in case of accident to the motor in long flights, and enabling the operator to remain in the air long enough to pick out a safe landing place.

KING MAY SEE CURTISS.

Victor Emmanuel Hopes to Attend the Races at Brescia.

BRESCIA, Sept. 3.—King Victor Emmanuel, who is visiting Montichiari, twelve miles southeast of this city, to-day expressed his gratification that Glenn H. Curtiss and M. Blériot and the dirigible balloon Zodiac III. would be here during the races next week. He said he hoped to be present when Curtiss and Blériot had their duel for supremacy. Curtiss, besides competing for the Grand Prize, will take part in the contests for starting.

The opening of the aeroplane race meeting has been postponed from Sept. 5 to Sept. 8. The signaling apparatus used at Rheims is being sent to Brescia and will be duly installed here.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—Glenn H. Curtiss, the American aviator, and C. F. Bishop, President of the American Aero Club, will leave here Saturday in an automobile for Brescia, Italy. They will travel by way of Switzerland. The Curtiss aeroplane was shipped last night from Rheims.

Mr. Bishop announced to-day that four Americans in Paris had contributed $100 each to start a fund for a medal for Curtiss similar to the medal recently given by the American Congress to the Wright brothers.

AVIATORS AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Meet In Which Aeroplanes Will Take Part Scheduled for New Speedway.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 3.—Entry blanks were sent out to-day by the management of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway for three days of aviation contests to be held at the Speedway on Oct. 15, 16, and 17. Events for aeroplanes, dirigibles, and balloons are scheduled, but conditions are not yet announced. Cash prizes amounting in all to $10,000 are to be offered.

In a cablegram dated Paris received to-day, Glenn Curtiss finally agrees to the terms offered to him, and he will enter the aeroplane events here with the biplane he used in his record-breaking achievement at Rheims. He informs the Speedway management also that a pupil of Louis Blériot, with a Blériot monoplane, will accompany him to the United States, and will appear in the Indianapolis carnival. Other aeroplane operators are expected soon to sign entry contracts.

Two dirigibles are being constructed here for the contests in their class. Carl G. Fisher and G. L. Bumbaugh will pilot them. Thomas Baldwin will be an entrant, and the field is expected to be large before the entries close.

WOMEN IN LONG FLIGHT.

Mrs. W. E. Maynard and Mrs. Thomas Hastings Cover 110 Miles in a Balloon.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Sept. 3.—Another early morning balloon ascension was made here to-day, N. H. Arnold of this city piloting a party of New Yorkers, including Clifford B. Harmon, Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, and Mrs. Thomas Hastings, on a trip in the big balloon New York. The thermometer was at the freezing point when the ascension was made, at 4:17 A. M.

The landing was made at North Easton, Mass., during the forenoon. In an air line the distance covered is about 110 miles.

AEROPLANE DUTY 40 PER CENT.

Imported Machines Placed Under Basket Clause of Machinery Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The duty on aeroplanes will be 40 per cent. ad valorem, according to a Treasury ruling made public to-day. The new inventions are not mentioned in the Payne Tariff law, but under the Treasury ruling they will be taxed under the basket clause of the machinery schedule. This is on the assumption that the motor is the most valuable part of a flying machine.

As the Wrights have placed a valuation of $7,500 on their machines, the tax will be $3,375 on any machine of foreign make imported into the country.

FRENCH BALLOON FLIES FAR.

The Republique Makes Good Headway Against a Strong Wind.

NEVERS, Sept. 3.—The dirigible balloon Republique landed here safely this evening, after a 234 kilometers' (145 miles) trip from Meudon, whence it started this morning on a voyage to the army manoeuvres at La Palisse. The trip was accomplished to the perfect satisfaction of the commander. The Republique will continue on its way to La Palisse to-morrow.

ARMY BALLOON IN FLIGHT.

Lieut. Lahm Lands on Maryland Farm After Four-Hour Journey.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.—United States army balloon No. 12, in which Lieut. Lahm ascended from Washington at 10 o'clock this morning descended this afternoon about 2 o'clock on the farm of Abram Rider, about two miles south of Brooklyn, Anne Arundel County. The landing was made easily and the balloon was immediately packed and shipped to Washington.

Before leaving Lieut. Lahm informed Rider that he had wished to reach Baltimore, but, seeing the Patapsco River, which is very wide, ahead, he thought it better to descend than to attempt to cross the water.

W. E. Kelley to Head Letter Carriers.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 3.—When the ballots were counted this morning it was found that the National Association of Letter Carriers had selected to meet in Rochester, N. Y., in 1911. William E. Kelley of Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected President, and Edward J. Cantwell, also of Brooklyn, was elected Secretary.

ROOSEVELT CAN GET A WHITE ELEPHANT

Crown Prince of Abyssinia Offers a Great Drive If He Will Go There.

MENELIK HAD INVITED HIM

He Said He Could Not Visit Monarchs—Then the Young Prince Held Out Unofficial Lure.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—Lidj Jeassu, the Crown Prince of Abyssinia, has invited Theodore Roosevelt to a great elephant hunt, promising to beat up a white elephant for him to kill, and otherwise to arrange a splendid sporting programme.

This news has been brought into Berlin by Adolf Mayer, a kinsman of King Menelik of Abyssinia, who has arrived here with a commission from the Abyssinian Government to purchase supplies.

King Menelik sent an invitation to Mr. Roosevelt at Washington to be his guest, but Mr. Roosevelt declined, explaining that, as he had refused the invitations of several European sovereigns, he could not make an exception of King Menelik, however much he might desire to do so. It was then arranged that the Crown Prince should invite Mr. Roosevelt unofficially. Before Mayer left Abyssinia a mission had been sent to hand this invitation to Mr. Roosevelt wherever it could find him, and King Menelik was hopeful that he would accept the invitation in its present form.

"The envoys of the King are empowered to point out to Mr. Roosevelt," Mr. Mayer said to-day, "that there is unrivaled elephant hunting in Abyssinia. The Crown Prince will send out 5,000 horsemen to encircle an immense range of prairie and drive in the elephants. Hundreds and possibly thousands of elephants could be thus assembled, and there would probably be one or two white ones among this number. These beasts are not really white, but merely animals of great vigor that have lived to be gray-haired."

When it was suggested that the Crown Prince was only 14 years old, Mr. Mayer replied that Abyssinians develop young. He declared that the Prince was an expert and adventurous huntsman; that he spoke English, French, and German, and that he was quite capable personally of showing Mr. Roosevelt fine hunting.

"Many stories have reached the Court of King Menelik," Mr. Mayer said in conclusion, "of Mr. Roosevelt's prowess as a horseman, a hunter, a soldier, and an administrator. The King is most keen to greet him, and he probably would go to the borders of his country with a great following to receive Mr. Roosevelt."

Mr. Mayer is the son of a German engineer, who married a sister of King Menelik.

NAIROBI, British East Africa, Sept. 3.—J. Alden Loring and Major Mearns, members of the Roosevelt expedition, are about to undertake an extended trip through Kenia Province. Mr. Loring started out to-day; he will be followed by Major Mearns to-morrow. The two travelers will return here Nov. 1 to join Col. Roosevelt.

A total of 2,500 specimens were shipped yesterday to the Smithsonian Institution. They include birds, mammals, snakes, and plants.

Roosevelts Travel In Touraine.

TOURS, France, Sept. 3.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and her children, Ethel, Quentin, and Archibald, are making a tour of the Province of Touraine.

TRANSPORT HITS STEAMER.

Isle of Wight Boat Beached at Portsmouth—Passengers Escape.

PORTSMOUTH, England, Sept. 3.—The Isle of Wight steamer Duchess of Kent was run down by a Government transport at the mouth of Portsmouth Harbor this afternoon. There were 400 passengers on board the Duchess of Kent, and immediately after the collision she began to fill rapidly.

The Captain headed her for the shore and she was promptly beached. All the passengers got ashore safely. Many of them jumped and waded to dry land rather than wait for the boats.

KING EDWARD'S HEALTH GOOD.

Having Taken the Cure at Marienbad, He Starts for London.

MARIENBAD, Sept. 3.—King Edward, having completed the cure, started by train to-day for London. Dr. Ott pronounces his Majesty's health as perfect. He says he was astonished at the robust condition of the British monarch, declaring that his strength is equal to that of a sound man ten years his junior.

King Edward has invited Dr. Ott to visit him at Sandringham in November.

TO END SWEDISH STRIKE.

Central Union Will Call It Off Sept 6—Government Has Intervened.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 3.—The Labor Federation has decided to call off on Sept. 6 the general strike, which has been in progress for several weeks.

This decision is the outcome of Government intervention, which is being directed toward arranging a settlement of the difficulties satisfactory to all parties.

SULTAN TO STOP TORTURES.

He Makes the Promise to the French Consul at Fez.

TANGIER, Morocco, Sept. 3.—Mulai Hafid, the Sultan of Morocco, has promised the French Consul at Fez that he will cause to be discontinued the cruel tortures recently inflicted by his soldiers upon rebellious Moors, who were led captive into Fez.

AMERICAN GIRL KILLED.

Ex-Consular Agent, Wife, and Another Daughter Injured at Libau.

LIBAU, Russia, Sept. 3.—Miss Smith, a daughter of Hugo Smith, who was formerly American Consular Agent here, was killed in a runaway accident in Libau to-day.

Mr. Smith, his wife, and a second daughter sustained injuries and were removed to a hospital.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

BOGOTA, Colombia, Sept. 3.—President Gonzales Valencia to-day granted an interview to Cacique Inapaquina, chief of the Darien Indians. The Cacique expressed the desire to remain loyal to Colombia.

ROME, Sept. 3.—A commission appointed by the Pope has made an investigation and reports that several of the Vatican buildings, including the Sistine Chapel, were slightly damaged by the earthquake that was experienced in Rome on the afternoon of Aug. 31.

WALKING. The New York Times will publish in the Sporting Section of the Sunday issue a series of walks of from 10 to 20 miles in length, beginning with next Sunday. The idea being to direct the many who have expressed interest in the healthiest and most popular exercise known. Every effort will be made to give explicit directions in these routes, and where pleasant cut-offs across country are unknown to us we would esteem it a favor to be notified of such. Hints and helps on walking will be published in connection with the weekly walk.

CLYDE FITCH GRAVELY ILL.

No Change in Symptoms of Stricken Dramatist—Mother to Join Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, France, Sept. 3.—The condition of Clyde Fitch, the American dramatist, is grave. There was no change in his symptoms to-day.

Mr. Fitch was suddenly stricken with an acute case of appendicitis while traveling from Germany in an automobile. Upon arriving here he was removed hastily to a private hospital and underwent an operation. Dr. Alquier, who performed the operation, was assisted by two other physicians. It is hoped that Mr. Fitch's strength will make possible his recovery.

Mr. Fitch has suffered in the past from appendicitis.

Mrs. William G. Fitch of 113 East Fortieth Street, mother of Clyde Fitch, accompanied by E. S. Simonds, a friend of the family, will sail as soon as she can get ready for France, where, at Chalons-Sur-Marne, her son lies dangerously ill.

CZAR TO AVOID MOSCOW.

State of the Empress's Health Is Given as the Reason.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 3.—It is announced in St. Petersburg to-day that the proposed stay of Emperor Nicholas and the Empress at Moscow has been abandoned.

The reasons are not given, but it is understood that the change is due to the fact that the state of the Empress's health makes it inadvisable for her to undergo the strain entailed by an official visit to the second capital of the empire.

SUFFRAGETTES SENTENCED.

Appeal on the Ground That They Had a Right to Approach Minister.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The eight suffragetts who were arrested Aug. 19 on Downing Street in connection with the picketing of Premier Asquith's residence, were to-day sentenced to pay fines of $10 each or spend seven days in the Bow Street Jail.

They gave notice of appeal on the ground that all subjects of the King have the right to approach the sovereign through his Ministers, and in endeavoring to interview the Premier they were merely exercising these rights.

ITALIAN DID NO WRONG.

Schoolship Aetna Had No Intention of Spying on American Target Practice.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 3.—Capt. Filippio Baggio, Marquis of Bucarro, commander of the Italian school ship Aetna, to-day pronounced as untrue the story of alleged impropriety on his part while his vessel was steaming through the American fleet off Cape Henry last Saturday.

Capt. Baggio said he changed the course of his ship when they saw the fleet, in order to salute it, and as the Americans were slow in answering, he said he slowed down so that the flagship might return the salute before he had passed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Naval officials here to-day deprecate the publication of accounts of resentment on the part of American naval officers at what was reported as an affront to our navy by the visiting Italian school ship Aetna in steaming through the fleet and taking post near the targets at the practice off the Virginia Capes last Saturday morning. If a mistake was made by the Italian vessel, they say, it was evidently through ignorance or on account of the ship's desire to pass inside the capes. This is the common practice of vessels at that point, and as the Aetna was bound for an American port, and was to that extent the guest of the Nation, it is said to be inconceivable that her officers deliberately tried to pry into secrets of American gunnery.

TRIED SUICIDE IN VAIN.

French Teacher Too Much of a Failure to End Life When Misfortune Came.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 3.—Prof. Leon Liebard, 60 years old, a graduate of the University of La Sorbonne, a French cavalry officer in the war of 1870, and for six years an instructor in French at the University of Chicago, tried to commit suicide Tuesday night at San Pedro.

Eighteen years ago Liebard became instructor in French at Chicago University. There he married an American, who at first made him very happy, but later became dissatisfied. Mrs. Liebard, he says, demanded that he invest his savings in mining stocks. Finally he invested his capital in a mine in Mexico. For ten years the unhappy couple struggled with misfortune. They went to Oregon then, and finally Mrs. Liebard got a divorce.

Liebard came to Los Angeles afterward and his health began to fail.

"I am such a failure," he said to-day, "that I could not even die decently. I admit I needed to brace up in order to kill myself, and when I decided to drown myself at San Pedro because it was an easy and inexpensive method, I got a cheap bottle of gin. I drank it all as fast as I could and then started for the end of the pier. As I got near I felt dizzy, soon all was black, and now here I am alive, disgraced, broken in health, and unable to leave life when self-obliteration is the only honorable course."

SAYS HE'S A FIREBUG.

Man Who Surrenders in Detroit Not Wanted Here and Released.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 3.—Morris Greenberg, a waiter, surrendered to the police here yesterday and told a story about setting fire to a house in New York last Fall. Two persons were burned to death in the fire, he says.

The police this evening released Greenberg when the New York police reported that the man was not wanted there. The local officials look upon his story as an hallucination.

CLOUDBURSTS CAUSE NEW MEXICAN FLOODS

Miles of Fertile Valley in the Zomora District Inundated—Villages Under Water.

GOVERNMENT SNUBS REYES

Although He Is Governor of the State Another Is to Direct Relief Work at Monterey.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 3.—A special dispatch received here from Morelia, capital of the State of Michoacan, says that floods yesterday ruined a large section of the Zamora district. A cloudburst in La Handada and La Beata Mountains caused rivers and streams to overflow, and miles of fertile valley are under water. A branch of the Central Railroad has been washed out for a distance of eighteen miles, and the villages of Apzicuaro, Santiagulllo, and Cerillo are under water.

Further details have been received here of the flood that swept the town of Tula, in the State of Tamaupilas, last Saturday. A wave between forty-five and fifty feet high rushed down the river and engulfed the lower half of the town. Two hundred houses and the San Juan Bridge were carried away. Many lives were lost.

The destructive wave, as it swept the valley was accompanied by a cyclonic wind and hail storm that destroyed the crops in every direction. The entire northeastern section of the State is said to have been laid waste.

Thirty bodies have already been recovered, and many bodies of shepherds and mountaineers are being washed down into the valley below.

Simultaneously with the arrival at Monterey Wednesday night from Galeno of Gen. Bernardo Reyes came the Federal announcement that Gen. Meier, Under Secretary of War, would proceed to Monterey on a special car to take charge of the relief work there. This is considered a direct slap at Gen. Reyes by the Federal Government, as Reyes is the Governor of the State of Nuevo Leon, of which Monterey is the capital. Persons here allied with the opposition to the Government are watching this move with great interest.

The State Governments are contributing liberally toward the relief fund, and it is believed that $50,000 will be raised from these sources.

The telegraphic system in the State of Nuevo Leon remains in a badly demoralized condition. Reports received from points which have been cut off from communication since Saturday indicate that eight towns in the State either were wholly or partially destroyed. Among these are Mier, Bravo, Camargo, Rayones, Galena, and Victoria. Some two dozen points are yet to be heard from, and grave fears are felt that with the restoration of communication further destruction of life and loss of property will be chronicled.

The first estimates of a property loss of $30,000,000 and of 2,000 deaths as a result of the floods may be under the mark. The highways over the northern end of the State have been destroyed, and it may be weeks before the telegraph system is restord to its normal status. Scores of rich farms have been converted into lakes by the flood.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The State Department is in receipt of a telegram from C. A. Miller, the United States Consul General at Matamoras, Mexico, in which he says that the Rio Grande floods are higher than usual. Mr. Miller says also that a telegram from San Miguel states that the water is a foot deep in the main plaza, and that there is considerable damage to the buildings, but no lives were lost.

Intemperance Is A Disease!

No amount of "Will Power" can heal the inflamed stomach membranes, burned out by alcohol

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A two-hour train every hour on the hour from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., in addition to other trains. Ten minutes before the hour from West 23d St. On the hour from Liberty St.

Parlor cars on all trains. Dining cars morning, noon, and night. Sleepers on midnight train. Hard Coal! No Smoke! Comfort!

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SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

Leave New York, Pier 81, N. R., ft. W. 42d St., 8:50, 9:35, 10:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:25, 7:45 P. M. Sundays, 9:00, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:30, 7:45, 8:55 (W. End only,) 10:40 P. M. (E. Long Branch only.)

Leave New York, Pier 10, N. R., ft. Cedar St., 9:15, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 8:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 8:10, 9:15 (W. End only,) 11:10 P. M. (E. Long Branch only.)

ALL RAIL ROUTE

HARD COAL USED—NO SMOKE

Trains leave foot of West 23d St., 8:20, 11:20 A. M. (12:20, 1:00 P. M. Saturdays only,) 1:20, 3:20 (4:20 except Saturdays,) 4:30 (5:05 except Saturdays,) 5:20, 6:20, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:05, 9:50 A. M., 3:50, 8:20 P. M.)

Trains leave foot of Liberty St., 4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M. (12:40, 1:20 P. M., Saturdays only,) 1:30, 3:30 (4:35 except Saturdays,) 4:45 (5:15 except Saturdays,) 5:30, 6:30 P. M., 12:01 A. M. Sundays, 9:15, 10:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL THREE HOURS —TO— Atlantic City

HARD COAL USED—NO SMOKE

Vestibuled Trains with Parlor Cars.

Leave West 23d St., 9:50 A. M. (12:50 P. M. Sats. only.) 3:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:50 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Leave Liberty St., 10:00 A. M. (1:00 P. M. Sats. only,) 3:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M.

Special Express with Parlor Cars and Diner leaves Atlantic City for New York, Labor Day, Sept. 6, at 5:30 P. M.

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For 10 years the Optimo has been the favorite of critical smokers who know a good cigar.

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Why Not Now?

GIANTS TAKE LAST GAME FROM ST. LOUIS

Both Teams Bat Hard, but the New Yorks Hit at the Right Time.

FOUL TIP DAZES UMPIRE

Emslie Nearly Put Out by Ball Off Barbeau's Bat—Fourteen Visitors Left on Bases.

Making better use of their opportunities, the Giants defeated the Cardinals on the Polo Grounds yesterday by a score of 7 to 4. St. Louis achieved eleven hits off Ames to eleven yielded to McGraw's men by Harmon and Backman, but the locals grouped theirs more advantageously. Fourteen Missourians were left on bases against five New Yorkers, showing that the Westerners couldn't get in their raps often enough when hits meant runs. Ames, although liberal in regard to safeties, struck out seven men.

This appears to be casualty week in the shadow of Coogan's Bluff. Raymond, when at bat in the sixth inning of Wednesday's game, was stunned by a swift ball Backman pitched, and had to be carried to the bench. Umpire Emslie was dazed yesterday by a foul tip from Barbeau's bat in the eighth inning. His wig undoubtedly saved his life, for he suffered a terrific blow on the frontal bone that must have fractured the skull if his toupee hadn't acted as a buffer.

Larry Doyle's batting was the game's feature. In four times up he made two singles, a triple, and a double, and scored three times. Consequently, he didn't send any other runner over the plate. Every time he went to bat the bases were unoccupied. In the first, third, and seventh innings he was the first New Yorker up, and in the fourth, when he made his three-bagger, one man was out. However, batting 1,000 with four chances to go out is pretty good for a little fellow like Larry. His four hits netted seven bases.

St. Louis started well enough. Ellis, after Barbeau struck out, got an infield tap, and went to third when Ames threw wildly on Phelps's grasser. Eddie taking first on the choice. Ellis scored on a single by Konetchy, and as Seymour fumbled the return Phelps went to third. Ed came in on Evans's one-bagger to left. Then Ames tightened his delivery and struck out Delahanty. Bresnahan got a base on balls, but Storke flied to Herzog.

It looked for two innings as if New York mightn't overtake the Cardinals. Doyle and Seymour singled in the first, but Larry was out on a try for the plate when Herzog grounded to Barbeau, the batter taking first on the choice, and then Murray hit into a double play from a force of Si at third, Barbeau tagging the forward runner and throwing Pink out to Kony. Merkle and Schlei went to first on balls in the second with two men out, and Fred stole second soon after getting his base, but Ames struck out.

But the third was the big inning. Doyle, Seymour, and Herzog singled successively, filling the bases. Larry and Si scored on sacrifices by Murray and Shafer. Herzog came in on Bridwell's hit. Al stole second, and, after Merkle got a base on balls, crossed the plate on Schlei's hit to left. Then Merkle was put out on an unexpected play from the box, and the side was retired with the score 4 to 2 in New York's favor.

That lead never was cut down. The locals got another run in the fourth on Doyle's triple and Seymour's out at first. A base on balls and two singles gave St. Louis a run in the seventh, but New York offset it in the same inning with a tally resulting from Doyle's double, a wild pitch, and, following Seymour's fruitless grounder to Kony, Herzog's sacrifice fly. In the eighth St. Louis scored again. Barbeau, after his foul tip almost stunned Emslie, went to first on balls and came home on a three-bagger to centre by Ellis, who died, Murray to Doyle to Ames to Schlei, trying to make a home run. Phelps also got a base on balls, and Konetchy singled him to third, but two men were out and Evans forced Kony at second.

New York's seventh run was a consequence of Shafer's single, a wild pitch, Barbeau's fumble even as the infielder yelled "I've got it!" when Backman started for Bridwell's easy grounder, and a sacrifice fly by Schlei.

The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Doyle, 2b	4	3	4	3	3
Seym'r, cf	4	1	2	3	0
Herzog, lf	3	1	1	1	0
Murray, rf	4	0	0	2	1
Shafer, 3b	3	1	1	1	0
Bridwell, ss	4	1	2	2	5
Merkle, 1b	1	0	0	8	0
Schlei, c	2	0	1	8	0
Ames, p	4	0	0	0	2
Total	29	7	11	27	13

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'beau, 3b	4	1	2	5	3
Ellis, lf	5	1	2	2	0
Phelps, c	3	2	0	6	0
K'tchy, 1b	3	0	1	6	0
Evans, rf	3	0	3	1	0
Dolch'ty, cf	5	0	1	2	0
Bres'h'n, 2b	3	0	1	2	5
*Mowrey	1	0	0	0	0
Storke, ss	4	0	1	1	0
Harmon, p	3	0	0	0	2
†Shaw	1	0	0	0	0
Backman, p	0	0	0	0	0
‡Murphy	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	4	11	24	8

*Batted for Bresnahan in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Harmon in the eighth inning.
‡Batted for Backman in the ninth inning.
Errors—Doyle, Seymour, Ames, Barbeau.

New York	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	—7
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—4

Two-base hit—Doyle. Three-base hits—Doyle, Ellis. Sacrifice flies—Schafer, Herzog, Schlei. Stolen bases—Merkle, Evans, Bridwell. Left on bases—St. Louis, 14; New York, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Double plays—Barbeau and Konetchy; Doyle, Bridwell and Merkle; Bresnahan and Konetchy. Struck out—By Ames, 7; by Harmon, 5. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 7; off Harmon, 4. Wild pitches—Harmon, 1; Backman, 1. Hits—Off Harmon, 9 in seven innings; off Backman, 2 in one inning. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Cubs' Victory Protested by Brooklyn.

The Chicagos won an unexpected victory in their last appearance of the season at Washington Park yesterday, scoring eight runs in the ninth inning and finishing in the lead over Brooklyn by a score of 10 to 4. President Ebbets, however, said that he would enter a protest against recording the game as a victory for the champions, contending that an agreement had been entered into between Managers Chance and Lumley, and that Umpires Johnstone and Rigler were awart of the agreement, whereby the game should be stopped at 5:15 o'clock so as to allow the Chicagoans to catch an early train for the West. When the time agreed upon had arrived the Chicagos were in the midst of an interesting rally in the ninth inning, and had the game been called the score would have reverted back to the eighth inning, at which point the Brooklyns were in the lead by four runs to two. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Evers, 2b	1	3	1	1	3
Stanley, lf	3	1	1	1	0
Schulte, rf	5	1	1	2	0
Chance, 1b	5	1	2	11	0
St'nf'dt, 3b	3	0	0	1	2
Hofman, cf	5	1	3	2	0
Tinker, ss	3	1	1	3	4
Archer, c	2	0	0	2	0
N'dham, c	1	0	0	4	1
Moran, c	0	0	0	1	0
Pfeister, p	1	0	0	0	4
Hig'h'm, p	2	0	0	0	1
Brown, p	0	0	0	0	1
*Howard	0	1	0	0	0
‡Zim'rman	1	1	1	0	0
Total	32	10	10	27	16

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burch, cf	5	2	3	4	0
Clement, lf	4	0	0	2	1
Lennox, 3b	4	1	2	1	3
Meyers, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Jordan, 1b	4	1	1	11	0
Hum'll, 2b	4	0	1	1	2
M'M'lan, ss	3	0	1	2	2
Bergen, c	4	0	0	5	1
M'Int're, p	4	0	0	0	3
Total	36	4	9	27	11

*Batted for Needham in ninth inning.
†Batted for Higgenbotham in ninth inning.
Errors—Needham, Higgenbotham, Jordan, Bergen.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	—10
Brooklyn	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hit—Zimmerman. Three-base hit—Chance. Sacrifice hits—Schulte, Tinker, Clement, (2.) First base on balls—Off Higgenbotham, 1; off McIntyre, 7. First base on error—Brooklyn, 1. Struck out—By Higgenbotham, 4; by McIntyre, 5. Stolen bases—Evers, (2.) Chance, Lennox, Meyers. Double play—McMillan and Jordan. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 6. Wild pitch—Higgenbotham. Hit by pitcher—By McIntyre, 2. Passed balls—Off Pfeister, 6 in two and two-thirds innings; off Higgenbotham, 3 in five and one-third innings. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Rigler.

At Philadelphia.

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher, lf	4	1	2	0	0
Paskert, cf	4	1	1	1	0
Hoblitzel, 1b	4	0	1	10	0
Mitchell, rf	4	0	2	3	0
Egan, 2b	3	1	1	3	3
Lobert, 3b	4	0	1	0	5
Downey, ss	4	0	0	2	2
Roth, c	3	0	0	8	1
Fromme, p	3	0	0	0	1
Foxen, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Bates	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	8	27	12

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Grant, 3b	4	0	0	1	1
Dein'ger, cf	4	0	0	2	1
Titus, rf	3	0	1	1	0
Magee, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Br'sf'ld, 1b	3	0	2	9	1
Ward, 2b	3	0	0	3	1
Downey, ss	3	0	0	4	3
Dooin, c	3	0	0	7	2
Dubec, p	2	0	0	0	1
Cantwell, p	0	0	0	0	0
Ewing, p	2	0	0	0	2
†Hoberer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	0	2	27	12

*Batted for McQuillen in the eighth inning.
Errors—Magee, Ward.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Bescher. Hits—Off McQuillen, 8 in eight innings. Sacrifice hit—Egan. Stolen bases—Egan, (2.) Left on bases—Philadelphia, 3; Cincinnati, 4. First base on balls—Off Fromme, 2. First base on error—Cincinnati, 1. Struck out—By McQuillen, 3; by Fromme, 4. Time of game—One hour and nineteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Kane.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Grant, 3b	4	1	1	1	1
Dein'ger, cf	4	1	0	4	0
Titus, rf	6	1	2	4	0
Magee, lf	6	0	1	1	1
Br'field, 1b	4	1	13	2	2
Ward, 2b	5	0	2	4	3
Woolan, ss	6	0	2	4	3
Dooin, c	6	0	0	7	0
Cov'ski, p	3	0	0	1	2
Moren, p	3	1	1	0	0
*Bates	1	0	1	0	0
Total	48	6	11	39	17

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher, lf	6	1	2	2	0
Paskert, cf	5	1	1	6	0
H'litzel, 1b	3	0	1	12	0
Mitchell, rf	6	1	2	3	0
Egan, 2b	5	2	2	1	4
Lobert, 3b	6	2	2	1	2
Downey, ss	6	0	2	2	4
Roth, c	4	0	0	7	2
Dubec, p	2	0	0	0	1
Cantwell, p	0	0	0	0	0
Ewing, p	2	0	0	0	2
†Hoberer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	46	5	12	37	16

*Batted for Deininger in thirteenth inning.
†Batted for Cantwell in the seventh inning.
‡One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Covaleski, Hoblitzel, Downey, (2.)

Phila	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0 0 1—6
Cincinnati	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0 0 0—5

Two-base hits—Lobert, Bescher, Bransfield, Doolan, Moren. Three-base hit—Egan. Home run—Titus. Hits—Off Dubec, 5 in 5 innings; off Ewing, 6 in 7 innings; off Covaleski, 8 in 7 innings; off Moren, 4 in 6 innings. Sacrifice hits—Bransfield, Hoblitzel (2.) Roth. Stolen bases—Mitchell, Downey, Bescher, Ward, Titus, Magee, Deininger. Double play—Ellis. Sacrifice flies—Schafer, Herzog, Schlei. Stolen bases—Merkle, Evans, Bridwell. Left on bases—St. Louis, 14; New York, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Double plays—Barbeau and Konetchy; Doyle, Bridwell and Merkle; Bresnahan and Konetchy. Struck out—By Ames, 7; by Harmon, 5. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 7; off Harmon, 4. Wild pitches—Harmon, 1; Backman, 1. Hits—Off Harmon, 9 in seven innings; off Backman, 2 in one inning. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

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BASEBALL SUMMARY.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York	7	Philadelphia	6
St. Louis	4	Cincinnati	5
Cincinnati	3	Chicago	10
Philadelphia	0	Brooklyn	4

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland	1	Philadelphia	10
Detroit (Called in ninth.)	1	Washington	3
Chicago	4		
St. Louis	3		

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Buffalo	7	Montreal	4
Jersey City	6	Newark	3
Rochester	4	Baltimore	2
Providence	1	Toronto	1
Rochester	5		
Providence	4		

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Indianapolis	6	Milwaukee	8
Toledo	0	Kansas City	4

Louisville-Columbus, rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	1908.
Pittsburg	87	33	.725	.612
Chicago	81	39	.675	.607
New York	71	47	.602	.619
Cincinnati	63	58	.521	.479
Philadelphia	58	65	.472	.556
St. Louis	46	74	.383	.559
Brooklyn	42	78	.350	.362
Boston	33	87	.275	.410

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	1908.
Detroit	79	43	.648	.588
Philadelphia	75	48	.610	.504
Boston	73	52	.584	.471
Chicago	63	60	.512	.562
Cleveland	63	62	.504	.549
New York	55	67	.451	.331
St. Louis	51	70	.418	.567
Washington	33	90	.268	.427

EASTERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Rochester	75	52	.590	Buffalo	62	66	.484
Newark	69	55	.557	Montreal	56	70	.444
Providence	67	57	.540	Baltimore	54	70	.435
Toronto	65	61	.516	Jersey City	54	71	.432

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Milwaukee	79	59	.572	Columbus	66	72	.478
Minneapolis	78	59	.551	Indianap'lis	66	74	.471
Louisville	71	66	.518	Toledo	65	74	.467
St. Paul	66	71	.482	Kansas City	63	74	.460

GAMES FOR TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at New York—3:30 P. M.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Pittsburg.
Chicago at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Detroit at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Chicago.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Newark at Montreal.
Jersey City at Buffalo.
Providence at Rochester.
Baltimore at Toronto.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

St. Paul at Minneapolis.
Kansas City at Milwaukee.
Louisville at Columbus.
Toledo at Indianapolis.

Fire Department Wins Game.

The Fire Department baseball team yesterday defeated the Police Department nine at the American League Park by the score of 8 to 3. The game was witnessed by about 2,500 persons, the majority being uniformed members of the two departments, and was the first of a series of games for "The Chief" championship trophy. The policemen present blew their whistles whenever the "Cops" made a good play.

The game was started with the throwing of the ball on the field by Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner Kirby. Many officials of both departments, as well as many of other departments of the City Government, were on hand. The game was won by the Fire Department by bunching hits in the third inning, when six runs were tallied. The police team scored only in the second inning, when three men crossed the plate. The score:

POLICE DEPT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Delaney, ss	5	0	0	3	1
Battam, 1b	4	0	0	7	0
Barry, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Weiss, lf	4	1	2	2	0
Keifer, 3b	3	1	3	5	1
Martin, 2b	3	1	1	1	3
Searby, rf	4	0	2	0	0
Sporing, c	1	0	0	2	1
Shelley, p	4	0	0	0	0
Dillon, c	3	0	0	3	5
Total	35	3	9	24	9

FIRE DEPARTMENT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Powers, ss	4	2	2	2	4
Blassell, 3b	4	0	3	2	2
D'dman, 2b	4	1	1	5	2
McM'us, cf	4	0	0	4	0
Acker, lf	3	0	0	1	1
Stapleton, c	1	2	1	5	2
McG'ty, rf	4	2	1	0	0
Harney, 1b	3	1	2	7	1
Brutton, p	2	1	1	0	1
Spillane, p	1	0	0	1	0
Total	30	8	11	27	13

Errors—Weiss, Spering, (2.) Powers, Blassell, Goodman, (2.) Harney, (2.) Brutton.

Police	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Fire	0	0	6	1	0	0	1	0	—8

New York State League.

Binghamton, 2; Troy, 1.
Albany, 7; Elmira, 2.
Utica, 9; Scranton, 3.
Wilkesbarre, 9; Syracuse, 1.

New England League.

Worcester, 7; Brockton, 1.
Haverhill, 3; Fall River, 2.
Lynn, 4; New Bedford, 1.
Lynn, 2; New Bedford, 0.

Connecticut League.

Holyoke, 9; Waterbury, 0; forfeited.
Hartford, 4; New Haven, 1.
Springfield, 2; Bridgeport, 1.
Bridgeport, 3; Springfield, 2.

Tri-State League.

Williamsport, 4; Johnstown, 1.
Altoona, 7; Harrisburg, 0.
Lancaster, 3; York, 1.
Reading, 9; Trenton, 7.

Southern League.

Nashville, 9; Mobile, 3.
Memphis, 12; Birmingham, 3.
Little Rock, 4; Atlanta, 2.

Duluth Players Attack Umpire.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Sept. 3.—Umpire Mack of the Wisconsin-Minnesota League was viciously attacked to-day by Duluth players in the deciding game for the championship. Pitcher Dauss of Duluth was ordered out of the game for objecting to decisions on balls and strikes in the first inning, and almost the entire team of visitors immediately assaulted the umpire, who was knocked down, beaten, and jumped upon. Police and the La Crosse players rescued the umpire. Several members of the Duluth team were ejected from the grounds and the game proceeded with a revised line-up.

Ketohel Arrives in New York.

Stanley Ketchel, the middleweight champion, arrived in this city yesterday morning looking in splendid physical condition. He ridiculed all the talk about not taking care of himself, and said he had been in the Mendocino Valley with his father and brother, and would be in perfect condition for his bout with Sam Langford at the Fairmount A. C. Sept. 17. He says he expects to defeat Langford, and will then go after Jack Johnson. Should he adhere to his stated resolution he will no longer be in the middleweight class, as he expects to enter the ring at 185 pounds for both Johnson and Langford.

Mitchel and Howard Draw.

Jim Mitchel and Joe Howard fought a ten-round bout at the Brooklyn Athletic Club, Brooklyn, last night, and at the end honors were even.

WALKING.—The New York Times will publish in the Sporting Section of the Sunday issue a series of walks of from 10 to 20 miles in length, beginning with next Sunday, the idea being to direct the many who have expressed interest in the healthiest and most popular exercise known. Every effort will be made to give explicit directions in these routes, and where pleasant cut-offs across country are unknown to us we would esteem it a favor to be notified of such. Hints and helps on walking will be published in connection with the weekly walk.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Champions and Naps Play a 1-to-1 Game at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 3.—Cleveland and Detroit played a tie game to-day, each team scoring 1 run. Cleveland scored in the first inning on a force play, Bush's error and Stovall's single. Detroit tied the score in the seventh inning on Moriarty's triple and Mullin's single. Each club had many chances to score, but fast fielding intervened. The game was called on account of darkness. Two games will be played to-morrow. Score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flick, rf	2	0	0	4	0
Reilly, lf	2	1	0	2	0
H'hman, lf	1	0	1	1	0
Stovall, 1b	4	0	2	8	0
Lajoie, 2b	4	0	1	3	2
Clarke, c	3	0	1	3	1
Bir'ham, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Perring, 3b	3	0	1	2	1
Ball, ss	4	0	0	2	4
Joss, p	4	0	1	1	1
*Easterly	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	1	8	27	9

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
D.Jones, lf	1	0	0	0	0
McIntyre, lf	3	0	0	2	1
Bush, ss	2	0	1	2	4
Cobb, rf	4	0	2	1	0
Cr'ford, cf	4	0	0	2	0
D'hanty, 2b	3	0	0	2	2
Moriarty, 3b	3	1	2	1	4
T.Jones, 1b	4	0	0	10	0
Stanage, c	3	0	0	7	2
Summers, p	2	0	0	0	2
Works, p	0	0	0	0	0
†Mullin	1	0	1	0	0
Donovan, p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	6	27	15

*Batted for Reilly in fifth inning.
†Batted for Summers in the seventh inning.
Errors—Bush, Moriarty, Stanage.

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Three-base hit—Moriarty. Stolen bases—Birmingham, Cobb, Bush, Moriarty. Double plays—Ball and Stovall; Moriarty, Delehanty, and Jones; McIntyre and Stanage; Stanage and T. Jones. Hits—Off Summers, 4 in six innings; off Works, 3 in one and one-third innings; off Donovan, 1 in one and two-thirds innings. First base on balls—Off Joss, 3; off Summers, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Donovan, (Clarke.) Struck out—By Joss, 3; by Summers, 2; by Works, 2; by Donovan, 1. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Detroit, 8. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Perrine.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mes'ger, rf	4	1	1	2	0
Parent, ss	3	1	1	2	3
Cole, cf	3	1	1	2	0
D'gh'ty, lf	2	0	1	1	0
Isbell, 1b	3	1	2	11	2
T'nehill, 3b	3	0	0	0	2
Atz, 2b	3	0	0	1	4
Sullivan, c	2	0	0	3	1
*Altizer	1	0	0	0	0
Payne, c	1	0	0	1	0
Walsh, p	2	0	0	1	4
White, p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	28	4	6	27	14

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stone, lf	4	0	2	0	0
H'fman, cf	3	0	0	0	0
M'Al'se, cf	0	0	0	0	0
H'tzell, ss	3	1	1	1	0
Griggs, 1b	3	2	2	12	1
R'sman, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Ferris, 2b	4	0	3	2	1
Criger, c	4	0	0	5	1
Howell, 3b	4	0	0	2	3
Pelty, p	3	0	0	0	5
†Stephens	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	3	8	24	11

*Batted for Sullivan in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Pelty in the ninth inning.
Errors—Ferris, Pelty.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Ferris, Hartzell, Parent, Isbell. Hits—Off Walsh, 6 in 7 innings; off White, 2 in 2 innings. Sacrifice hits—Isbell, Criger, 2; Hartzell, Dougherty, Tannehill. Stolen bases—Griggs, Messenger. Double play—Criger, Griggs and Ferris. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 6. First base on balls—Off Walsh, 1; off White, 1; off Pelty, 4. Hit by pitcher—By White, 1, (McAleese.) Struck out—By Walsh, 2; by Pelty, 6. Wild pitches—Pelty, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

At Washington.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'muller, lf	5	1	1	0	0
Barry, ss	3	2	1	1	1
Collins, 2b	4	2	1	4	6
Baker, 3b	4	2	2	0	1
Davis, 1b	4	3	2	12	0
Murphy, rf	4	1	1	1	0
Oldring, cf	5	0	1	2	0
Thomas, c	4	0	0	5	2
Plank, p	2	0	1	0	1
Total	35	10	10	27	11

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Browne, rf	4	0	0	1	1
Schaefer, 2b	4	0	0	2	3
Unglaub, 1b	4	0	1	11	0
Conroy, 3b	4	0	1	0	6
Lelivelt, lf	3	0	0	4	0
Killifer, cf	4	1	2	2	0
McBride, ss	3	1	1	2	2
Street, c	2	1	1	3	0
Gray, p	2	0	0	0	1
Oberlin, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Slattery	1	0	0	0	0
†Reisling	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	6	27	13

*Batted for Gray in seventh inning.
†Batted for Lelivelt in ninth inning.
Errors—Baker, Schaefer, McBride, Gray.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	—10
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Murphy, Plank, Killifer. Three-base hit—Street. Home run—Davis. Hits—Off Gray, 8 in seven innings; off Oberlin, 2 in two innings. Sacrifice hits—Collins, Baker, Murphy. Stolen bases—Collins, Baker, Davis. Double play—Davis, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Washington, 3; Philadelphia, 5. First base on balls—Off Gray, 4; off Plank, 1. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Philadelphia, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Oberlin, 1. Struck out—By Gray, 2; by Plank, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Sheridan.

ODDS-ON CHOICES WIN FOUR PURSES

Mares and Maidens Make the Only Real Contests at the Sheepshead Bay Track.

SUMMER NIGHT WINS, 20 TO 1

Fitzherbert Returns to Racing with an Easy Triumph in a Fast Mile—Arasee Is First, Galloping.

Contrasts were strong in the racing at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, and it was doubtful whether the general public obtained more satisfaction from the one-sided contests won in hollow style by odds on favorites than from the two cheap races that brought out big fields and produced unexpected results. The only real contests were in the selling seven furlongs for mares, won by the 20 to 1 chance Summer Night, and the scramble down the last five furlongs of the Futurity course for maiden two-year-olds, won by General McGregor at 5 to 1, with the favorite Malitine just out of the money.

The crack three-year-old of the Spring, Fitzherbert, won the mile race in 1:39 2-5. Fitzherbert was so commonly looked for in the mile and a furlong handicap that owners practically conceded the race to him, and only three horses, Fitzherbert, with the top weight, and Miami and Gliding Belle were handicapped. When Fitzherbert scratched to run in an easier race, at a mile, Gliding Belle was a prohibitive favorite over Miami, and won with only the form of a contest, for Miami ran away going to the post and his rider, the light boy

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THE "COLOR LINE" IN SOUTH AFRICA

Mr. BALFOUR, in the debate on the South African Union, spoke, in a tone almost of awe, of the "wonderful issue" of the course of events since the Boer war. Undoubtedly it is remarkable, but one is justified in asking whether the issue is quite complete, whether the present outcome can be regarded as final, or is along lines that can safely be followed in the assurance of reasonable finality.

Two questions, both questions of race, presented themselves for solution in the formation of the Union. One was that of the relations of Boers and Englishmen, or of the descendants of the Dutch and those of the British. The antagonism between these two races was undoubtedly bitter, and was the fruit of long quarrels culminating in a cruel war. But the two peoples, after all, sprang from a common root, the ancestors of the Hollanders being simply the Saxons who did not migrate to Britain. In some essentials they were more like than unlike, and the final adjustment of their interests and claims, though a notable achievement, hardly seems so "wonderful" as Mr. BALFOUR finds it. It was the fruit of that instinct for rational politics, for representative government, and the compromise which makes such government possible, which men of Saxon blood have shown for centuries.

The second race question arose from the existence of large numbers of blacks within the limits of the Union, their numbers being somewhat more than 4,000,000, to about one-fourth that number of whites. Of these blacks nearly one-half—1,800,000—were in Cape Colony, where they have the same rights as to the suffrage as the whites. Another million are in Natal, where they have the same legal rights. In the former colony a considerable number of educated negroes, some 50,000, owning the requisite amount of property, avail themselves of these rights; in Natal there are but a half dozen registered negro voters. The new Constitution leaves the rights of electors in the several States as they now are, but confines the right to sit in the Union Parliament to whites. This, or any other provision of the Constitution, (with one exception not necessary to explain here,) can be changed by a two-thirds vote of the Union Parliament. Thus it will be seen the act creating the Union contained one serious disqualification for educated negroes, with a possibility of the imposition of one still more serious. As there are in South Africa about half a million of educated negroes, and, in the South African Union and neighboring provinces, some 7,000,000 of negroes, with not more than a million and a quarter of whites, the possible future effects of this disposition of the race question are formidable.

It is plain that the new Union could not have been agreed upon without the exclusion of negroes from the Parliament. The feeling on the subject was much stronger among the Dutch than among the English, but the latter were not greatly disposed to resist it. On the other hand, the provision which gives to two-thirds of the Parliament the right, with no veto reserved to Great Britain, to disfranchise negroes now having the right to vote, is a much more serious matter and may lead to grave trouble. The representatives of Cape Colony would resist the use of this power, for the English of that colony are well satisfied with the franchise as it is, as the English of New Zealand are satisfied with the franchise in the hands of qualified Maoris. They would probably be able to defeat any attempt at disfranchisement. But the agitation connected with such an attempt would have a very disturbing effect. The best qualified observers think that the possession in one important State of equal suffrage rights, with property and educational qualifications, constitutes a sort of safety valve that must be kept, and kept working, in order to insure an orderly and contented spirit among the large colored population of South Africa. A verbal pledge that this would be done was made by the Government in submitting the Constitution of South Africa to the House of Commons, and as this pledge was based the unanimous vote in its favor. The test will come when the Constitution goes into actual effect, for the grant of power under it is practically irrevocable.

NO OWNERSHIP OF THE POLE.

There need be no dispute about the ownership of the north pole if there is no land there. The open sea belongs equally to all. According to Dr. COOK'S account, the region around the pole for hundreds of miles is floating ice. The idea that the explorer could have left marks to prove his discovery is preposterous. Probably he had no supply of stones to build a cache, and if he left a pile of empty tins on the spot where he made his ultimate calculation of latitude, and discovered that there was no longitude, that sign of his discovery is as likely as not to be found next on floating ice in the North Atlantic.

If land had been found at the pole it would belong to the country of the discoverer, unless it proved to be a part of some land previously appropriated by another nation. But farthest north, according to Dr. COOK, is open sea, unmarkable, unclaimable, and useless to the nations except for astronomical observations and mathematical calculations to improve our knowledge of the weight of the globe we inhabit and its relations with the other planets.

TRUST COMPANY DIRECTORS.

Judge VAN KIRK lays down stern law in regard to the responsibility of the Directors of banking institutions in his decision holding the thirteen Directors of the Trust Company of the Republic personally responsible for the losses incurred in that company's unfortunate loans to the United States Shipbuilding Company. The judgment against these Directors in the case before the court would amount to about $350,000, it is said, a sum certainly large enough to put the Directors of trust companies on their guard against overconfidence.

To be Director of a trust company or of a bank has been held to be a very pleasant thing. It gives the incumbent of the office a good standing in the community, it is a certificate of character as well as financial substance. But under the law as now stated by Judge VAN KIRK, the honor of the office carries with it correlative duties and very serious responsibilities. The court holds that, in this case, it was no excuse to set up the defense that the loans were not presented to the Executive Committee for approval; the committee, it says, should have required them to be presented. The decision affirms, in fact, that it is the duty of Directors to take an active part in the management of the company. That duty is not discharged simply by attending regular meetings of the board. They must at all times know what is going on. Judge VAN KIRK said:

> Where the duty of knowing exists ignorance due to negligence of duty creates the same liability as actual knowledge and failure to act thereon. Where trusted officers cause loss the Directors who trusted them, and therefore neglected to exercise the care a reasonably prudent man would exercise in his own affairs, cannot escape liability if such care would have avoided or lessened the loss. It is not a full performance of duty to employ competent officers who are believed to be reliable. The Directors have other and additional duties.
>
> When Directors have chosen officers of a trust company in whom they thoroughly rely, if they see fit, then, to intrust the business to these officers, it is their personal trust and not the trust of the company itself or of the stockholders, and the true position is this: That if the Director sees fit to abandon his position and to rely upon the officers, either during vacation time or any other time, he says, in effect, I trust him and I assume the responsibility of his acts without performing my duties of supervision as the law and by-laws require me to do, and I must be held accountable for the acts of the officer to the same extent as if I were present and performing my duties and consenting to his acts.

The effect of this decision and of the report of the committee of Directors appointed to inquire into certain recent transactions of the Windsor Trust Company is well calculated to impress bank and trust company Directors with a new sense of their duties and obligations. To the general pledge of vigilance in the interest of the depositors and stockholders of the company implied by acceptance of the office, there is added the potent consideration of personal financial prudence. It is no trifling matter for a Director to find himself called upon to pay his part of so large a loss as that incurred by the Trust Company of the Republic. It is pretty clear that the banking laws require that full participation in and knowledge of the affairs of the company which Judge VAN KIRK sets forth with specification in his decision.

THE EDUCATIONAL OPERA.

Thus far Mr. HAMMERSTEIN'S preliminary term of educational opera has been useful as an educator of managers, as well as a means of training the multitude to appreciate and support the more expensive kind of opera. The largest crowds have been attracted by the worthiest works, "Aïda" and "Carmen," for instance, in which the advantages of strong ensemble and scenic equipment the Manhattan Opera House affords are made the best use of. For "Lucia" and its famous "flute-fight" even the people who are willing and ready to be educated to a better understanding of grand opera do not care unless there is a Sembrich or a Melba or a Tetrazzini to bear the better part of the argument with the small wind virtuoso in the orchestra. The time has passed when any part of the public which can be attracted by opera at all can be educated up to "Lucia." Everybody has heard the great coloratura singers who cares for any music better than rag-time, and the records of the "talking machines" have helped to teach them what to expect when Lucia goes mad, Amina's fair reputation is cleared of suspicion, and Violetta's broken heart and tuberculosis are expressed in melody.

The larger, more significant, modern operas, richer alike in musical charm and dramatic force, however, have been eagerly accepted. The performances of educational opera of this sort have been abundantly successful. They are better in almost every respect than cheap opera has been hitherto in New York, and they are of a similar quality to the ordinary performances of opera in the smaller German cities. As a matter of fact, they compare favorably with opera as it is frequently given in the great capitals of Europe. It is only in America that great combinations of high-priced stars are the rule and not the exception.

The effect of Mr. HAMMERSTEIN'S experiment on his regular season remains to be seen. We hope his expectations will be realized. Much interest is felt in the enterprise in the other cities the company now at the Manhattan Opera House will visit, and there is a likelihood that educational opera will be pecuniarily profitable for one season, if not as a yearly attraction.

DR. MAXWELL TO SCHOOL CRITICS.

The reply of Dr. W. H. MAXWELL, City Superintendent of Schools, to the report of the Bureau of Municipal Research fixing upon the Board of Education the chief if not sole responsibility for the part-time evil is even tempered and wise. It is quite possible, as Dr. MAXWELL intimates, that the study of the situation by the Bureau of Municipal Research is chiefly from the top side. According to the report of the research bureau the evil may be remedied by the consolidation of schools and classes, the leasing of private buildings, and by the transportation of pupils. This view is apparently based on a report by the City Superintendent last March of a surplus of 45,647 sittings. At that very time approximately 50,000 pupils were on part time, and the superficial view finds the two conditions inconsistent under wise management. Now, of course, if families would only "stay put," instead of migrating in great numbers from one section of the city to another over a territory of 320 square miles, the difficulty could be settled at once by simply building more school houses. If school houses could but be readily constructed on wheels, push-cart fashion, the problem could also be solved by simply following the children with the school houses.

Unfortunately for the Bureau of Municipal Research's view of the situation, it is practicable neither to stop the shifting of population nor to move the school buildings at will. Consequently, part time to greater or less extent is likely to continue in some sections of the city, as Dr. MAXWELL points out, even if there be a surplus of sittings in the city as a whole, until the population becomes more settled through the completion of the vast transporation facilities now in progress or contemplated.

Dr. MAXWELL argues that an excess of sittings on the upper west side of Manhattan in the vicinity of 125th Street will do nothing to relieve congested conditions in Williamsburg, or some other region ten or fifteen miles away, for the simple reason that parents will not tolerate the transportation of their children of tender years such a distance from their homes even if the Board of Education could get the money to pay for it.

The best the Board of Education can do for the present is to minimize the evil as much as possible. Of course, new school buildings must be erected. Natural increase in the number of pupils demands that: the task of the Board of Education being by comprehensive and far-seeing study of the growth of the city so to build as to keep pace with the suburban development. But educational foresight will come to nothing without the co-operation of the Board of Estimate, and Dr. MAXWELL now gives warning that the failure of the Board of Estimate to provide for the commencement of new buildings this year will probably result next year in the worst school congestion in many years.

A QUESTION OF DRESS.

The Southwest is perplexed by a question of dress. President TAFT'S forthcoming tour worries the people of that interesting part of this country more than a dozen visits from their old friend the Colonel. For him khaki and boots, the old sombrero, the ill-shaven chin would suffice. But the new President is a distinguished jurist, a man of peace unfamiliar with big game, his biggest game being golf, "which the same they do not understand." Naturally they want to receive him in proper fashion.

The Colonel knew them well and they knew him. If his khaki and boots were part of a pose, so were theirs, and both enjoyed the pose. Arizona, Oklahoma, and Texas are quite as civilized as New York, in fact, more civilized in their own estimation, though they make no pretense of imitating or countenancing the particular brand of civilization known as Eastern. The feeling is that full dress suits, real photograph clothes, with claw-hammered coats, and white lawn ties neatly tucked under turned-down collars would not be appropriate at midday receptions of the distinguished visitor. In Oklahoma, we believe, a proposition to wear white trousers with full dress has been discountenanced. In Texas the inclination at present is to have as much "local color" as possible. The ranchero costume is urged for reception committees. Probably this hint of theatricalism will be avoided. Plain citizen's everyday dress will be suitable everywhere. The full frock coat is not necessary, especially if it makes its wearer uncomfortable. The silk top hat is not the best form in neighborhoods where soft hats are always considered good style.

Whatever the men wear who formally receive him in the various cities, it is certain that the President will have a rousing welcome everywhere, West and South. Illuminations by night and miles of bunting by day will greet his eyes. Everybody, thus early, is looking forward to his coming.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Improbability May Add Credibility.

Most of the serious doubt—that is, the doubt of the qualified experts—as to the validity of Dr. COOK'S claim to have reached the north pole centres about two points. One is the unprecedented speed at which he says he traveled over the ice pack, and the other is the slenderness of his outfit as compared with that of the scores of explorers who have undertaken the same quest and failed. These are both good reasons, at least for a suspension of judgment until the evidence is all in, but they hardly excuse anything like a positive assertion of unbelief, such as a few people are making.

Indeed, it is only fair to note that there are legitimate points of view from which both these objections can be seen as confirmation of the announced achievement. Taking up the second point first, it might be said, for instance, that in the difference between Dr. COOK'S equipment and those of his predecessors and rivals there lies a measurable chance that the outcome of his expedition would also be different. That is an argument which obviously cannot be pressed too far, but certainly the imitation of methods and measures that have repeatedly failed is not the only road to success.

The other point is much the more important. It is said, and with truth and force, that it is highly improbable that the conditions found by Dr. COOK would enable him to travel twice as fast as any other arctic explorer ever did, and three or four times faster than most of them. But Dr. COOK, who is well-read as well as experienced, must have appreciated both the unusualness and the unexpectedness of his smooth and solid pathway as well as do the wisest of the present skeptics, and it is hardly conceivable that if he had deliberately concocted a fraudulent claim he would have invited doubt by basing the claim on high improbabilities. He was gone long enough to have enabled him to make every detail plausible, and the fact that he has made some of them almost incredible is on the whole rather more of an indication that he told the truth than that he didn't.

One should remember that it is an essential part of probability that many improbable things will happen, and also that in a matter so dependent on chance as is arctic travel, it is certain that there will be one luckiest man. If he be also a man capable of utilizing rare opportunity he is sure to do wonders.

An Attack on Our Institutions.

In Massachusetts, where they are always thinking up some scheme for making politics profitable to the many instead of to the few, and, what is worse, where they not infrequently put these abhorrent schemes into successful operation, they have actually passed, and are applying, a law which threatens in time to do away with one of the greatest sources of "honest graft" that exists in American municipalities.

Under the good old plan, whenever a city has wanted land for a park or other public improvement sure to increase the value of the property around it, the custom has been for a group of people with advance knowledge of what the city was going to do to buy up that surrounding property betimes and acquire wealth by selling out later for a large addition to the purchase price in the shape of unearned increment. The entire propriety of doing this has been obvious to many of our now eminent citizens, and the indignation with which they have resented criticism of it, in court and out, was perfectly natural.

In many parts of Europe, where nobody has half a chance to get ahead, this pleasing method was long since abandoned. There the town buys, not only the land it wants, but all the land which will be directly and largely benefited by the proposed improvement, and the excess is afterward sold. Thus are fabulous profits often realized—for the public, and hardly anybody gets any more out of the new park or street than anybody else. They have not yet gone in Massachusetts as far as this on the downward path of monarchical tyranny, but they have taken the first step, and, as is well known, it is the first step that counts. Their new law provides that when a city or the State needs part of a piece of property it can buy the whole of it when to do so is deemed judicious, and dispose of the excess when convenience and interest dictate.

Even this beginning of so-called reform has in several instances worked so well—from the standpoint of those who have no respect for established American customs and only too much for those of Europe—that they are already talking in Boston of extending the application of the law to surrounding property. We could mention half a dozen Tammany leaders who could adequately denounce this effort to infringe upon individual liberty and to discourage honest enterprise, but our own poor talents and vocabulary would not do justice to the task, so we will not attempt it.

Tobacco and Its Foes and Friends.

It is announced from Chicago that there has been formed there a National Allied Tobacco Trades Association, the object of which is "to conduct a campaign against anti-tobacco activity." That there is any such activity, of an amount or quality that threatens to decrease the various consumptions of the solacing weed, is news to us, but no doubt the Allied Tobacco Trades know their own troubles better than we do, and if they have been moved to close their lines and advance against the enemy, the probability is that they really are in some danger.

If that be the case we are not quite certain whether to be glad or sorry—whether to wish success to the one side or the other. Tobacco is presumably and on the whole an evil, if for no other reason than because it leads to enormous expenditures the net return for which is, as most nicotian devotees will confess, little more than the avoidance of the uncomfortable yearn felt by a tobacco user when he cannot get his accustomed narcotic. But while tobacco is in this way, and perhaps a few others, an evil, it is a very tolerable evil—an evil with so many redeeming features and so much less important than dozens and dozens of others—that it really doesn't seem worth while to devote much valuable time or energy to its abolition just at present.

Until not long ago the world got along well enough without tobacco. On the other hand, it has got along considerably better since it had tobacco—whether in spite of its acquisition or because of it being a question for debate. At any rate, tobacco doesn't sharpen any parricidal axes, and the widows and orphans it has made are mostly confined to the night-riding counties of Kentucky and the contiguous States. Our present impression is that the Allied Trades are unnecessarily frightened and that their antagonists are unduly confident.

SOCIALISM AND RELIGION.

Thinks Economic and Spiritual Questions Ought Not to be Considered Together.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent editorial you made some quotations from a foreign writer, who, while an avowed Socialist, interluded his personal views adverse to religion. This seems to have instigated your editorial as an opportunity to send out a warning order that therefore Christians should not be Socialists. I remark that generally you are more logical and lucid. It certainly would be quite a non sequitur to array words to show Socialists of atheistic tendencies that they should become Christian because there are Christian Socialists, as to argue that Christians cannot remain so because some Socialists are atheists. By this method the division among the Republicans and Democrats would be as conspicuous as the separation of the goats and sheep is expected to be in the great finale.

The Socialist movement is chiefly an economic political one the wide world over; person religious beliefs or disbeliefs are not part of its members' ritual. I regret that you have endeavored to stir up strife among us on this subject. Permit me very briefly to convey to your readers an authoritative record. The Socialist National platform adopted in May, 1908, distinctly favors personal freedom concerning matters of religious beliefs. In the American Encyclopaedia Britannica, Page 5,476, a non-Socialist publication, it is stated:

> Socialism has been and still is frequently associated with irreligion and atheism. The same remark applies to Continental liberalism, and for a like reason the absolute Governments of the Continent have taken the existing forms of religion into their service and have repressed religious freedom. On religion Socialism has no special teaching. * * * Christian Socialism is a considerable force in many European countries * * * and the kinship and even identity of ethical spirit with that of Christianity are unmistakable.

I affirm there is no more incongruity in the associations your editorial mentioned than the differences which exist in other orders, parties, and associations.

WILLIAM G. WILLIAMS.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 31, 1909.

STORE FOR BUSINESS WOMEN.

Would Like to Shop in the Vicinity of St. Paul's.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why does not some practical business man step in and establish a store for woman's furnishings in lower New York? It seems as if one of the large department stores might easily start a branch in the vicinity of St. Paul's. Without question, with a little advertising it would be a paying venture. There are thousands of women working in the lower part of the city who would be glad of the opportunity to do some of their shopping in the noon hour, and who find that it is hardly long enough to enable them to get up town and back and purchase even a single article. The average business woman's hours do not end until 5, and that leaves little time before 6 for any comfortable shopping. The result is another source of wear and tear on women's nerves in the effort to accomplish something in an utterly inadequate amount of time, or else the giving up of the precious Saturday afternoon, if, indeed, they have it for themselves, to get mere necessaries. There are plenty of men's furnishing stores in lower New York, although the men have, as a rule, much less shopping to do and less restricted hours. Why will not some one supply this convenience at the standard prices, which would make it a real blessing?

H. M. H.

Brooklyn, Sept. 2, 1909.

ENGLISH FLAG HERE.

Has Not Seen It Displayed and Cannot Find It for Sale.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have certainly remarked that here in the States there seems to exist some intolerance with regard to the display of flags of other nations, which is unheard of in England.

I have spent days walking about the streets of New York City and never seen a British flag. Even where I have seen the Italian ensign there is always with it the emblem of America.

I have entered store after store to purchase a small edition of the national flag of Great Britain and have never been able to obtain it.

In London, on the contrary, the Star-Spangled Banner meets one at every turn, generally flying by itself, as also can be seen the flags of other foreign countries.

As one who is enjoying the hospitality of this great country I write in no spirit of animosity; it only seems to me that a country whose name means freedom should display a tolerant spirit in this matter.

LONDON.

New York, Sept. 2, 1909.

DATE OF THE DISCOVERY.

On Same Date in 1906 Peary Reached His Farthest North.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the many remarks made about the supposed achievement of Dr. Cook I miss the reference to a peculiar coincidence between the date of Pary's "farthest North" and that of Dr. Cook. Peary reached his "highest" point on April 21, 1906, while Cook is said to have stood upon the long-looked-for pole on April 21, 1908. If some one is playing a cruel joke on the public, he could not have chosen a more appropriate date. Having had a little experience in traveling in cold latitudes (Northeastern Siberia,) I can appreciate the glorious achievement of Dr. Cook, and there is no one who wishes him greater glory, fame, or happiness than myself. America has certainly cause to give Dr. Cook, if the report is true, the most splendid reception ever accorded to an American citizen, and one which will make the ovations given to Admiral Dewey pale into insignificance.

THEODORE M. RAULEIN.

New York, Sept. 2, 1909.

Denies a Divorce Lawyer's Story.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your edition of Sept. 2, under the heading "Dr. Gormly Sues His Wife," you relate an occurrence said to have taken place at the Collins House in Watervliet, N. Y., and state "before entering the apartment Dr. Gormly and his friends, according to Lawyer Holde, looked into it through holes, which the hotel proprietor had allowed them to cut in the wall." I am the proprietor of the Collins House, and I desire to contradict the statement that I or any one connected with the hotel permitted any one to bore holes in the wall or other parts of our rooms. I desire further to state that I had no knowledge of the affair whatever.

MARK B. PATTEN.

Watervliet, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1909.

LILLIBULERO.

Author of Poem Printed In The Times Makes Investigation of Refrain.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some innocent verses of mine with a "lillibulero" chorus brought forth such divergent, yet equally positive, statements as to the origin and meaning of the old refrain, that the result of my own belated investigations may at least be serviceable in showing that there is more than one side to the shield. My citations are mainly from "Notes and Queries," in which useful magazine the subject was discussed many years ago.

Both Burnet and Macaulay refer to the song in their histories. Burnet ("History of His Own Time") says:

> "The King (James II.) saw himself forsaken by those whom he had trusted and favored most, even by his own children; and of the army there was not one body entirely united and firm to him. A foolish ballad made at the time, treating Papists, chiefly Irish, in a ridiculous manner, had a burden, said to be Irish words, 'lero, lero, lillibulero,' that made an impression on the army that cannot well be imagined by those who saw it not. The whole army, and at last all people in city and country, were singing it perpetually. Perhaps never had so slight a thing so great an effect."

On this Swift comments: "They were not Irish words, but better Scotch." And Lord Dartmouth adds: "There was a particular expression in the song which the King remembered he had made use of to the Earl of Dorset, from whence it was concluded that he was the author."

Macaulay says:

> "Thomas Wharton, who, in the last Parliament, had represented Buckinghamshire, and who was already conspicuous as a libertine and as a Whig, had written a satirical ballad on the administration of Tyrconnel. In this little poem an Irishman, in a barbarous jargon, congratulates a brother Irishman on the approaching triumph of Popery, and of the Milesian race." Further, he tells us that this ballad "had as a burden some gibberish which was said to have been used as a watchword by the insurgents of Ulster in 1641." And also: "Wharton afterward boasted that he had sung a King out of three kingdoms."

The first stanza of this famous song ran:

> "O, Brother Teague doest hear de Decree,
> Lilli Bulero, Bullan a-la,
> Dat we shall have a new Debitte,
> Lilli Bulero, Bullan a-la.
> Lero, Lero, Lero, Lero,
> Lilli Bulero, Bullan a-la;
> Lero, Lero, Lero, Lero,
> Lilli Bulero, Bullen a-la."

There were twelve stanzas of this sort of thing, and later a second part of ten stanzas appeared.

In Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," a footnote in reference to my Uncle Toby's whistling a half dozen bars of Lillibulero explains that those words with "Bullen-a-lah" are said to have been "the watchwords used among the Irish Papists in their massacre of the Protestants in 1641."

This is the usage that one of your correspondents evidently had in mind.

Now I find an allusion to the custom on which my little song was based in the following letter from S. Redmond:

> "In the South and Southeast of Ireland, 'many a time and oft,' in the cornfields in harvest time, have I heard the girls who were engaged in binding the corn into sheaves after the reapers, sing the following chorus, which always had reference to one of the gang who was not as quick at her work as the others, and who consequently was left behind. I give the words as pronounced, and when sung in concert by several voices, had a pleasing effect:
>
> "'Lully by lero,
> Lully by lero,
> Lully by lero,
> Help her along.'
>
> "An intelligent old gentleman once told me it was the chorus of a Jacobite song."

Another writer refers to two popular burdens used in County Clare, one running,

> "Lura, lura no da lura;"

And the other,

> "Meileo lero, is im bo ban."

"Lero" or "Leerow way" was a musical term used in Elizabethan times as a direction that in playing a particular piece of music the lute was to be tuned "lyra way," or like the lyra viol. This makes it barely possible that "Lullaby lero" might have meant "Sing the lullaby softly"—but I don't think the suggestion worth much.

Finally, Dr. Charles Mackay says of "Lillibufero" and its accompanying syllables, in a paper in Number 2 of the Celtic Magazine for December, 1875, that these words are "part of a hymn to the sun, and entirely astronomical and druidical." He reads them, "Lil li Beur! lear-a! Builie na la!" Which he interprets, "Light! light! on the sea, beyond the promontory. 'Tis the stroke (or dawn) of the day!"

Thus, you may see that "Lillibulero" is Scotch and Irish, Protestant and Catholic, political and bucolic, and a Sun Myth! If you ask me, I shouldn't be a bit surprised if it were like a hundred and one other burdens to nursery and folk songs, a mere bit of pleasant, musical nonsense, with no more meaning than "eny, meny, miny, mo."

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

New York, Sept. 1, 1909.

Count Refused Banquet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One Count Angelo Leonardi de Casalino, who is visiting America, representing the Italian Government in the coming Hudson-Fulton celebration, refused a banquet tendered him by a certain representative body of Italian-American citizens of Philadelphia to be held at a Masonic Temple in that city.

He declined the invitation for the simple reason that the banquet was to be held in a Masonic Temple, which edifice, of course, he ignores. I think this was an insult to those men, and, for that matter, to all America.

New York, Sept. 2, 1909. A. LAMONEA.

A Reason for Auto Racing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I fully agree with your enthusiastic correspondent in to-day's TIMES, Hereward Carrington, that automobile racing ought to be continued and encouraged, no matter how many drivers are being killed. It is the only means of getting rid of a lot of lawless lunatics infesting our highways and byways, whose very presence there is a constant menace to the life, limbs, and property of peaceful and useful citizens.

A. C. H.

New York, Aug. 31, 1909.

MORDECAI BROWN.

Gloom gathers above us,
There's murk in the air,
There's no one to shove us
Along to get where
The crown of the victor
Will rest on this town,
For the Giants see nothing
But Mordecai Brown.
Mordecai, Mordecai,
Three-fingered Brown.

Fans wail on the bleachers,
Fans weep in the stand,
Fans cry with the screechers,
Fans give no glad hand.
For any way, every way,
Far up and down,
There's nothing that greets them
But Mordecai Brown.
Mordecai, Mordecai,
Three-fingered Brown.

Baseball is no longer
The game of a club
Which, had it been stronger,
Might wallop the dub
That hails from the Windy
And comes to this town
To razzle the Giants
With Mordecai Brown.
Mordecai, Mordecai,
Three-fingered Brown.

The murky clouds thicken,
The end cometh on
When nothing can quicken
The hope that is gone;
Manhattan is busted,
The pennant is down,
And the Giants are walloped
By Mordecai Brown.
Mordecai, Mordecai,
Three-fingered Brown.

W. J. LAMPTON.

HOW TO BE HAPPY TAUGHT BY MAIL

The Harmony Club Thinks It Has a Sure Receipt to Drive Away Dull Care.

CO-OPERATION THE SECRET.

Movement Backed by Bishop Fallow. Seeks to Bring All Mankind Into One Joyous Brotherhood.

Edward H. Fallows, a lawyer of 30 Church Street, and son of Bishop Samuel Fallows of Chicago, asked Supreme Court Justice Amend yesterday to approve the incorporation of the Harmony Club, an organization with a multitude of objects, which, summed up, resolve themselves into one, "To make everybody happy." The court, after reading the papers, withheld approval, because among the many avenues sought to be exploited by the Harmony Club is one which gives it the power to "organize and control hospitals." Justice Amend said that before he could give his consent to this it would be necessary for the club first to get the indorsement of the State Board of Charities.

The Harmony Club has been in existence since March and has an office on the fourteenth floor of 30 Church Street. In the same building Mr. Fallows also has his law office. This is very convenient, for he is founder and President of the club. A call there yesterday found every one busy. Mr. Fallows was not in town, but there were a number of young women packing up the club's plentiful array of literature. The organization has 2,000 members.

These are the objects of the club as set forth in the incorporation papers submitted to the court yesterday:

> To harmonize people with themselves, their surroundings, and each other.
>
> To prove the efficient value of a smile and song in every day life.
>
> To establish the perfect unity of body, mind, heart, and spirit.
>
> And not only all those beautiful things, but these also:
>
> To investigate, formulate, and demonstrate the scientific laws of happiness.
>
> To enunciate the principles of wholesome, triumphant, sincere living.
>
> To present the discoveries of modern psychology in simple, attractive guise.
>
> To put those who want vital knowledge in touch with those who have it.
>
> To maintain a brotherhood of individuals, where sympathy is the only bond.
>
> To impart the secrets of self-help as the highest form of altruism.
>
> To promote free discussion of every subject that makes for clear understanding of life.
>
> To write, collate, print, publish, and sell books, magazines, leaflets, pamphlets, cards, calendars, mail courses of instruction, and such other matter as may be subject to postal transmissions.
>
> To manufacture foods, garments, tools, games, implements, and whatever articles of necessity or luxury may be desired by members of the club.
>
> To conduct schools, reading rooms, itineraries of lecture and travel, meeting places, and social centres throughout the United States and England.
>
> To grant certificates and diplomas entitling the holder to use the name and sanction of the club in such manner and to such end as the club may decree.
>
> To operate assemblies, camps, colonies, hotels, resorts, and educational tours.
>
> To direct and own restaurants, bakeries, shops, stores, and whatever commercial enterprises aid the work of the club.
>
> To serve as manufacturers' agent or financial representative in transactions undertaken for the benefit of members.
>
> To organize and control hospitals, clinics, dispensaries, health homes, sanatoria, and kindred hygienic institutions.
>
> To erect buildings and buy, hold, or sell realty conducing to the welfare of the club.
>
> To engage in any business, profession, art, science, or philanthropy whose purport conforms to the statement of intent herein declared.
>
> The principal office of the corporation was to be here and its duration perpetual.

The incorporators are Edward H. Fallows, who is the President; Miss Helen M. Fogler, Secretary; Charles E. Selover, Treasurer; Miss Wyntje L. Smith, who is a daughter of Dr. Gerrit Smith, the composer, and Edward Earle Purinton, who is editor of the Harmony Club's monthly organ The Center. The yearly membership fee is 25 cents. For another quarter you may become the possessor of "a very attractive club pin, designed by a leading New York jeweler," while the subscription to the club monthly costs another quarter.

The movement has the unqualified support of Bishop Fallows, who is an open letter, says in part:

> The benefit of the practical application of the principles of a true psychotherapy derived from the combined wisdom of the world's greatest thinkers in science, medicine, religion, and psychology has been very marked in the treatment of thousands of cases by myself and other workers in the Emmanuel and allied movements. To spread this knowledge as widely as possible has been the object of the founders of the Harmony Club.
>
> To reach the greatest number the method must be simple, inexpensive, attractive, and co-operative. Such a method the Harmony Club has adopted. Its motto is "Be Happy." Its correlate is "Make Others Happy."
>
> I am in heartiest sympathy with this broad, progressive movement, and am giving it all the aid I possibly can.

In the manual, "How to Be Happy," issued to members, the Harmony Club is described as "A common-sense league of thoughtful men, women, and children everywhere who have set out to be happy and make others happy; in a word, to keep in tune with themselves and their surroundings. There are laws of happiness just as there are laws of music. In a life, as in an orchestra, it is the inharmonious that make all the trouble. The only way to be happy is to avoid striking the false notes. A great wave of cheer-philosophy is sweeping around the globe, filling the very air with its notes of triumph. The Harmony Club has undertaken the systematic study on a large scale of the logical, scientific, and practical methods to produce happiness for society and the individual. The pursuit of happiness must be serious, if the attainment is to be joyous."

The first number of the club monthly, The Center, made its appearance last month. In the introductory article on "The Center Idea," some of the beliefs of the movement are given. One is: "Every honest conviction held by any one contains a truth and a lesson for every one."

TAFT FEELS BETTER.

Sciatica Leaving Him—Sees Sonderklasse Races on Sylph.

BEVERLY, Mass., Sept. 3.—For the second time during the stay of the little yacht in Beverly Harbor, the President's eagle-crest flag was hoisted to the main truck of the Sylph this morning. With the Chief Executive and Mrs. Taft on board, the craft put off to the Marblehead race course. Mr. Taft early in the week decided that he would witness the international sonderklasse yacht races to-day. He could hardly have chosen a more perfect day. There was not a cloud in the sky, while the water was furrowed with a good stiff sailing breeze.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas K. Laughlin of Pittsburg, Secretary of State Knox, and Capt. A. W. Butt were the other members of the party taken out on the Sylph. Luncheon was served on the deck during the race.

The President felt much better to-day and did not anticipate a return of the attack of sciatica which threw his golf game all out of joint yesterday morning and sent him back from the Myopia links with one of the worst scores of the season.

Mr. Taft's only engagement for this afternoon was with Irving Fisher, Professor of Political Economy at Yale, who came to talk over the plans of the committee of 100 appointed by the American Medical Congress to work for uniform sanitation and public health laws throughout the entire country.

DUKE OF NEWCASTLE HONORED AT NEWPORT

Guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hoffman at Dinner and Cotillion at Arm Sea Hall.

SOCIETY OUT IN FORCE

All the Boxes Sold for Horse Show—Lord Baltimore, Winner of 51 Ribbons, Among the Entries.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 3.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman entertained a dinner company at Arm Sea Hall, on Ocean Avenue, to-night, with a dance, including a cotillion following, in honor of their guest, the Duke of Newcastle. The dinner for fifty guests was set in the dining room, with four tables decorated with flowers. During dinner Sherry's Orchestra played for the guests, who were:

Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs, Commodore and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. William Storrs Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ives Gammell, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Hope Slater, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Deloosey Oelrichs, Miss Marian Clarke, Miss Josephine Crosby, Prof. Alexander Agassiz, Egerton L. Winthrop, James J. Van Alen, Senator George Peabody Wetmore, Lispenard Stewart, J. R. Barton Willing, Moncure Robinson, and Willing Spencer.

Guests Arrive for Dance.

Later additional guests came from the other dinners and from Mrs. French Vanderbilt's dinner and informal dance at Harbour View, and those invited were:

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Lady Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. Lothrop Ames, Mr. and Mrs. Austen Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Howard G. Cushing, Lieut. Commander and Mrs. W. W. Phelps, from the Naval Training Station; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sampson Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Jones Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, and Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Norman.

The Misses Elizabeth Morgan, Sadie Jones, Edith Kane, Margaret Dorothy Kane, Anzonella Kane, Constance Warren, Blanche Oelrichs, Marie Seton, Angelica Gerry, Mabel Gerry, Maude Wetmore, Edith Wetmore, May Van Alen, Marianna Fullam, and Dorothea Kane.

The Messrs. Worthington Whitehouse, Charles E. Munn, Michael Herbert, Sidney Herbert, Alexander Smith Cochrane, Godfrey Newbold, Lawrence L. Gillespie, Henry Richmond Taylor, Devereaux Milburn, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Le Roy King, Frederick King, Milian Iselin, C. Oliver Iselin, Jr., Francis Burke Roche, William Gammell, Baron de Neuflize, Capt. W. Kincaid Smith of London, Charles E. Sands, Peter G. Gerry, and Herbert C. Pell, Jr.

The cotillion dance was led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., with Mrs. Hoffman, one of the figures, being the butterfly. The souvenirs were match boxes of leather and silver, pin cushions, and memo pads with silver tops.

The verandas were inclosed and decorated with laurel caught up with knots of hydrangeas with a charming effect produced with electric bulbs. Vases of American beauty roses were placed throughout the house.

On the sea side of the house and running to the sides and entrance from Harrison Avenue was an effect of hydrangeas and trees with garlands of laurels and electric lights, which gave a beautiful effect from the harbor and country, especially looking from the Golf Club and yachting in the harbor below.

Horse Show Boxes Sold.

The boxes have been disposed of for the Newport Horse Show at the Casino Monday, and the sale of seats on the grand stand is large, with the list of entries far ahead of last year. The tandem class will be interesting, and includes Lord Burleigh and Lord Brooke, from the stables of Reginald C. Vanderbilt.

R. P. McGrann of Lancaster, Penn., will show Tinker Bell and Peter Pan. Alfred G. Vanderbilt will drive Hartes, and the youngster from Oakland Farm. From Springsboro, Penn., Hillside Stock Farm will be shown Roxy and George Wade. Another attractive class will be the phaeton pairs which the ladies will drive.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt will send into the ring his team, Phoebe Watton and Marie Tempest, which Mrs. Vanderbilt will drive.

Miss Elizabeth C. Bown of New York will drive England's Pride and Eastern Star.

C. W. Watson of Baltimore will show Kitty Grey and Norena, which Mrs. Watson will drive. George Watson of New York will show Snapshot and Rifle. R. P. McGrann enters Cricket and Wicket.

One of the other features of the show will be the showing of Lord Baltimore, the bay gelding of 15.1¾ hands, which has to his credit the winning of fifty-one ribbons in 1908 and a prominent winner in his classes at the International Horse Show in London last year.

In the Cottage Colony.

Major Edmund J. Curley entertained a dinner company at Sunny Lea this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones are visiting Mr. Hendig Sanford at Ridgefield, Conn. John R. Drexel has gone to Seattle from Philadelphia with a party to look over the exposition. Mr. and Mrs. William G. Roelker are planning to sail for Europe next month. Mrs. De Lancey Astor Kane returned to Pomfret, Conn., to-day, joining Col. Kane.

Mrs. George B. Satterlee and Miss Marion Satterlee of New York are remaining until after the Horse Show. Griswold Thompson has returned from New York and is at the New Cliffs.

Casino registers include Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. Charles A. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius S. Lee, E. B. Schley, Miss Edith Kane, Mrs. Richard Frothingham, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Dickinson, Miss Theresa A. Rhinelander, and Leslie Cotton.

Mrs. Richard Frothingham of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Benjamin. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Dickinson of New York are visiting Mr. and Mrs. James Russell Soley. Miss Theresa A. Rhinelander of New York is visiting Mrs. Le Roy King. Leslie Cotton of New York is at the Berkeley.

Cards are out for a dinner to be given by Lispenard Stewart on Sept. 9.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor have returned from New York and will sail to-day on the steam yacht Wanderer for Bar Harbor.

R. T. Wilson, accompanied by his daughter, Lady Herbert, and her sons, Michael and Sydney Herbert, will close their season here and return to New York next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones will entertain with a dinner and dance to-morrow evening.

Mrs. Lebaron Colt of Bristol is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Richard Derby. Mr. and Mrs. Schmieder and iss Schmieder of Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, who have been spending the Summer here, expect to sail for Europe shortly to spend the Winter.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan will give a large luncheon party Sunday in honor of the Duke of Newcastle. The Duke was entertained at Gooseberry Island Club today by Mr. and Mrs. Robert I. Gammell with a luncheon.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan intends remaining here until Oct. 15.

Mrs. Le Roy King entertained a dincompany this evening.

Miss Ward McAllister has returned from New York to visit Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Mason over the Horse Show.

Charles S. Ward of Staten Island is visiting Mr. and Mrs. John R. Caswell.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Earl Dodge of New York are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse over the Horse Show.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Gordon Douglass of New York, who have been visiting M... and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, are now visiting Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones over the Horse Show.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Bartholdi of New York are visiting Mrs. Clermont L. Best.

Peter C. Gerry has arrived from Lake Delaware to visit his parents, Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph M. Hyde of New York are visiting their son and daughter-in-law, Captain and Mrs. Arthur P. S. Hyde, at Fort Adams.

Dr. and Mrs. Roderick Terry will remain at Linden Gate until the end of October.

Mrs. Margaret E. McKim entertained a dinner company at her cottage this evening. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman entertained a large luncheon company at their cottage to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Hale, Jr., of New York, are visiting Mrs. Hale's parents, Dr. and Roderick Terry.

Stanley Dwight of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss. Lawrence Townsend of New York is visiting Mrs. French Vanderbilt. Mrs. E. M. McIlvain of Baltimore is visiting her sister, Mrs. William F. Fullam, at the Naval Training Station.

VANDERBILT PLANNED TRIP.

Sailed in His Yacht for Europe to Return with Mrs. Vanderbilt.

There was nothing sudden or unexpected in the departure of Cornelius Vanderbilt for Europe a few days ago. A report to the effect that Mr. Vanderbilt, who is to take an important part in the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, had sailed so suddenly that his yacht, the North Star, did not have time to take on an adequate supply of coal for the voyage, was denied by Mr. Vanderbilt's friends last night.

Mr. Vanderbilt is going to Paris, where he will meet Mrs. Vanderbilt, with whom he will sail for New York on Sept. 25 from Liverpool on the White Star liner Baltic. Thomas A. Keck and Eugene A. Robinson, his companions on the trip, are both members of the New York Yacht Club, and are old sailing mates of Mr. Vanderbilt. Mr. Vanderbilt arranged to make the trip more than five weeks ago, and that fact was published at the time.

Mr. Vanderbilt has leased Foxhall P. Keene's country home near Westbury, L. I., and will occupy it for three months this Autumn.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 3.—Congressman Francis Burton Harrison of New York has bought a tract of land of twenty-five acres near the Mount Desert Nurseries. It borders directly on the lower harbor, with high cliffs, and will be the site of a handsome villa. Mrs. John Markoe and Mr. and Mrs. John S. Newbold were the former owners of the property.

Harry Ami, who has been spending the greater part of the Summer at the Louisburg, left to-day for his home. He is an official of the Canadian Coast Survey, and has been the companion of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell.

Sydney Beckley is to give Strauss music and Tennyson's "Enoch Arden" Tuesday afternoon. Among the patrons and patronesses are Mrs. Nathan Matthews, William Ordway Partridge, August Franzen, Dr. Maurice Peters, Dr. Thomas Shearer, and Mrs. Fergus R. Reid.

August Franzen of New York entertained at dinner at his studio in the field Thursday evening. Other entertainers of the day were Mrs. William Alexander and Mrs. Howard Sturges.

The last concert at the Building of Arts is set for Saturday afternoon, Courtlandt Palmer and the Kneisel Quartet being the artists.

D. G. Reid of New York, who has been occupying the George W. Vanderbilt cottage this Summer, will close it Tuesday next.

Mr. and Mrs. Gifford Cochrane left Wednesday for New York. Mr. Cochrane intends to build a large cottage here.

Mr. and Mrs. George D. Widener have left on their yacht Josephine for Philadelphia.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 3.—Joseph W. Burden and Frederic Bull arrived to-night to take part in the third meeting of the Berkshire Hounds to-morrow afternoon at Oaklawn. Mr. Bull, M. F. H., announces three runs for next week, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Mrs. John H. Hammond has arrived to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane. William D. Sloane, Harris Fahnestock, Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, and William D. Curtis have offered cups for the Lenox Kennel Show, Sept. 29.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Stearns, Jr., of Boston and Mrs. D. M. Gordon of Rochester have arrived. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards Spencer have leased the Quincy cottage for the Fall season. Mr. and Mrs. H. Reiman Duval arrived at the Wellington villa to-day. C. Russell Auchincloss, Joseph W. Burden, Frederic Bull, and Col. Henry S. Kearney came up to-night to Lenox for over Labor Day.

Amos Schermerhorn is a guest of Chester G. Burden. Mrs. Archibald H. Davis of Washington, Miss F. S. Millan, and Miss Lucille M. Stevens of New York have arrived. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ward, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Tucker, Jr., New York; and Mr. and Mrs. R. Jay Flick of Wilkesbarre are at the Curtis Hotel.

Mrs. George G. Haven has gone to Tuxedo for a short stay. Mrs. John Sloane is visiting Mr. and Mrs. William E. S. Griswold at Greenwich, Conn. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hollister Pease are on a motor trip to Cape Cod. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Cross are at the Pease villa during their absence.

Mrs. Birdseye Blakeman gave a dinner entertainment to-night in Stockbridge for her guest, Mrs. Frederick G. Torrey. Mr. and Mrs. Deveraux Emmett, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Jr., in Stockbridge, for the golf tournament, have gone to St. James, L. I.

Miss Grace R. Sedgwick has gone to Oyster Bay to visit Mrs. J. West Roosevelt. Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Woodward, who have been at Jamestown, R. I., for the last two months, have returned to Eden Hill, in Stockbridge. Miss Susan F. Bresser, E. P. Fox, and C. Allan Hudson of New York are with Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chester French for over Labor Day.

Mrs. James McMahon, Miss Helen Lippincott, and Lloyd P. Jones of Philadelphia are at the Curtis Hotel.

Mrs. Franklin Osgood entertained at bridge to-night at the Curtis Hotel. Miss Kate Norwood has cards out for a bridge party Monday.

Miss J. F. Tuckerman and Miss L. L. Tuckerman of New York have arrived.

Society at Narragansett.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 3.—Members of the Point Judith Country Club have planned a series of gymkhana races to-morrow at Wildfield Farm. Some of the events will include musical stalls, hurdling, animal, and obstacle motor races. There will be no paid admissions, as it is to be strictly a club affair. Among those who are likely to participate are Philip S. P. Randolph, Jr.; the Misses Dorothy, Hannah, and Emily Randolph, Wharton Poor, Warner Jones, and Scudder Mersman.

The fine surf this morning attracted scores of bathers, although the temperature recorded was 65. Among those noted on the pavilion or in the surf were Mr. and Mrs. David L. McKittrick, Miss Dorothy Randolph, Miss Olivia Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth M. Murchison, Miss Venie M. Borthwick, Miss Marguerite Prescott, Dr. William Francis Honan, Miss Maude I. Park, Stuart Davis, W. H. Neilson Voss, Brander Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Macy, the Misses De Coppet, and Mrs. Alfred E. Norris.

A number of luncheons were given at the Casino after the bathing hours. Mrs. Richard P. McGrann of Philadelphia entertained at luncheon, and among her guests were Mr. and Mrs. John C. Norris, Mrs. Margaret E. McKim, and Richard Fenwick Ely.

With Mrs. Harold Strebeigh at luncheon were Mrs. Dandridge Spottswood, William H. Coombs, and Clinton Riggs.

The Rev. Father Smith of Wakefield also gave a luncheon, and his guests included Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Alexander, Miss Rankin, and Warner Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lahey, who motored over from Newport, had luncheon at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Noyes of New York and C. Morton Stewart of Baltimore, and Charles S. King 3d of Providence are at the Imperial.

One hundred members of the De Molay Commandery of Boston, John W. Crooks, Commander, arrived to-night at the Mathewson, where they will remain over Labor Day.

Registrations at the Casino include William Hodgkinson, Walter Hidden, H. W. Hayes, F. C. Cameron, H. P. Sinclair, and D. M. Case from Bristol, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. O. Peterson and F. W. Isham, New London, and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Sweeney of Boston.

Edward Law and Bernard Law of Philadelphia have arrived at the Massasoit.

MISS VER PLANCK ENGAGED.

To Become the Bride of T. Bache Bleecker of New York.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON, Sept. 3.—Announcement has been made by Mr. and Mrs. William E. Ver Planck of Mount Gulian, Fishkill-on-Hudson, and New York City of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Virginia Darby Ver Planck, to T. Bache Bleecker, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Bache Bleecker of 11 West Eighty-first Street, New York, and Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. No plans have been made for the wedding.

Miss Ver Planck was introduced two Winters ago, and is popular in society in New York and this village. She is related to some of New York's oldest families.

Mr. Bleecker is in business in New York and belongs to several clubs.

MISS SELMA KRAUS TO WED.

Will Become the Bride of Walter Lewisohn in January.

The engagement of Miss Selma Kraus, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice J. Kraus, to Walter Lewisohn of this city and Long Branch, has been announced, and their friends abroad were notified by cable a few days ago. Miss Kraus has been active in social affairs at Long Branch this season. She acquired some celebrity as a palmist during the amateur circus at Long Branch for a charity.

Mr. Lewisohn is a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Lewisohn. He has a country place in Elkwood Park, N. J., where he and his brother Frederick maintain an extensive stable. The wedding will take place in this city early in January.

MATTHEWS—RICHARDSON.

The wedding of Miss Olive Beulah Richardson to George Tennyson Matthews of New York took place yesterday at the country home of the bride's parents in Spring Valley, N. Y. The Rev. Albert T. Keane, rector of St. Paul's Church, Spring Valley, officiated. The bride's father gave her in marriage, and she had for her only attendant Miss Eula Requa. H. Bruce Richardson was best man.

There was a wedding breakfast and reception, after which the couple left on a motor trip. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews will make their home in Brooklyn.

ROGERS—KIRK.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Chapman Rogers of 50 West Ninety-fourth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Elise Rogers, to John Nelson Kirk, Jr., of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould Return.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould returned from their annual trip to Europe yesterday on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, accompanied by their son Frank. Mr. Gould said that they had enjoyed the voyage.

Social Notes.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont is in New York for a few days in connection with woman suffrage work.

Mrs. Oakley Rhinelander is visiting Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel over the Newport Horse Show.

The Rev. Herbert Shipman and Mrs. Shipman, who have been touring with Mrs. Shipman's father and mother, are in Nova Scotia for a short stay.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexander gave a large dinner last night at Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven have motored to Newport from Bar Harbor.

Prof. and Mrs. Charles F. Chandler of New York are in Saratoga for a few days.

Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright left Newport yesterday for a long stay at Hot Springs, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Powell Evans of Philadelphia, who arrived on the Lusitania Thursday, are spending the week-end at the Hotel Wolcott.

ON THE ATLANTIC HIGHWAY.

G. B. Stephenson, Consul General at Liverpool, a Passenger on the Cedric.

Among those who are sailing to-day for Europe are:

PHILADELPHIA (Southampton.)—A. L. Black, Godfrey L. Burne, George A. Henry, Prof. Ernst Freund, F. A. Jeanhe, John Monks, Jr., Miss Mary Monks, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Parkes, J. L. Wilson, Jr., E. M. Robinson, Jr., W. Goodfield, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Kay, A. H. Kelly, C. Lywood, Mrs. A. Miller, C. I. Roper, Mrs. Carrie T. Ruggles, and F. Sharp.

KROONLAND (Antwerp.)—Miss Florence Billings, Mrs. Sarah M. Corey, Dr. and Mrs. Ralph C. Walker, Miss Rose Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest A. Sterling, Mrs. G. F. Peak, Mother St. Ursula, and Victor Marie.

CEDRIC (Liverpool.)—F. A. Bowen, A. L. Dearlove, Mrs. William F. Eno, Thomas House, R. M. Hicks, Samuel Inoult, Prof. Johnson, Mrs. John Loudon, D. W. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Owen, Mrs. F. S. Pearson, A. E. Shipley, Capt. Welch, George B. Stephenson, United States Consul General at Liverpool, and Lord Chief Justice Palles.

TAGUS (Southampton, via West Indies)—C. R. Earl, B. A. Simpson, A. Martinez, G. M. Dart, Miss C. Lewis, Mrs. Lewis, A. Kerr, Capt. C. W. Thomas, G. B. Bonnell, Mrs. A. M. Stevenson, Miss I. Stevenson, R. Vernon, A. Singra, C. E. Johnston, G. Patterson, and R. L. Pellet.

MINNEWASKA, (London)—The Rev. H. F. Anid, Mrs. J. C. Bartlett, Prof. A. Beroud, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Buck, Douglas Crane, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Eagleson, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew H. Gresy, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Harmon, Miss Helen H. King, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Lee, Dr. E. L. Marshall, Miss L. A. Owen, Dr. S. Stall, Miss Ada L. Stewart, Mrs. A. P. Stockwell, John G. Terry, Mrs. G. E. Walker, Mrs. Mary Westfield, and Miss Westfield.

CHICAGO, (Havre)—A. H. Bennett, Miss Constance Drexel, Mrs. A. D. Fowler, John Gartner, Miss Gartner, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Jarman, Miss Bertha Le Roy, Mrs. E. J. B. Morris, G. R. Mina, Miss A. C. Oakman, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Owings, Mrs. M. G. Post, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Rice, and Dr. A. W. Van Buren.

CLEVELAND, (Hamburg)—Joseph Bensel, Miss M. G. Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Diaz, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hansen, Edward Locke, Mr. and Mrs. Ward A. Vilas, Clement March, Mrs. L. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Rich, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Strong, and Col. Carl Vogel.

COLUMBIA, (Glasgow)—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Ault, Alexander S. Beattie, Mrs. T. G. Church, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hartley, Miss Kathleen Ingram, Edward N. Denny, Miss W. J. B. Sommerville, and Capt. Robert McFee, R. N.

Some of the arrivals yesterday from Europe were:

LA PROVENCE (Havre)—M. E. Baldwin, Mrs. E. K. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. G. Becker, Warren Bloom, Mrs. Helen Edwards, Mrs. H. French, Mrs. K. T. C. Frisbie, J. P. Dunn, Miss Dunn, Mrs. J. E. Dix, W. J. Daly, James A. Farley, E. C. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Hapgood, the Rev. P. J. B. Jeanmard, M. Katenef, Mrs. G. Parisi, Miss Clarena G. Reed, Judge S. S. Priest, Mrs. Franchi Alfaro, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Williams, W. A. Stanton, and M. R. Manseron, chief engineer of the Public Works Department, Paris, France.

KAISERIN AUGUSTE VICTORIA, (Hamburg)—Miss Anna M. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Chandler P. Anderson, Jr., Mrs. G. A. Anthony, Mrs. David Auld, Dr. J. F. Bennet, Norton DeWitt Bamberger, Austin Boyd, Mrs. F. P. Bailey, F. K. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Curtin, Mrs. R. W. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Cragin, Mrs. E. S. Clarke, Dr. and Mrs. H. F. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Drake, Brigadier General and Mrs. Clarence B. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. David A. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Gade, H. A. Hutchins, Mrs. H. D. Hutchins, Mrs. S. E. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour H. Knox, Mrs. James Mix, G. Nicholson, Miss M. Mason, Mrs. P. B. Rich, Mr. and Mrs. Dexter Potter, E. J. Roche, Mrs. H. E. Schrady, Howard S. Sterne, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Tyrell, Miss Martha H. Thornton, Miss Alice B. Tyler, William Harris, Mr. and Mrs. P. May, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wickes, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Sterne, Mary Hall, Miss Flora Taylor, Miss A. L. Porter, and Roderic Wellmann.

RUSSIAN 'RED' CALLS EVALENKO A SPY

Wealthy Revolutionist Denounced by Bourtseff Vigorously Asserts His Honor.

REFUTED FORMER CHARGES

He Was Twice Tried by Revolutionary Courts of Inquiry as a Traitor to the Cause.

Alexander M. Evalenko, one of the wealthiest and most active Russian revolutionists in the New York colony, who for years has been in all the secrets of the movements to overthrow the Czar's Government, became convinced yesterday that the famous Vladimir Bourtseff, known as the "Sherlock Holmes of the Russian Revolution," is about to declare him to be a Russian spy in the fold of the revolutionists, bringing forward evidence supposed to prove this.

The entire Russian settlement which flanks East Broadway on both sides was in a state of nervousness and suppressed excitement last night over an article published in one of the revolutionary organs, naming Evalenko as the man whom Bourtseff is said to have had in mind when he recently declared in Paris that the defeat of the movement to the present time was largely due to such men as Azeff and Harting-Kellerman, whom he recently unmasked, and "a prominent revolutionist in New York still in the employment of the Russian Government."

The paper was hardly on the street before Mr. Evalenko went to the newspaper office and made a vigorous denial of the reported charge of Bourtseff, calling upon the leaders of the revolutionary forces here to appoint a court of inquiry before whom he might be tried. He admitted that if Bourtseff had been correctly reported he could not have referred to any other than himself.

About three weeks ago a well-known American Socialist, now in Paris, wrote to revolutionary leaders here that Bourtseff had determined to expose a man in New York as a spy against whom charges had been preferred some years ago, but not sustained. Evalenko heard of this letter, and, as he is the only revolutionist now here who had ever been under public suspicion, he wrote to Bourtseff telling him if he meant to accuse him he was on the wrong tack, and offered to go to Paris at his own expense to stand trial. He said yesterday that he had never received any reply from Bourtseff.

The news that Bourtseff was about to strike in New York spread throughout the colony, despite the fact that the leaders were pledged not to mention it, the plan being to "sit tight" until Bourtseff named the man under suspicion and sent proofs of his charges. But one of the two rival revolutionary papers published the story without the name. The other came out yesterday with the name.

Doubt was expressed last night whether the leaders here would take any action or grant Evalenko's request for a court of inquiry until Bourtseff could be heard from, and more definite charges and proofs obtained, if there should be any. Evalenko's appearance in the office of The Forward yesterday was the occasion for the first word which has passed between him and Abraham Cahan, editor of that paper, since the time, eight years ago, when Cahan preferred charges against Evalenko of being in sympathy with the Russian Government, though pretending to be a revolutionist.

Cahan stated to the court of inquiry at that time that his suspicions that Evalenko was in the employ of the Russian police system were based on the freedom with which Evalenko spent money when apparently he was not doing anything to make money. Evalenko then, as now, had a publishing house from which were sent out Russian books, but Cahan contended that they were almanacs and books of dry statistics which nobody would buy, expressing the belief that the publishing business was just a "blind."

Cahan demanded to see Evalenko's ledgers, declaring that not even one's private affairs should be concealed from the members of the revolution. Evalenko protested against what he termed an invasion of his private rights, and the court of inquiry by a majority vote sustained him. Cahan failed to prove his charges.

Three years before that also Evalenko was called upon to defend himself against suspicion, which this time also he did successfully. He lives in West Englewood, N. J., and could not be reached last night.

William Harris Here to Inspect Hotel.

William Harris, Chairman of the Ritz-Carlton Hotels, London, arrived yesterday on the Hamburg-American liner Kaiserin Auguste Victoria from England to see how the new Hotel Goelet, being constructed on Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, is progressing. Mr. Harris said he would be able to give some information regarding the date of the opening of the hotel after he had been here a few days.

Col. O. H. Payne's Yacht Aphrodite Here

Col. Oliver H. Payne's steam yacht Aphrodite arrived yesterday from Havre via Teneriffe. The yacht left New York on June 19 and has been cruising in European waters. Dr. Lewis A. Stimson and Judge O. Latrobe were on board. The Aphrodite went to the New York Yacht Club anchorage off Twenty-sixth Street, East River.

Fred C. Whitney's Productions.

Fred C. Whitney, who has devoted most of his energies to theatrical enterprises in England for some time, announced his plans yesterday. Besides the Oscar Strauss operetta, "The Chocolate Soldier," which opens at the Lyric Theatre on Sept. 13, Mr. Whitney will produce Lehar's operetta, "Gypsy Love," and a new musical comedy by C. M. S. McLellan and Ivan Caryll called "The Satyr." Miss Emmy Wnalen, the Austrian Merry Widow, will be imported by Mr. Whitney to star.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Grand Opera House, Brooklyn, will open for the season to-night with Frederic Thompson's production of "Brewster's Millions."

The first rehearsal of "The Barrier," a dramatization of Rex Beach's novel by Eugene Presbrey, which Klaw & Erlanger will produce in Rochester on Sept. 27, was held yesterday. The cast will include Theodore Roberts and Florence Rockwell.

Eugenia Blair, who has starred for many years, will play a prominent part with Carlotta Nillson in Cleveland Moffett's play, "For Better, for Worse."

Instead of "Lucia," which had been announced, "La Traviata" will be the bill at the Manhattan Opera House next Tuesday, when it will be sung by Mme. Miranda and Messrs. William Beck and De Bernardo.

Mme. Nazimova will appear this year in a new play by Brandon Tynan, who was leading man with this actress last season, call "The Passion Flower."

The second company of "Havana," which is to open in Atlantic City Monday, gave a special matinee at the Casino yesterday. George Mack and Helen Bertram head the company.

A benefit is to be given to St. Patrick's Cathedral Military Band at Pain's Amphitheatre, Brighton Beach, next Wednesday night. The band, which is composed of eighty boys, will give a half-hour concert.

Ben Greet, the English actor, has been engaged for the month of September by the Children's Festival Committee to act as director of the children's pageants and tableaux in connection with Children's Day of the Hudson-Fulton celebration, set for Oct. 2.

"Aida" was repeated at the Manhattan Opera House last night. The principals were the same as last Tuesday night, Mmes. Baron and Soyer and Mr. Carasa.

LOIE FULLER'S 30 DANCERS.

They Will Give Presentations of Boecklin's Pictures.

Loie Fuller, who returned to New York from Paris Wednesday, left last night for Montreal, where the thirty dancers who will assist her land to-morrow, and she will give her first performance in Montreal. Later she will appear at the Metropolitan Opera House here.

"I am bringing back with me for the first time," she said, "other dancers who will interpret my ideas. Rita Sacchetto, an Italian girl, who has been dancing in the Royal opera houses in Germany for the last few seasons, came to study with me, and now she appears in Liszt rhapsodies, a tarentelle of Chopin's, a sarabande of Händel, and a Spanish dance of Moszkowski. Teresa Cerruti is another Italian girl.

"Mlle. Thamara is the daughter of the Countess Swverski of Russia. Miss Irene Sanden is a German girl, who interprets only waltzes. Gertrude von Leth is another German girl, who does classic dances, Beethoven waltzes, and the preludes of Chopin. Mlle. Orchidée is an American girl. She will dance a Diana dance, to the music of hunters' horns, and the shadow dance from 'Dinorah.' She may also be seen in Charles Henry Meltzer's ballet of Salome, for which Gabriel Pierne wrote the music. The other Salome in which I appeared—for both of these dances were written for me—that of Robert d'Humières, who at present directs the Théâtre des Arts in Paris, will be presented by Rita Sacchetto.

"Leslie Griffin is also an American girl. She is the daughter of Mrs. Hugh Griffin, who, with Mrs. de Freise, founded the American Woman's Society in London. Then there is little Karlene, the godchild of Bliss Carmen.

"I shall dance Gounod's 'Ave Maria,' Shubert's 'Ständchen,' and the two legends of Liszt."

Miss Fuller promises dance presentations of Böcklin's pictures, "The Island of the Dead" and "The Sacred Fires."

POLICE LIEUT. HOGAN DEAD.

Was the Body Buard of President Taft Whenever in New York.

Police Lieutenant John H. Hogan of Traffic Squad A, one of the most trusted men on the force, died yesterday afternoon in St. Vincent's Hospital after an illness of several weeks. Two months ago he applied for sick leave and went to Saranac, N. Y., in search of health. At that time he was suffering from an affliction of the liver and from other internal troubles. Last week he had several hemorrhages and was brought from Saranac to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Lieut. Hogan was the police official usually chosen by the Commissioner to safeguard President Taft whenever he came to New York. He was also head of the police escort chosen to accompany other distinguished men while in this city. President Taft knew him well.

Lieut. Hogan joined the force about thirteen years ago, and had been stationed in Brooklyn for several years. He was 58 years old and lived with his wife on the outskirts of Brooklyn.

J. E. GREEN DIES SUDDENLY.

Son of the Late Dr. Norvin Green Attacked with Hemorrhage.

John English Green, son of the late Dr. Norvin Green, for years President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died early yesterday morning at the New York Athletic Club from a hemorrhage brought on by a disease of the liver. His death was sudden. He came from his Summer home at Easthampton, L. I., collapsed, and as his town house at 5 West Ninth Street was closed, he was taken to the club, where he died after a short time.

Mr. Green was 60 years old. He came of an old Kentucky family, and his body will be shipped there for interment. He was a member of the banking firm of Stewart, Brown & Co. at 170 Broadway. He left a widow and family.

Duchess Palmella Dead.

CINTRA, Portugal, Sept. 3.—The death is announced of the Duchess Palmella, Grand Mistress of the Court.

Obituary Notes.

NATHAN WIGGEN RIKER, formerly head of the real estate firm of Riker & Son, and residing at 661 Fifth Avenue, died Tuesday night at the age of 82 years. He had been suffering from chronic bronchitis. Mr. Riker was born in Harrison, Me. He retired from active business in 1902, and had since lived in the country. He is survived by two sons and a daughter.

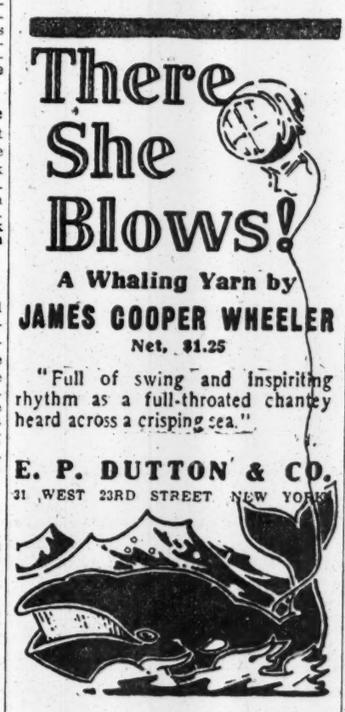
JAMES J. JAY, a well-known Democratic politician, who had held many public offices, among them the Presidency of the Cook County Board of Assessors, died at his home in Chicago yesterday.

Dr. CHARLES A. BALL, a direct descendant of George Washington, and for thirty years a well-known physician of Washington, D. C., died there yesterday after a lingering illness.

Mrs. MARY S. ROLLINS, the wife of James Rollins, a Trustee of the Greenpoint Savings Bank, died on Wednesday night at her home, 112 Milton Street, Brooklyn. She was 78 years old and a native of Ireland. Besides her husband, two sons and a daughter survive her.

Col. PETER J. McAVOY, a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, died at 17 Walworth Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, at the age of 87. In the Mexican War he served as a private. In the civil war he was First Lieutenant in Company D, Fifth Regiment, New York Volunteers, and was breveted Colonel at the close of hostilities. Two daughters survive Col. McAvoy.

JAMES M. C. MARTIN, a retired brush manufacturer, died suddenly at his home in East Orange, N. J., Thursday night from acute indigestion, his illness lasting only two hours. Mr. Martin was 73 years of age. He was one of the oldest members of Calvary Methodist Church. He was a native of New York, but had lived in East Orange thirty-eight years. He is survived by a widow and a son, Charles Martin.



Forms of Associations Among College Students

Class Room as a Formative Influence Less Potent Than the Fraternity or Club—Why Educators Antagonize the College Secret Society.

By CHARLES HERBERT LEVERMORE, Ph. D.,
President of Adelphi College, Brooklyn.

One of the shrewd aphorisms of Mr. Martin Dooley, the sagacious philosopher of "the Ar-rchey Road," teaches us that "we can lead a young man to the university, but we can't make him think." This revised proverb is packed with the commonplace of truth, but it is not intended to imply that the young American lacks intelligence. The young collegian thinks enough in his rapid-fire fashion, yet it is true that compulsion cannot prescribe the subjects of his thought. The Faculty may teach him some things, but his fellow-students instruct him more. The first lesson of the freshman is organization. He learns it from the upper-class men. The continuous lesson of the college community life is association. The classroom, as a formative influence, is less potent than the fraternity or club.

During recent years a wave of hostile criticism has rolled over secret fraternities in Public High Schools, submerging such associations entirely in some cities, and even in some States. It ought to be remembered that these High School societies are only juvenile copies of college fraternities, and that they are likely to exist in some form as long as children love to imitate their elders.

As long as big brother rides a horse, little brother will gallop astride of a stick.

If it is true that the fraternities in secondary schools are on the whole harmful, it is possible that the best hope for a remedy may lie in the evolution of the college fraternities. A perception of this responsibility has probably led to a proposition now actually made by some collegiate sororities, viz., that no member of a High School fraternity shall be eligible for membership in a college society. This counsel of desperation will scarcely be adopted, or if adopted it can hardly be enforced.

The secret society in some form is an inevitable accompaniment of the crowd, whether in college or out of it. It is the natural outcome and expression of certain human qualities, likely to be most active during adolescence. There is the desire for increase of power and decrease of individual accountability, which are both insured by membership in a company. There is the sentiment of loyalty to the "gang" or to a leader. There is the longing for close and intimate friendships as well as for opportunities for wide acquaintance. There is the delight of dominating over inferiors and even of training them in the way that they should go. There is also a subtle flattery to enjoy in the assumption of superiority over all outsiders.

To the example of secret social organizations among adults college students probably give little heed, although that example was presumably impressive at the time when college fraternities were first established. It is at least significant that most of the older social fraternities were formed shortly after the famous Morgan scandal and the consequent career of the political anti-Masonic party had subjected the fraternity idea to universal scrutiny. It has been asserted, however, that experience in college fraternities usually deters college-bred men from entering the ranks of Masonry or Odd Fellowship, unless for political or professional advantage. The desire for an association enveloped in mystery has been satisfied at the psychical moment, and so it knows no revival. Moreover, the rapid development of so many local into National fraternities by various processes of affiliation helps to preserve the interest of the members after graduation and to keep them from forming new ties of a similar nature.

There are numerous causes of antagonism to Greek letter societies in our colleges. The old graduate often speaks regretfully of the ancient literary and debating societies which have been dwarfed or killed by the fraternities. Paterfamilias growls at additional items of expense. College officers are anxious about stories of unruliness or even of dissipation. All the world scoffs at the absurd mixture of pride and secrecy that accompanies the acquisition of a fraternity pin, and at the equally absurd rivalries between Alpha Beta and Gamma Delta. The college student is at the age when conceit is most offensively apparent. Membership in a little coterie that assumes to be the salt of the earth tends to make him unendurably snobbish and arrogant.

Perhaps he restricts his society as far as possible to those who roam with him within the sacrosanct circle, refuses to speak to others at certain hours on certain days, and overwhelms all outsiders in a general opprobrium of "muckerdom." He may even lose interest in his class, keeping in view only the welfare and promotion of fraternity mates, whose success will glorify the society. To such an end college elections become log-rolling contests among fraternities, in which the just award of college honors is ignored from the outset. Allegiance to the fraternity may even swallow the sentiment of loyalty to the college. There are American colleges wherein the fraternities can raise money more easily than the college can, where they live in luxurious quarters and exert the dominant influence of the institution, and where the student who fails to receive an election is almost an outcast, like a Hindu pariah. In all colleges there is a danger that fraternity exclusiveness may deprive the neutral student of legitimate comfort in his college life and even alienate him from his Alma Mater. It is obvious that, in a college of the sort just referred to, the student community must fail to cultivate a sense of unity, or any common enthusiasms outside of the larger athletics.

For such considerations there have been various attempts on the part of college authorities to suppress secret societies. It is doubtful whether a single attempt at universal suppression or prohibition has been permanently successful. Colleges have been able to banish the insignia of National fraternities, but, even so, local fraternities have flourished. Princeton has professed to prohibit fraternities altogether, but it is common knowledge that out of "eating clubs" the Princeton students have developed a system of local fraternities, fraternities in everything but name. President Wilson's recent attempt to use these clubs in a scheme of collegiate evolution which would change their fraternal character was violently opposed by members of these clubs among students and alumni, and has been at least temporarily abandoned.

The history of the old Delta Kappa Epsilon Chapter at Harvard is another illustration of the difficulty of uprooting a fraternity which the students intend to maintain.

Twice within a generation has Yale abolished sophomore societies. In official reports Vassar College has no sororities, but it is said that the Dickens and Shakespeare Clubs, once literary societies, are now exclusive social fraternities in all but name. In either sex the "gang instinct" is ineradicable. If suppressed in one form, sooner or later it reappears in another. Fraternities for women students (perhaps sororities should be the word) became popular first in the Western State universities, where they were formed, chiefly during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, in evident imitation of fraternities among the men. Description or criticism of fraternities is applicable to sororities without much change.

What differences arise seem to be due to the greater impressionability and sensitiveness of the girl, also perhaps to her disinclination to pursue a common rather than an individual purpose, or to her unfitness for what is called "team-play." The rivalries of sororities while "rushing" candidates seem to be more intense than those of fraternities. The excitement among the candidates is more demoralizing, insomuch that it has been necessary to define and restrict rigidly the privileges of "rushing" for sororities, in order to preserve the scholarship of the lower classes from ruin and the nervous systems of both rushers and rushees from wreck. But after the storm and stress of the annual rushing have passed the sororities seem to be less able to impress their raison d'être upon individual members. On the other hand one department of the society organization appears to be of more benefit to sororities than to fraternities. All the national associations maintain the machinery of inter-fraternity communication. There is usually a society magazine, or periodical publication, in which and outside of which there is much correspondence among the chapters. In addition the annual convention brings together delegates from all parts of the country. It is probably true that the young women particularly need this practice in business methods and in administration, but it is also true that they usually do the work with remarkable thoroughness and dignity. The sororities take a much more serious view of their relation to the welfare of the college than the fraternities do, and the tone of their discussions is usually indicative of the greater fidelity of the girl to the call of the ideal.

Another advantage of fraternity life is apparently shared equally by the organizations of both sexes. The fraternities enable the older graduate members to keep closely in touch with the life of the institution. They become acquainted with representative members of each class. They are always sure of finding friends to greet them on the college campus. How great is the advantage of the fraternity member in this is keenly—not to say resentfully—realized by the neutral graduate who revisits Alma Mater when there is no scheduled reunion of his own class. He will scarcely find a familiar face or an outstretched hand of greeting anywhere within the college boundaries.

For the prevention of such discouraging experiences college authorities have in recent years, as at Yale, promoted various schemes for the benefit of stranded graduates at Commencement time, such as Graduate Club hospitalities and dinners of the class of "1492."

If it is admitted that fraternities in some form are inevitable in college communities the problem is to find out how to lessen and eliminate their defects and abuses, and to preserve and strengthen their good qualities. Such solutions of the problem as may be most promising will be most likely to appear in the light of a comparison of experiences. One of the worst evils of the college societies is the narrow exclusiveness of the members of the little fraternity cliques, and their tendency to subordinate even the college to the fraternity. The erection of large fraternity houses on or near the campus encourages this unfortunate transference of allegiance. The fraternity members all live together and their house is for them the centre of the institution.

Dartmouth College has sought to correct such evils by the rule that no meals may be served in fraternity houses, and that only a very small number of persons—six may be the limit—may lodge in the house. The regulation is simple, but efficient. The Dartmouth students possess a solidarity of sentiment like that of old Yale, (where also fraternity houses are usually not homes,) and the college is for them the first and best fraternity. It would be still better if neither lodging nor boarding were permitted within fraternity halls. The house would then be indeed the "temple" and clubhouse of the fraternity, but it would no longer represent a complete social world, an imperium in imperio. Furthermore, fraternities and sororities should be made amenable, in so far as it can be practicable, to the control of the students' self-government associations. Indeed, the existence of well-organized and strongly supported student governments, representing the whole student community, is the surest guarantee that all student activities will be imbued with a spirit of good sense and enthusiasm, and will contribute to the general welfare. The time is past when college and university students should either be minutely disciplined by the Faculty, or should be allowed to tyrannize over the community and each other without any effective restraint. The most satisfactory discipline in communities of students of such maturity is obviously that which gives adequate expression to the conclusions of their own consciences.

Public opinion is the ultimate judge in the college world as in the larger world outside. Experience has already shown that if legislative and disciplinary powers are conferred upon officers elected by the whole company of students, both officers and constituents are disposed to rise to their responsibilities. This experience may have accumulated more evidence among women students than among men students, but there is no reason why public opinion, crystallizing into traditions and standards, should be any less reliable among the latter students than among the former.

Student government is likely to be at once more strict and more just than Faculty discipline under former conditions used to be, and rightly so, because based on surer knowledge. Incidentally it affords a practical training in the duties of citizenship. Moreover, within the student associations and through their officers the correcting and directing influence of the Faculty or of individual members thereof, can be exerted more naturally and quietly than ever before, as if from within the community itself. Inevitably the ideal of student self-government tends to unite all dwellers upon the campus within the form of one family.

It may seem at first doubtful whether fraternities, which pride themselves upon secrecy and resent any intrusion, can be swept within the scope of any scheme of student government. But between the fraternities and the outer world there are points of contact where public opinion must be respected even by the most isolated and where the community has the right to impose restrictions.

One public service is rendered alike by every fraternity that is worthy of its name and by every self-government association. It is the concentration of forces of correction or inspiration upon any individual member who is falling below the standard in scholarship or morals, or both. Too often at present the fraternities feel scarcely any external social force superior to their own. The power as well as the disposition of each fraternity to uplift or restrain its own membership would clearly receive powerful aid from the supremacy of a self-government association, acting within the same environment for the same ends and conveying the force of a strongly concentrated public opinion.

It would be proper also to recognize the interest of the self-government association in defining the conditions under which rival fraternities may "rush" candidates, give public elections, or hold public initiations.

Especially fitting would it be to invoke the aid of the association in determining the number of fraternities, local and National, that should be admitted to recognized standing in the college. This question is complicated and difficult. It might seem at first thought better that fraternities should increase so freely that virtually all students who wish to belong to one may have a chance to join. Experience seems to show that no such democratic result can be expected from the multiplication of fraternities. On the contrary, all the fraternities compete together for the same students. This situation becomes more or less openly offensive to other students, and sometimes rather demoralizing to the fraternities. Each fraternity aims to be a group of leaders and "good fellows." Students of a different quality are not invited to join, and some for various reasons may not care to join.

It is therefore still debatable whether students should be privileged to create secret fraternities as they please and when they please, or whether the number of such fraternities should be, if possible, limited and the conditions of formation strictly defined. Such issues are vital to every member of the college community, to neutrals as well as to fraternity members, and to members of the staff of instruction.

The self-government association is the forum wherein all the members of the family can make their wants known and compare their points of view. It will develop and enforce the lesson that the fraternity of fraternities is—and must be—the college itself.

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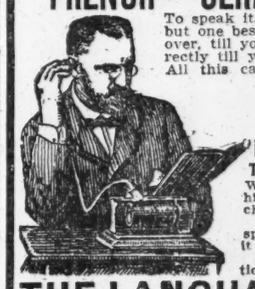

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Teacher, thoroughly qualified to instruct and manage; old-established civil service school. For particulars apply Henry Warren, 2,084 3d Av.

FORDHAM UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW, 20 Vesey St., N. Y.. Hours 4:15 to 6:15 P. M. Reopens Sept. 23. PAUL FULLER, LL.D., Dean.

LOOKING FOR A SCHOOL OR CAMP? YOU CAN FIND THE SCHOOL WANTED by writing School Agency, 24341 Park Row, N.Y.

MISS JENNY HUNTER'S KINDERGARTEN Training School. Regular two years' course. Primary methods. Apply at 15 West 127th Street.

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Preparatory Boarding School. Splendid location overlooking Hudson; excellent accommodations. For entrance boys from 8 to 16 preferred. Classes small, assuring individual instruction. Military Drill. Terms $300 to $400. Illustrated catalogue.

INSTRUCTION. Brooklyn.

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CROWN HEIGHTS, Nostrand Ave., Carroll and Crown Streets, 1,125 Carroll Street.
FOR DAY SCHOLARS ONLY.
FITS BOYS FOR ALL PROFESSIONS
GRAMMAR, HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DEPARTMENTS.
WILL OPEN SEPTEMBER 13th, 1909

The Grammar Department is a Select School for Boys from the Fifth to the Eighth Grade of the City Schools. The High School is for Boys who are Graduates from the Grammar Schools. The College Department is for Graduates of qualified High Schools.

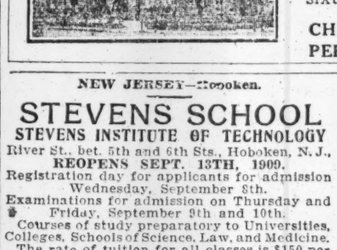
Entrance Examinations, September 9th and 10th,
Examinations for High School Scholarships, September 9th.
Examinations for College Scholarship, September 11th.
For Catalogues, Etc., Address REV. J. F. X. O'CONOR, S. J., President.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE

A HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS IN THE REAL COUNTRY.

Elevation 500 feet.



Removed this year to its Beautiful New Buildings at Valhalla, N. Y.
Only 25 miles from New York, among the hills of Westchester County. Finest buildings and equipment used for school purposes in the East. Fortieth year. Thirty acres. College Preparatory, Commercial, Art, Music, and Manual Training Courses. Gardening and shop for mechanic arts. A large Faculty and limited number of pupils make individual attention possible. Students last year in eight colleges. Commercial graduates all in good business positions. **Separate residence and Home Mother for young children.** Gymnasium in main building. Separate Department and Principal for each sex. Rates $275 to $375 per year. Fall term begins Sept. 20.
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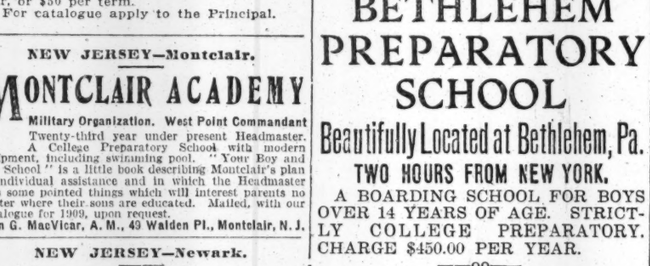
NEW JERSEY—Pennington.



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Certificates admit to Leading Colleges.
Classical, Scientific, English, Commercial, Domestic Science, and Manual Training Courses. Art, Elocution, Vocal and Instrumental Music, including Pipe Organ. Athletics under competent director. Beautiful, healthy surroundings.
Separate Home Junior Department for Students under 14 years.
72d Session opens Sept. 21. **Terms, $375 and No Extras.**
Illustrated Catalogue and Department Booklets on Application.
J. MORGAN READ, A.M., D.D., President, Box 12, Pennington, N. J.

Jersey City.

HASBROUCK INSTITUTE

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Fifty-fourth year will begin September 15.
College and Business Preparatory School, with Separate Departments for both sexes. Registered by the N. Y. and N. J. Regents for certificate of "sixty counts." Catalogue on request.
CHAS. C. STIMETS, A. M., Principal.
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NEW JERSEY—Hoboken.

STEVENS SCHOOL
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 13TH, 1909.
Registration day for applicants for admission Wednesday, September 8th.
Examinations for admission on Thursday and Friday, September 9th and 10th.
Courses of study preparatory to Universities, Colleges, Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
For catalogue apply to the Principal.

NEW JERSEY—Montclair.

MONTCLAIR ACADEMY
Military Organization. West Point Commandant
Twenty-third year under present Headmaster. A College Preparatory School with modern equipment, including swimming pool. "Your Boy and Our School" is a little book describing Montclair's plan of individual assistance and in which the Headmaster says some pointed things which will interest parents no matter where their sons are educated. Mailed, with our Catalogue for 1909, upon request.
John G. MacVicar, A. M., 49 Walden Pl., Montclair, N. J.

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Excellent advantages in all departments. Individual attention. Certificate admits to college. Limited number of boarding pupils received.
54 PARK PLACE, NEWARK, N. J.

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BROOKLYN YOUNG WOMEN'S COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
Complete day and evening courses; stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, penmanship, English, office practice. Pupils fitted for responsible positions in shortest time at lowest cost. Special inducements to High School students. Applicants registered on and after August 30. Commercial Prospectus mailed on request. M. E. Dunbar, Supt., Schermerhorn St. and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. C.

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SCHOOLS OF FINE AND APPLIED ARTS, DOMESTIC ARTS, DOMESTIC SCIENCE, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, LIBRARY SCIENCE, AND KINDERGARTEN TRAINING.
DAY CLASSES OPEN SEPTEMBER 20
EVENING CLASSES OPEN SEPTEMBER 27
FREDERIC B. PRATT, Secretary.

ADELPHI

Office open 8:30-12 A. M. on and after Sept. 1.
Fall Term Begins September 15.
Classes begin sessions in all departments (Academy, Normal School, Art School and College) September 20.
Eugene C. Alder, M. A., Supt. of Academy.
Chas. H. Levermore, Ph. D., Pres. of College.

Monroe School, 50 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, Miss Anna L. Magrath, Principal, reopens Sept. 20. Children requiring assistance, special methods, receive individual attention from inspiring, well-known educator; primary, grammar work; Latin, mathematics, English; small prices.

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We Know How to Teach Boys

THIS we consider the first essential of a good school. Athletic and social life are important, and we give our boys the broadest kind of school training, but at St. Paul's everything is subordinated to teaching the boys how to study. And we succeed. Send for our catalogue, which tells all about the school.

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WALTER R. MARSH, Head Master.

Dobbs Ferry.

Mackenzie School Dobbs Ferry-on-Hudson
Grounds and buildings open daily for inspection.
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INSTRUCTION. Washington, D. C.

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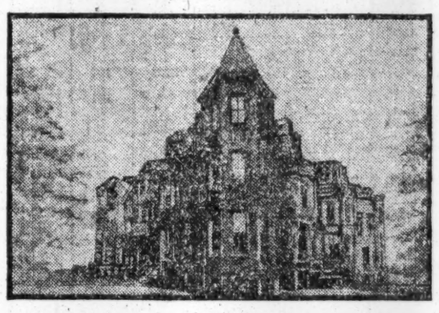
1305 SEVENTEENTH ST., N. W. 1624-1635 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
WASHINGTON, D. C.



Situated in the finest Residential Section of Washington.
All departments—College Preparatory. To specialize: Music, Art, Languages, Literature, History, etc. The advantages of what is best socially and educationally in Washington. A limited number of boarding students. Best of Native Teachers. Full particulars and references sent on application.
SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS OCTOBER 1ST.

NEW ENGLAND—Connecticut.

The Elizabeth Mead School

Hillside, Norwalk, Connecticut

The purpose of this school is to give thorough instruction from the primary through the college preparatory department. The physical and moral well-being of each pupil receives careful attention.
Commodious building, with all conveniences of light, heat, ventilation and equipment.
Carefully graded primary and intermediate departments. Senior department offers **College Preparatory** and a **General Course. Vocal Department in charge of Arthur Phillips.** Rates for Tuition and Board, $600—$700

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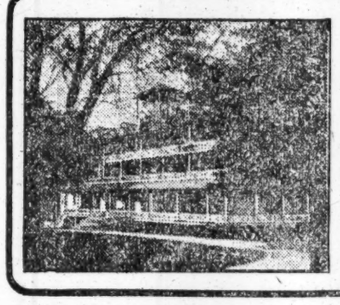

The Stamford Military Academy

(Formerly Stamford Academy for Boys)
Stamford, Conn.
Ideal Home Boarding School. Splendid location; perfect sanitation. Each boy has own bedroom with running water. Opens September 27th; primary, grammar, high school, and special commercial courses; prepares boys 5 to 18 for college or business; competent teachers; athletic field of 23 acres surrounding school; pupils always under personal supervision; military drill. Address Dept. B, for catalogue.

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(28 MILES FROM NEW YORK.)

Prepares boys with good grammar school training for any college in four years and for any technical school in three years. Lower school for boys ten to fourteen.
Write for catalogue and for special information in regard to the advantages which this country school offers to New York City boys.
Tuition fees for day pupils: Lower School, $240; Upper School, $350. Boarding pupils, all charges, $750.
Athletics and other school interests are given due recognition, but the school is primarily a place for hard work.
Address The HEAD-MASTER,
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NEW JERSEY—Pennington.

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THE PEDDIE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS
An endowed school select in character and scholarship. Athletic field, gymnasium, swimming pool. Lower school for boys 11 to 14. Upper school prepares for college or business. Rates $375. Catalogue.
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PENNSYLVANIA—Bethlehem.

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Beautifully Located at Bethlehem, Pa.
TWO HOURS FROM NEW YORK.
A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS OVER 14 YEARS OF AGE. STRICTLY COLLEGE PREPARATORY. CHARGE $450.00 PER YEAR.

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This school is noted for energetic work, for giving boys character, a sound foundation for the duties of life, and a preparation for college that means success.

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Our record is over 1,250 boys sent to college in the last 32 years.

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H. A. Foering, B. S., Head Master.

PENNSYLVANIA—Mercersburg.

Mercersburg Academey.

A school for boys, healthfully located in one of the most picturesque sections of Pennsylvania. Thorough instruction, college preparatory work being especially successful. Personal interest is taken in each boy, the aim being to inspire in every pupil the lofty ideals of thorough scholarship, broad attainments, sound judgment, and Christian manliness. Modern buildings. Fine athletic field. For catalogue and further information, address
William Mann Irvine, Ph. D., President.

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Pennsylvania Military College Chester, Pa.
48th Year begins September 15. Degrees in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Arts Also preparatory Courses. Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry. Scholastic, Military, Moral, and Athletic training. Catalogues of Col. CHAS. E. HYATT, President

NEW ENGLAND—Connecticut.

Cheshire School
Founded A. D. 1794
Situated in the beautiful hill country of central Connecticut. College preparatory and general courses, combined with well-directed physical training. Extensive grounds, fine buildings; first class in every particular. Acquaint yourself with the advantages Cheshire offers before deciding upon a boarding-school for your boy. Send for illustrated description and catalogue.
REV. JOHN D. SKILTON, M.A., HEADMASTER, CHESHIRE, CONN.

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The Taconic School for Girls Near beautiful lake in the Berkshire Hills. Separate home for younger girls. Thorough college preparatory and special courses. Golf, tennis, basket-ball, boating. Miss Lilian Dixon, A. B., (Wellesley and Bryn Mawr;) Miss Bertha Bailey, B. S., (Wellesley,) Lakeville, Conn.

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College of Physicians and Surgeons
OF BALTIMORE, MD.
Offers medical students unsurpassed clinical and other advantages. Modern equipped building, unsurpassed laboratories, Lying-In Asylum Hospitals, etc. 40th Annual Session begins Oct. 1st. For catalogue address **Chas F. Bevan, M. D., Dean, Calvert and Saratoga Sts., Baltimore, Md.**

Washington, D. C.

THE MISSES EASTMAN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 1305 17th, cor. Massachusetts AV., Washington, D. C. College Preparatory, Languages, Music, Art. Catalog.

INSTRUCTION. Washington, D. C.

NEW ENGLAND—Connecticut.

The Elizabeth Mead School

Hillside, Norwalk, Connecticut

The purpose of this school is to give thorough instruction from the primary through the college preparatory department. The physical and moral well-being of each pupil receives careful attention.
Commodious building, with all conveniences of light, heat, ventilation and equipment.
Carefully graded primary and intermediate departments. Senior department offers **College Preparatory** and a **General Course. Vocal Department in charge of Arthur Phillips.** Rates for Tuition and Board, $600—$700

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Address The HEAD-MASTER,
BRUNSWICK SCHOOL, Greenwich, Conn.

In The Sunday Times To-Morrow

The Annual Theatrical Supplement

will be read with interest by all who are interested in the dramatic season just beginning. Photographs of the leading actors and actresses in the plays now on the stage will be printed on the paper and with the finish to which readers of the Pictorial Supplement are accustomed, which is enough to say in their praise, and with them scenes from these plays will be presented. There will be interviews with managers and actors, stage gossip, and all the news of the theatrical season.

Crossing the Atlantic in an Airship

may sound incredible, but the men who have just done such wonderful things at Rheims not only predict it, but tell how it will be done in to-morrow's Sunday Times. They also talk of the other problems of aviation.

A 20-Year Hunt for the Czar's Spies

was the task which Bourtseff, the Russian revolutionist, set for himself, and in which he was so sensationally successful. In the second installment of his story, published to-morrow, Bourtseff will tell of the adventures through which he went in many lands before his return to Russia.

Leading a River Through a Mountain

is a big thing to do, even in this year of great conquests of nature by man. The Government has done it, and a fascinating story of this extraordinary exploit will be told in The Sunday Times to-morrow.

Andreyev,

the leading figure in Russian literature to-day, will present his views in a striking interview.

Other subjects will be the invasion of the United States by an unknown and fatal disease, which the doctors and the State Governments are battling with in vain, but with all their energies; the new Public Library, work on which has progressed to such a stage that The Sunday Times is able to present almost a page of pictures showing the rooms; the alteration of the White House so as to obliterate the famous Roosevelt tennis court; the first of a series of interviews with public men by "the Japanese Schoolboy," and another of the books recommended by Dr. Eliot for the constitution of an "ideal library." In addition to these there will be a large number of interesting articles on many topics.

Church Services To-morrow

BAPTIST.—FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street,
Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN.
Rev. James Parker, D. D.,
Will Preach 11 A. M.—8 P. M.

Central Baptist Church, 42d St., West of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Church Business"; 8 P. M., "The Religion of a Reasonable Man."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE, COR. 31ST STREET. **Charles A. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.**
11 A. M.—Rev. F. W. Hasar, ass't pastor, preaches.
8 P. M.—Evangelistic Service.
Both Services in Parish House, Sanders Hall.
Strangers Cordially Invited.

Memorial Baptist, Washington Sq., Edward Judson, Pastor; Edward B. Simmons, Summer Pastor.—11 A. M., "Laborers' Communion"; 8 P. M., "A Cripple Straightened."

CONGREGATIONAL.—BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St.,
REV. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D.D., Pastor.
Public Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Rev. Willard F. Ottarson will preach.
Wednesday, 8 P. M.—Prayer Meeting.

First Ethical Society.—Regular services, commencing Sunday, Sept. 12th, 3 o'clock, Elks Hall, 59th-8th Av. Margaret Gaule, speaker. Seats free.

LUTHERAN.—Evang. Luth. Church of the Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. Wm. M. Horn, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
West End Avenue and 86th Street,
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Sermon by Dr. M. B. Chapman.

Grace Church, 104th St., West of Columbus Av., Charles Howland Cookman, Minister. —11 A. M., Holy Communion; 8 P. M., Sermon by the Minister.

New Thought Meetings, Plaza Studios, 5 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams.

PRESBYTERIAN.—BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: { Rev. William R. Richards, D. D., Rev. Robert Davis.
Rev. Geo. S. Webster, D. D., of the Church of the Covenant will preach at 11.
Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock at Church of the Covenant, 310 East 42d St.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church,
Fifth Avenue and 55th St.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Rev. William J. Dawson, D. D., the noted London Evangelist,
will preach both in the morning and afternoon. Strangers cordially invited. This church will be closed for repairs the 12th and 19th.

Madison Av. Presbyterian Church,
Northeast corner of 73d Street.
Public Worship 10:30 A. M.
Rev. Wm. Raymond Jelliffe will preach.

OLD FIRST CHURCH,
5th Av. and 12th St.,
HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor.
Mr. McCague will preach 11 A. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. of 10th St., Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Pastor.—Service tomorrow morning at 11 A. M. Cass A. Reed will preach. No evening service. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Amsterdam Avenue and 105th Street.
Rev. A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street,
REV. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M., Morning Service, Holy Communion, and Sermon. Subject: "The Lesson of Obedience"; 8 P. M., Special service for the Labor Unions of New York. Subject: "Labor and the Church."
Rev. Andrew F. Underhill, preacher.

REFORMED.—36th St. Reformed Church, West of 5th Av., Rev. ROBERT W. COURTNEY, Pastor.—Morning service only during the Summer.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Ave. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister.
Rev. JOHN W. VAN ZANTEN
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH.
5th Ave. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister.
Rev. HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning: "Boundless Possessions."
Evening: "Is the Church Outgrown?"

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS.
5th Ave. and 48th St.
Rev. FRANK W. GUNSAULUS, D. D., of Chicago, Ill., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH.
West End Ave. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister.
Rev. THOMAS McBRIDE NICHOLS
will preach at 11 A. M.
Subject: "The Secret of Assimilation."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Religious Society of Friends.—Religious meetings, 11 A. M. at East 15th St. and Rutherfurd Place, Manhattan, and Schermerhorn St., near Boerum Place, Brooklyn.

OTHER SERVICES.

Closing Rally, Tent Evangel, 124th St., near Morningside Av.—Rev. James M. Gray, D. D., Sunday, 4 and 8 P. M.

EVANGELISTIC COMMITTEE
OF NEW YORK CITY
CLOSING RALLIES, SEPT. 11-13.
Saturday, (11th,) 3:30 P. M., Children's Rally, Calvary M. E. Church.
Sunday, (12th,) 8 P. M., Tents.
Monday, (13th,) 8 P. M., Converts' Rally, Carnegie Hall. Admission tickets at 541 Lexington Av.

Gospel Tabernacle Church, 44th St. and 8th Av.—Sunday, September 5th, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning and evening services; preaching by Rev. J. Hudson Ballard.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—BENJAMIN FRIEDMAN, DAVID S. FRIEDMAN, and EDWARD FRIEDMAN, individually and as copartners composing the firm of B. FRIEDMAN & BROS., bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that Benjamin Friedman, David S. Friedman, and Edward Friedman, individually and as copartners composing the firm of B. Friedman & Bros., bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated July 7th, 1909, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 15th, 1909, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon. PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 3d, 1909.

NO. 11,485.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN FRISHMAN, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Herman Frishman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1908, the said Herman Frishman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1909, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
N. Y., Sept. 3, 1909.

NO. 12,317.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS E. CONNELL, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Thomas E. Connell of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1909, the said Thomas E. Connell was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1909, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 3, 1909.

NO. 12,657.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN H. WULFF, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of John H. Wulff of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of August, A. D. 1909, the said John H. Wulff was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1909, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 3, 1909.

NO. 12,470.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of REGINA MOHRHENN, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Regina Mohrhenn of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1909, the said Regina Mohrhenn was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1909, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 3, 1909.

NO. 12,492.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEEDS & CATLIN COMPANY, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Leeds & Catlin Co. of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1909, the said Leeds & Catlin Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee in bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall St., New York City, N. Y., on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1909, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Sept. 3d, 1909. Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—EDWARD W. WILSON, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Edward W. Wilson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 3d, 1909, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on September 15th, 1909, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon. WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 3d, 1909.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—ISAAC ABRAMS and JACOB L. RUBIN, doing business as the ATLANTIC SUIT COMPANY, Bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that Isaac Abrams and Jacob L. Rubin, bankrupts, have filed their petition for confirmation of composition, dated September 3d, 1909, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on September 15th, 1909, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon. WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 3d, 1909.

NO. 12,517.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX GITLITZ, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Max Gitlitz of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1909, the said Max Gitlitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee in bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall St., New York City, N. Y., on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1909, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Sept. 3d, 1909. Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LEOPOLD M. CAHN and CHARLES KALLMAN, individually and composing the firm of CAHN & KALLMAN, Bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of a stock of ladies' skirts, piece goods, woolens, linen, mohair, serge, cutting tables, cabinets, desks, chairs, safe, carpet, fixtures, &c., will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at No. 22 West 20th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of September, 1909, at 10:30 A. M.
The property may be inspected at the aforesaid address two days prior to the day of the sale, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Dated New York, September 3, 1909.
BURGWYN MAITLAND, Receiver.
MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Receiver, 115 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

A satisfactory used car is not a difficult problem if you have before you a list of good second-hand machines at reasonable prices. The "Automobile Exchange" in to-morrow's Times will offer many real bargains to lucky buyers. Make sure you get a copy by ordering early The Sunday Times of your newsdealer.—Adv.

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Particulars Upon Application.
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$20,000 Atlantic Coast Timber & Lumber 1st 6s
50 Babcock & Wilcox
$10,000 Chic., Cinn. & Lou. Gen'l & Refd. 4½s
100 Int. Time Recdg., Com.
25 Lembeck & Betz Brewing
200 Nat'l Water, Pfd.
20 New York Curtain
50 Northwestern Commercial
100 Royal Baking Powder, Pfd.
50 Sen-Sen Chiclets
$10,000 Tacoma Gas Rfdg. 5s
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New York Savings Banks and Trustees
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4%
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RHODE ISLAND SUBURBAN RAILWAY COMPANY
1st Mortgage 4% Bonds,
DUE JANUARY 1, 1950.
Clark, Dodge & Co.,
51 WALL STREET NEW YORK

For Sale
10 Hartford Carpet Pfd.....126
15 Babcock & Wilcox 107½
25 Oil Fields of Mexico..... 88
10 Am. Coal Products 78½
100 Du Pont Powder Pfd. -- 88½
Hallowell & Henry
Tel. Broad 4907. 52 Beaver St.

Westchester Lighting 1st 5s, 1950.
Mason City & Ft. Dodge 4s, 1955.
Edison Elect. Ills. of B'klyn 4s, 1939.
Lexington Ave. & Pav. Ferry 5s, 1993.
Kings Co. Elect. Lt. & Power 5s and 6s
Paterson & Co. BONDS
Traction, Gas, Inactive Railroads
Tel. 1985-6-7 Rector. 20 BROAD ST., N. Y.

Iowa Central 5s, 1938
Ulster & Delaware 5s, 1928
Peoria Ry. Terminal 4s, 1937
W. C. Langley & Co.
BANKERS,
10 WALL ST. 'Phone 5360 Rector.

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Horace Batch, Mgr. T. F. Shields, Bonds.
Dealers in Investment and Other Securities of the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

Toledo, Walhonding Vy. & Ohio 4½s.
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BLAKE & REEVES
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EXAMINATIONS & REPORTS
AMERICAN TRUST BUILDING, CHICAGO
Oklahoma City, Okla. Mobile, Ala. San Diego, Cal

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Display Strength Again—Call Money Rates, 2@2½ Per Cent.

NEW RECORD FOR STEEL

Advance in Corporation's Shares Influences General Rise in Steel Group—Banks Lose Currency.

On the eve of the three-day Stock Exchange recess the movement of prices as a whole yesterday was strong, in keeping with the character of previous sessions of the week, with vigorous advances in a limited number of issues where speculation and special influences were at work. United States Steel shares were conspicuous examples of this group of securities, the common stock crossing 80 and establishing a new high record. Great Northern Ore, Bethlehem Steel, Republic Iron and Steel, and a number of other stocks more or less closely affiliated with the steel business were directly affected by the rise in United States Steel itself, but advances fully as extensive as those made by the stocks named were also to be found in other parts of both the railroad and industrial sections of the market. In general, trading was quiet and this fact, together with the steady undertone of strength, removed any doubts which may have existed regarding the complete recovery of the securities market from the unsettlement of last week. The cotton market was under observation throughout the day owing to the unfavorable Government report of Thursday, but no evidence of extreme anxiety, at least, over the outlook was to be found in the course of prices on that market, although quotations were, as was to be expected, inclined to advance. Another matter from which satisfaction was drawn in the financial district was the receipt by commission houses of advices from private investigators who are looking over the cornfields of Kansas and Nebraska to determine the accuracy of recent reports to the effect that corn had suffered a loss of 25 per cent. of the promised yield owing to dry weather. The experts employed reported themselves unable to discover any such deterioration and spoke with considerable confidence of the prospects for record yields in both States. The usual compilation of bank clearings for the week noted further enlargement over those of the same week a year ago, thus testifying to the continued expansion of trade in all quarters, while the report that the New York Central had been added to the growing list of important railroads arranging for large amounts of new equipment was a specific example of the general improvement.

Preliminary estimates of the currency movements of the week foreshadowed a loss in cash by the banks of about $4,000,000, the greater part of this coming from an unfavorable balance on routine transactions with the Government. Only $1,000,000 of the loss is accounted for by the currency movement to the interior, but moderate as the sum itself is it is the second loss of the season, and presumably points to the presence of the crop-moving demand. The discount on New York exchange at Chicago went to 45 cents a thousand for the first time this year, thus supplying another indication of the presence of this same demand. The ease in money rates was unabated in spite of the very heavy Sept. 1 disbursements, and the fact that loans made during the day carry over until Tuesday next.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Borden's Condensed Milk Co. preferred.
Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Co. common.
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railroad.
Childs Co. common and preferred.
Copper Range Consolidated Mining Co.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co. common.
Galveston and Houston Electric Co. common and preferred.
General Electric Co.
Kansas City Breweries preferred.
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 2¾@3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent. for four months, and 3¾@4 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $319,421,972; balances, $16,612,102; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,536,834.

Private discounts at foreign centres: London, 1¾ per cent., unchanged; Paris, 1¼ per cent., unchanged; Berlin, 2⅝ per cent., up ⅜ per cent.

The local banks have lost $3,090,000 in their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Sterling exchange was firmer, with demand quoted at $4.8675@$4.8665, sixty days at $4.8505@$4.8515, and cables at $4.8680@$4.8690.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.16⅞@5.16⅝ plus 3-64 for cables, 5.16⅞ less 3-64@5.16⅞ less 1-64 for sight, and 5.18⅛ less 5-64@5.18⅛ less 1-32 for sixty days; reichsmarks, 95 5-16 less 1-32@95⅞ plus 3-64 for cables, 95¼ less 1-64@95⅛ plus 1-32 for sight, and 94⅞ less 1-32@95 for sixty days.

Exchange on New York at Boston was 20c discount; Chicago, 45c discount; St. Louis, 5c discount; New Orleans, commercial, 20c discount; bank, $1 premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; St. Paul, 20c discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was ⅛d lower in London, at 23¾d per ounce, and ¼c lower in New York, at 51½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 44c.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s, May, '57, f'chg	110⅞	111¼	110⅞	111½
4½s, Nov., '57, f'chg	110⅞	111⅛	111	111½
4½s, May, '17, f'chg	104	104⅝	104	104½
4s, Nov., '58, reg	101	101½	101	101⅝
4s, May, '57, f'chg	101	101½	101	101⅝
4s, Nov., '56, reg	100	101	100	101
3½s, Nov., '55, f'chg	90⅝	91	90¾	91
3½s, May, '54, coup	90⅜	91	90⅜	91¼
*6s, May, '54, reg	90¼	90⅞	90	91¼
*6s, Nov., '10, rev	101¼	101⅜	100⅞	101⅜
*6s, Nov., '10, rev	103⅞	103⅞	103	104

*Coupon or registered.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cigar "A" 4s, Mar. 15, 1911	98⅜	99¼
Am. Cigar "B" 4s, Mar. 15, 1912	97¼	98¼
Am. Tel. & Tel. 5s, Jan., 1910	100¼	100⅜
Atlantic Coast Line 5s, Mar., 1910	100⅛	100⅛
C., C., C. & St. L. 5s, June, 1911	100⅜	101
Interboro 6s, May, 1911	101¼	101½
Kan. City Ry. & Lt. 6s, Sept., 1912	99½	100¼
Lack. Steel Co. 5s, Mar., 1910	99¾	100¼
Lake Shore 5s, Feb., 1910	100¼	100⅜
Louis. & Nash 5s, Mar., 1910	100¼	100⅜
Michigan Central 5s, Feb., 1910	100⅜	100⅝
Minn. & St. Louis 5s, Feb., 1911	99⅝	100⅜
New York Central 5s, Feb., 1910	100¼	100⅜
Norfolk & Western 5s, May, 1910	100⅜	100⅝
Pennsylvania 5s, Mar. 15, 1910	100⅜	101⅛
Southern 5s, Feb., 1910	100⅜	100⅝
Terre Haute & Indianapolis 5s, Feb., 1910	100⅜	100⅝
Union Pacific 4s, June, 1918	100⅜	100⅝
Wabash R. R. & Mfg. Co. 6s, Aug., 1910	100¼	100⅝

Interest to be added.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday.

Total sales Sept. 3, 1909 658,294
From Jan. 1, 1909 139,505,459
Corresponding period last year 119,647,201

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15⅝	15½	1,000	Allis-Chalmers	15⅛	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
84	84⅛	10,700	*Amalgamated Cop	84¼	84⅝	84	84	— ⅛
48¼	49	600	Am. Agricul. Chem	48	48¾	48	48¾	+ ½
45¾	46	500	Am. Beet Sugar	46	46	45½	45½	+ ⅛
95	97	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	96½	96½	96½	96½	...
12½	12⅝	350	Am. Can	12⅜	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+1⅛
83¼	83⅝	300	Am. Can pf	83⅜	83⅝	83⅜	83⅝	+ ⅜
67⅝	68⅛	1,100	Am. Car & Foundry	68	68	67¾	67⅞	+ ⅜
119⅞	121	300	Am. Car & Found. pf	120	120	120	120	— ⅞
74⅛	74½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	74½	74½	74½	74½	...
102	103	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf	102	102	102	102	+ ½
95⅞	96⅜	3,900	Am. Hide & Leather	96⅜	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
50	50¼	1,317	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	50¼	50¾	50	50	+ ⅛
33	33¼	700	Am. Ice Securities	33⅛	33½	33	33½	+ ⅛
17⅞	18⅛	4,200	*Am. Linseed	17½	18¼	17½	18	+ ½
44½	45½	800	*Am. Linseed pf	44¾	45¼	44¾	45¼	+ ¾
59¼	59½	4,350	Am. Locomotive	59½	59⅝	59	59⅜	— ⅛
114	114½	310	Am. Locomotive pf	115½	115½	115	115	— ¾
8¾	9	200	Am. Malt	9	9	9	9	— ¼
53	54	200	Am. Malt pf	54	54	54	54	+ ½
114	114¾	5,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	99⅞	100	99½	99⅝	+1
91¼	91½	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	114¾	114¼	114¼	114¼	+ ⅛
58½	59	800	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B	91½	91¼	91¼	91⅜	...
130¼	130⅝	300	Am. Steel Foundries	59	59½	59	59	+ ⅛
141⅜	141⅞	500	Am. Sugar Ref	130½	130⅝	130¼	130⅝	+ ⅛
101½	101⅜	4,600	Am. Tel. & Tel	142	143⅜	142	143⅛	+ ⅛
40¼	40⅜	700	Am. Tobacco pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	— ½
481¼	484½	100	*Am. Woolen	40	40	40	40	...
120¼	120¼	500	*Anaconda Cop. Min	481½	481½	481¼	481¼	— ⅛
104⅝	105	57,900	Atch., Top. & S. F	116⅜	116⅜	116⅛	116⅛	— ⅛
135	136	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	104¾	120⅝	118⅝	120⅛	+1½
118¼	118½	100	Atlantic Coast Line	135	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ⅛
4½	5	5,200	Baltimore & Ohio	117½	135	135	135	+1
35	35¼	100	Batopilas Mining	45⅞	118⅝	117⅜	118⅜	+ ⅜
68¾	69	10,300	Bethlehem Steel	33⅜	45⅞	45⅜	45⅝	— ¼
78⅞	79⅛	1,800	Bethlehem Steel pf	66	33½	32⅝	35¼	+2⅝
17⅜	18	5,100	Brook. Rapid Transit	79	69½	66	69	+3
182½	183	1,800	Brunswick City	17⅜	79½	78¾	79	...
44	44⅛	900	Canadian Pacific	182¾	181½	179	181	+ ¼
108⅜	109⅛	8,250	Central Leather Co	44½	182¾	182¼	182½	...
82⅛	82¼	200	Central L. Co. pf. x d	108¾	44½	43¾	44½	— ⅛
65	66½	4,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	82⅜	108¾	108¾	108¾	...
11	11¼	300	Chicago & Alton	64½	82⅜	81⅝	82¼	+ ¼
15¾	16	400	Chi. Gt. Western 1st paid	11	65⅝	64½	65⅝	+2⅜
158	158⅛	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B	15⅝	11½	11	11½	— ¼
176½	177	6,760	cfs. 1st paid	157½	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	...
196	196⅜	700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	177	158½	157¼	158	— ⅛
74	74¼	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	193⅜	176½	176½	176½	— ½
45¼	45½	216	Chi. & Northwestern	196¼	196¼	196¼	196¼	— ½
74½	74⅝	3,800	Clev., C., C. & St. L	74½	74½	74¼	74¼	— ¼
144⅜	147¼	1,150	Colorado Fuel & Iron	44½	45¾	44½	45⅝	+1¼
23⅞	24	2,400	Col. & Hock. C. & I	74	75⅝	74	74½	...
88½	89	4,510	Consolidated Gas	147⅜	147¾	146¾	146¾	...
23	23½	100	Corn Products Ref	23½	24½	23½	24	...
79	80	1,100	Corn Prods. Ref. pf	80	89	80	80	...
192½	193⅜	550	Delaware & Hudson	192½	193⅜	192½	193¾	+ ⅛
48	48½	100	Denver & Rio Grande	48	48⅝	48	48¼	+ ⅛
86¼	87	100	Den. & Rio Grande pf	87	87	87	87	...
69¼	70	1,220	Detroit United Ry	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ⅜
38⅜	39	3,200	*Distillers' Securities	38	39	38	39	+ ⅜
35⅜	35⅝	800	Erie	35⅜	36¼	35⅝	36	+ ⅛
52⅞	53⅛	1,200	Erie 1st pf	53⅝	53⅞	53¼	53½	+ ⅛
43½	44	800	Erie 2d pf	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ⅛
90¼	91¼	200	General M. & S. pf	91	91	90¾	90¾	— ¼
166	167⅜	800	General Electric	167½	167½	166½	166½	+ ½
154	154½	6,565	Great Northern pf	153½	154¼	153¼	154	+ ⅛
83¼	83½	4,740	*G. N. certs. ore prop	82	83½	82	83½	+ ⅛
75	...	100	Havana Electric	74	74	74	74	...
121½	122½	225	*Hecking Valley t. r	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	...
155	155½	1,800	Illinois Central	155½	155¾	155¼	155¾	+ ⅜
144½	145	2,900	Interborough-Met	143⅝	144¼	143⅝	144¼	+ ⅝
88	88⅜	100	Interborough-Met. pf	47	47	45⅞	46¼	— ⅛
119½	120⅝	900	Int. Harvester	88¾	88¾	88¼	88¼	— ⅜
187⅜	187⅞	500	Int. Harvester pf	120¾	120⅝	120½	120⅝	+ ⅛
68¾	69	1,680	Int. Paper	19	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
481¼	488¼	1,460	Int. Paper pf	68	68¾	68	68¾	+ ⅛
89¼	89½	500	Int. Steam Pump	48	48¾	47¼	48¼	+ ⅛
30	30½	400	Int. Steam Pump pf	89½	89½	89¼	89¾	+ ⅛
55¾	56¼	315	Iowa Central	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ⅛
48	48⅜	700	Iowa Central pf	56¼	56¾	56¼	56½	+ ⅛
57	62	100	Kansas City South	48	48¼	48	48¼	...
152¼	153¾	700	Lake Erie & West. pf	61¾	61⅞	61¾	61¾	...
82½	84½	500	Louisville & Nash	151⅝	152½	151⅝	152½	+ ⅛
74⅞	75	100	Mackay Cos	83¾	84	83¾	84	+ ⅛
6¼	7	100	Mackay Cos. pf	75¼	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	— ⅛
21	22	200	Mercantile Marine	67	67	67	67	...
144⅞	144⅞	300	Mercantile Marine pf	21½	21½	21½	21½	...
91	91½	300	Minn., St. P. & S.S.M.	144⅞	144⅞	144⅜	144⅞	+ ⅛
43⅜	43¼	7,900	leased line	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	...
73	73¼	1,460	Mo., Kansas & Texas	43⅜	43¼	42⅝	43¼	+ ⅛
124½	129	100	Missouri Pacific	73	73⅜	72⅝	73	+ ⅛
99⅜	99¾	1,300	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	127	127	127	127	...
97	99½	100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
91¾	92	500	Nat. Enam. & S. pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	...
54½	54¾	100	Nat. Lead Co	91⅞	92	91⅞	91⅞	— ⅛
227⅝	228	300	N. Rys.of Mex. 1st pf	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	...
45	60	400	N. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf	23	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
138⅜	139	6,425	New Central Coal	53	53	53	53	— ½
56½	57	1,300	N. Y. Central	138⅝	138⅝	138⅜	138⅜	...
170½	172	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	57⅛	57⅜	57	57	+ ⅛
48⅜	48¾	1,500	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	170¼	171	170¼	171	+ ⅜
94½	95	500	N. Y., Ont. & West	48¾	48¾	48⅜	48⅝	— ¼
83½	84	200	Norfolk & Western	94½	94½	94	94½	+ ⅜
156¾	156¾	6,900	North American	83½	83½	83½	83½	+ ¼
102	104	100	Northern Pacific	156	156⅞	155⅞	156⅜	+ ⅛
102	108	300	Pacific Coast	100	100	100	100	...
102½	108	200	Pacific Coast 1st pf	105	105	105	105	...
33¼	33½	3,100	Pacific Coast 2d pf	102½	102½	102¼	102¼	+ ¼
141⅞	142	16,625	Pacific Mail	32	33¾	32	33¼	+ ⅛
116⅜	116¾	1,725	Pennsylvania R. R	141	142¼	141	141¾	+ ⅛
90	92	4,200	People's Gas, Chi	116¾	116¾	116¼	116¼	— ⅛
22¼	22½	100	P., C., C. & St. L	91	91	91	91	...
62	62½	6,010	Pittsburg Coal	22	22½	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
50½	51	800	Pittsburg Coal pf	62	62¼	62	62¼	+ ⅛
104	108	1,520	Pressed Steel Car	50¾	51	50¾	50¾	...
105⅜	105⅞	100	Pressed Steel Car pf	106	106	106	106	...
168⅝	161½	66,090	*R'way Steel Spring	50	50¾	50	50¾	+ ⅛
93¼	94	100	Reading	161¼	162	161⅛	161⅜	+ ⅛
38⅞	39	6,900	Reading 1st pf	93½	93½	93¼	93½	+ ⅛
106¾	107	1,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	38	39	37¾	38⅝	+ ⅝
40¾	40½	23,600	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	105¾	106⅞	105¾	106⅞	+ ⅛
77½	78	7,900	Rock Island Co	39½	40½	39¼	40⅜	+ ⅛
76¼	71½	1,500	Rock Island Co. pf	76¼	78¾	76¼	78¼	+ ⅛
58⅞	59	4,950	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	56½	57¼	56½	57	+ ⅛
66¼	66½	1,700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	65¾	66¾	65¾	66¾	+ ⅛
86	86¼	1,521	St. L. Southwest'n pf	67	67	66⅝	66⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	12⅝	18,300	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron	85½	86¼	85½	85½	— ⅛
31	31¼	2,850	Southern Pacific	129⅜	129¾	128¾	129⅛	+ ⅛
71	71¼	1,220	Southern R'way ext	30¾	31¼	30½	31¼	+ ⅛
38⅝	38⅞	200	South. R'way pf., ext	71	71¼	71	71¼	+ ⅛
22¾	22¾	1,300	Texas & Pacific	38¾	38¾	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
52	52½	900	Third Avenue	23½	23½	23½	23½	...
71	71	1,400	Tol., St. L. & West	52	52½	52	52½	+ ⅛
100⅛	101¼	1,100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	71	71⅝	70¾	71⅜	+ ⅛
13½	14⅜	200	Twin City R. Transit	110	110	110	110	...
202¾	202¾	100	Union Bag & Paper	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
103¾	103⅞	43,400	Union Pacific	202¾	202¾	201¾	202¾	+ ⅜
41	41½	4,600	Union Pacific pf	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝	+ ⅛
62¾	63¼	400	United Rys. Inv	41	41⅝	41	41⅜	— ⅛
84¼	85¼	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	63	63	63	63	...
126	...	100	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	85	85	85	85	...
82	83	100	*U. S. Leath. pf., ex d	121	121	121	121	...
53	53¼	500	U. S. Realty & Imp	81¾	82¾	81¾	82¾	+ ⅛
120¼	120¾	3,525	U. S. Rubber	52½	53½	52½	53¼	+ ⅛
87	88	500	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	120	120½	120	120½	+ ⅛
80	80½	100	U. S. Rubber 2d pf	87⅝	87⅝	87⅜	87⅝	+ ⅛
127¼	127⅝	184,965	U. S. Steel	79	80¼	78¾	78¾	— ⅝
51¼	51⅝	13,200	U. S. Steel pf	126	127½	126	127¼	+ ⅛
48	48⅛	600	Utah Copper	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	...
67½	68	1,010	Va.-Caro. Chemical	48¾	48¾	48	48⅜	— ⅛
20⅞	21	800	Va. Iron, Coal & C	67⅞	68	67⅞	68	...
53¼	53¾	300	Wabash	21	21	21	21	...
73⅜	76	2,500	Wabash pf	53¾	53¾	53¼	53½	+ ⅛
85½	86	200	Western Union Tel	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	— ⅛
10½	11	1,320	Westinghouse E. & M	86	86¼	85½	86	+ ⅛
		500	Wheel. & Lake Erie	10	10⅞	10	10⅞	+ ⅛
..	..	2,400	Comstock	0.26	0.27	0.26	0.27	...

*Unlisted.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100¾	101½
2s, c., 1930	100¾	101½
3s, r., 1918	101½	102½
3s, c., 1918	101½	102½
4s, r., 1925	117⅛	..
4s, c., 1925	117½	..
Pan. 2s, r., 1936	100½	101½
Pan. 2s, c., 1938	100½	101½
D. C. 3-65s	107	..
Adams Exp.	227	..
Alb. & Sus.	224½	..
Allis-C. pf.	52½	53
Am. Ag. C. pf.	102½	..
Am. Coal	120	150
Am. D. T.	10	30
Am. Exp.	222	240
Am. Snuff	250	301
Am. Sn. pf.	101	104½
Am. Sug. R. pf.	126	127
Am. W. Co. pf.	105½	106
Ann Arbor	15	30
Ann A. pf.	..	80
Asso. M. 1st pf.	100	..
Asso. M. 2d pf.	107½	..
B. & O. pf.	93	95
B. Un. G.	143	150
B., R. & P.	95	99¾
B., R. & P. pf.	121	130
But'k Co.	30¼	31½
Canada So.	63½	70
C. R. R. of N. J.	305	315
C. & S. A. Tel.	114	117
C. & A. pf.	72	73
C., B. & Q.	250	..
C. & E. Ill. pf.	116	150
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A cts.	35	35¼
Chi. Gt. W. deb. ctfs.	62	64
C. I. & L. pf.	40	80
C. & N. W. pf.	221½	230
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	160	165
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	170	180
Chi. T.	3	4
Chi. Un. T. pf. cts.	5½	6
Chi. Un. T. pf. cts. st.	13	14
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	105	109
Cleve. & Pitts.	173¼	..
Col. South.	52	54
Col. So. 1st pf.	81	82
Col. So. 2d pf.	79½	80¼
Crex Carpet	55	91
D., L. & W.	550	565
D. M. & Ft. D.	10	17
D. & M. pf.	90	98
Quicksilver	5¼	6¼
Q'ksil'r pf.	4½	6½
R. Sec. Ill. Central stock ctfs.	90	..
Ry. St. Sp. pf.	108	109
Rdg. 2d pf.	99	101
Rens. & S.	125	..
R., W. & O.	125	..
Rutland pf.	36½	37½
St. L. S. W.	20¾	21
Sears-R. pf.	117½	..
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	119	113¾
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	86	90
Tenn. Cop.	36¼	38¼
Texas Cent.	35	..
Texas Cent. pf.	70	..
T. P. L. Tr.	88½	91
T. P. & W.	17	..
T. R. & L.	9	..
T. C. R. T. pf.	140	..
U. B. & P. pf.	75	78
U. C. M. pf.	108	111
Un. Dry G. pf.	108	103½
U. S. C. I. Pipe	32¼	33½
U. S. R. & Ref.	14	16
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	32	38
U. & B. R.	174	..
Va.-Car. C. Co. pf.	122	123
Vulcan Det.	16¼	17
Vulcan Det. pf.	66	70
W.-P. Exp.	315	..
West. Md.	2	6
Westingh'se 1st pf.	130	140
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	19½	21
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	11	12
Wis. Cent.	54	55
Wis. C. pf. rec.	90	93½

MINING STOCK.

Comstock	0.26	0.27	0.26	0.27

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—National Biscuit again sold at 108; Illinois Brick, 55½, and Booth Fisheries, 23¼. Trading was quiet. In the late trading Subway advanced half a point, to 18⅝. Fisheries preferred to 60½, while Illinois Brick closed at 56½. Swift

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Steel Again Makes New High Record.

The immovability which United States Steel common showed in all the excited markets of the last thirty days was so marked that nobody in Wall Street seemed surprised yesterday when Steel common—Little Steel, it used to be known as—rose more than a point above its previous best price, and after receding only an eighth from its top price, closed with a net gain of 1½ points at 80⅛. The dealings in the stock, while very heavy, approximating as they did 200,000 shares, were not as large as on the most active days of the previous two weeks. The high price on Steel preferred was 127⅞, which was 1½ points below the price touched by this issue on August 4. As if to emphasize the position of the Steel shares as makers of new high records, Bethlehem Steel made a new record of its own at 35½.

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The Corn Crop in Kansas.

The question in respect to this year's yield of corn in Kansas, according to O. K. Lyle, the crop expert, who is now framing a report on the season's probable yield of corn, is not whether it will come up to the prediction of a 175,000,000-bushel crop, but how much more than this Kansas farmers will have to their credit when the season closes. Last year Kansas produced 156,000,000 bushels, so this year's promise is for a crop in this State 20,000,000 bushels bigger than last year's. Nebraska, according to most accounts, is doing about as well as Kansas, and these two States, between them, promise to yield not much less than 400,000,000 bushels of corn. Wall Street sees no ground for quarreling with Nebraska, even though it is the home of free silver theories, so long as it keeps on producing real wealth at this rate.

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Talk of More Car Orders.

The New York Central lines were reported yesterday to be considering the placing of further large orders for freight cars in anticipation of traffic demands some months hence, but so far as could be learned no inquiries have been made of manufacturers by the Central for any large number of cars. Such reports, however, are accepted as indicative of the changed conditions which have come about in recent months, during which traffic has grown at a rate which has induced the railroads to place large orders for cars to be prepared for traffic they will be called upon to handle. There is still a surplus of cars, but at the rate at which this surplus has lately been reduced it will not be long before all the country's freight cars are in use again.

***

No Longing for Turkish Loan.

Bankers here failed to take any lively interest in the cabled announcement that an emissary of the Turkish Government will seek to place a loan in this country. None would even go so far as to guess who among New York bankers would consider such a suggestion. Lending money to Turkey is so much more like politics than it is like finance that most bankers here are willing to leave this particular field of enterprise to others.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—Rain news from the Northwest advanced prices about ⅝c per bushel yesterday, but there was a late break of ⅝c, with a final slight rally. Good rains in the Argentine induced late selling, also the fact that primary receipts of 1,000,000 bushels considerably exceeded anticipations. Liverpool futures closed ⅝ to 1d net higher, while Budapest was up 1¼c, although Berlin closed ⅝c lower. The shipment of 288,000 bushels from Argentina for the week was less than expected and about 1,300,000 bushels less than last year. No. 2 red wheat in New York was quoted $1.07¼, elevator, and $1.08⅝, free on board, afloat, prompt; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.07, and No. 2 hard Winter, $1.10¾, free on board, afloat, both nominal.

CORN.—Vigorous early buying advanced prices yesterday, but on prospects for larger receipts for Chicago to-day and a late disposition to take profits, the market sold off near the close. Receipts were light enough to have some effect, and an advance of ¾d at Liverpool with smaller Argentine shipments inspired buying. No. 2 corn in New York closed 79c, elevator, and 79½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 corn, new, 63½c, free on board, afloat, Winter shipment.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Wheat—				
September	$1.07⅝	$1.00½	$1.07¼	$1.06¼
December	1.02 15-16	1.02¼	1.02½	1.02½
May	..	..	1.04¾	1.04¾
Corn—				
September	..	..	75⅞	75⅞
December	..	..	67¼	67

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Wheat—				
September	99⅛	98⅛	98⅜	98⅜
December	94⅞	94¼	94½	94½
May	98⅜	97¾	97⅞	98
Corn—				
September	66⅞	66⅛	66⅝	66⅛
December	57¾	57	57⅜	57
May	59⅜	58½	58½	58¾
Oats—				
September	38⅝	38⅛	38½	38
December	38⅛	37⅜	38	37⅜
May	40⅜	40¼	40⅝	40⅜
Lard—				
September	12.27	12.25	12.27	12.22
October	12.27	12.25	12.27	12.22
Ribs—				
September	11.82	11.77	11.80	11.75
October	11.67	11.65	11.67	11.62
Pork—				
September	22.90	22.87	22.87	22.85
January	17.82	17.72	17.80	17.67

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.15	Justice	.15
Alpha Con.	.08	Kentucky Con.	.15
Andes	.14	Lady Wash. Con.	.09
Belcher	.36	Mexican	1.20
Best & Belcher	.61	Occidental Con.	.21
Bullion	.22	Ophir	1.25
Caledonia	.32	Overman	.49
Challenge Con.	.34	Potosi	.90
Chollar	.25	Savage	.51
Confidence	1.15	Sag Belcher	.12
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.40	Sierra Nevada	.47
Con. Imperial	.49	Syndicate	.01
Crown Point	1.00	Union Con.	.52
Gould & Curry	.27	Utah Con.	.09
Hale & Norcross	.90	Yellow Jacket	1.15
Julia	.08		

Silver bars, 51¾; Mexican dollars, 51@52; drafts, sight, 2@2½ cents premium; telegraph, 4@5 cents premium.

TONOPAH.		Diamondfield	.02
Belmont	.84	Goldfield C. M.	6.62
Jim Butler	.15	Great Bend	.06
McNamara	.31	Jumbo Extension	.18
Midway	.20	Kendall	.04
Montana	.95	Lone Star	.04
North Star	.03	Red Hills	.07
Ohio	.01	Sandstorm	.05
Tonopah Extension	.39	St. Ives	.10
West End	.50	Silver Pick	.14
GOLDFIELD.		BULLFROG.	
Adams	.01	Bullfrog N. B.	.02
Atlanta	.15	Gold Bar	.01
Blue Bell	.03	Homestake King.	.01
Combination Fract.	.72	Montgomery Min.	.03
Crackerjack	.02	Original Bullfrog	.01
Daisy	.15	Tramps Cons.	.04

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 3.—The following were the closing quotations on the local Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot.	9½	9¾	Jackpot	8	9
Elkton	75	75½	McKinney	45	47
El Paso	67⅝	67⅞	Portland	84	85
Gold Dollar.	10	13⅜	Vindicator	71	75
Isabella	22½	23	J. Sample	8	8¾

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday pre-holiday dullness was shown. Prices were a shade easier all around, but no sales were reported.

On the London Metal Exchange yesterday spot copper suffered a decline of 2s 6d from the final quotation of Thursday; futures also declined from Thursday's closing price, receding 1s 3d at the final. The market finished quiet, closing quotations ruling at, spot, £60 2s 6d; futures, £60 1s 3d.

Pig tin closed easy, with spot and future deliveries quoted at £137 15s and £138, respectively. Spanish pig lead was steady at an improvement of 1s 3d, to £12 15s. Spelter was steady and unchanged at £22 12s 6d. Cleveland warrants were quoted at 51s 7½d.

The closing bid and asked prices for copper and other metals for spot delivery on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of Thursday:

	Friday.		Thursday.	
Stand'd Copper—	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	12.40	12.70	12.45	12.75
September	12.40	12.70	12.45	12.75
October	12.40	12.70	12.45	12.75
November	12.50	12.75	12.50	12.85
Spelter	5.65	5.75	5.65	5.75
Lead	4.25	4.37½	4.30	4.37½
Tin	30.20	30.37½	30.37½	30.62½

BROKERS FAIL, OWING $200,000

Freeman, Rollins & Co. Suspended by Stock Exchange—Assets Over $100,000.

CUSTOMERS WERE SCARED

Withdrew Large Sums When Alleged Losses by Failure of a Little Board Firm Last Spring Were Reported.

The suspension of the firm of Freeman, Rollins & Co. of 25 Broad Street was announced on the Stock Exchange yesterday morning, and about the same time a petition in bankruptcy was filed against the concern in the United States District Court. Although the house, which is a new one in the Street, had supposedly large transactions through its Boston office, where Thomas W. Lawson was rumored to have been one of its customers, the failure caused scarcely more than a ripple on the Stock Exchange.

The mention of the firm's name in Boston dispatches last week as a heavy loser by the failure of Sederquist, Barry & Co., last Spring is said to have been responsible for wholesale withdrawals of accounts in the last few days. The belief that these demands of its customers for cash was responsible for the failure gained color from a statement made later by the firm's attorneys that the failure was due to the firm's inability to collect large sums due it.

Rumors that the firm had been caught heavily short of Steel and of Reading after having been long of Union Pacific on the rise which preceded the slump of last month, were denied by the counsel for the bankrupts. It was estimated by the receiver yesterday afternoon, after a cursory examination of the books, that the liabilities would be under $200,000 and the assets more than half that amount, giving customers about 70 cents on the dollar.

Back of the failure is an interesting chain of circumstances connecting the firm with Curtis, Sederquist & Co., later Sederquist, Barry & Co., which failed last Spring. Freeman, Rollins & Co. was organized on Jan. 18 last as the successor of Curtis, Freeman & Co., which dissolved with the retirement of Harry F. Curtis. Harry F. Curtis was a former partner of Curtis, Sederquist & Co., which became Sederquist, Barry & Co., a Consolidated Exchange House. Curtis retired from the Stock Exchange firm of Curtis, Freeman & Co. about the time the Stock Exchange was hot on the trail of underground connections with the Consolidated Exchange, with which its members are forbidden to do business.

The failure of Sederquist, Barry & Co. has resulted in criminal charges being brought against one of the partners, and a short time ago a committee of creditors in Boston published a report in which it was stated that Harry F. Curtis might be held accountable to the creditors for $125,000. Curtis, after the dissolution of Curtis, Freeman & Co., retained desk room in the office of Freeman, Rollins & Co. The firm was mentioned by the Boston committee of creditors of Sederquist, Barry & Co. as having a claim of $100,000 against that concern which it had not attempted to collect. It was the wide publicity given to the findings of the Boston committee which is said to have cause the run on the New York firm.

The partners in Freeman, Rollins & Co. were Perley L. Freeman, the Stock Exchange member; Joseph E. Freeman, and Charles H. Rollins. The firm, besides its Boston branch, had an office in Providence and one at 154 Nassau Street. Perley L. Freeman has been a member of the Stock Exchange since Jan. 23, 1908.

Robert T. Oliver was appointed receiver of the failed firm by Judge Holt in the United States District Court yesterday. The petitioning creditors were James A. Anderson, Dean Edmonds, and William L. MacLellan, who claim balances ranging from $1,911 to $260.

J. G. Saxe of the firm of Worcester, Williams & Saxe, attorneys for the receiver, said yesterday that the firm had only about 100 customers in New York.

Otto M. Goldsmith of Goldsmith & Cohen, attorneys for the firm, also said the house had few customers. He said it was largely inability of the firm to collect margins which caused the failure. The following notice was posted on the door of the office in 25 Broad Street yesterday:

> The firm of Freeman, Rollins & Co. have this day notified the New York Stock Exchange of their inability to meet their engagements to-day, and have therefore been forced to suspend business for the time being.
>
> We are informed that the affairs of the firm are in such condition as to warrant a belief that business can be resumed in a short time.
>
> A brief statement of the affairs of the firm is being mailed to its customers and creditors.
>
> GOLDSMITH & COHEN, Attorneys.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—Freeman, Rollins & Co. had a branch office in Boston, but the firm was not a member of the Boston Stock Exchange. The company's offices were are located in the State Mutual Building, at 50 Congress Street. It is understood in this city that the liabilities amount to slightly less than $200,000.

The alleged transactions between Freeman, Rollins & Co. and the Boston brokerage firm of Sederquist, Barry & Co., which failed several months ago, were discussed in a report made by a creditors' committee to a meeting of the creditors of the latter firm held here on Aug. 7. The committee in its report mentioned "a reported indebtedness by the bankrupts to the New York Stock exchange house of Freeman, Rollins & Co. of about $100,000." The report stated that Harry F. Curtis, formerly of Curtis & Sederquist, the firm to which Sederquist, Barry & Co. succeeded, originated the New York firm under the name of Curtis, Freeman & Co., retiring when the name was changed to Freeman, Rollins & Co. Regarding the reported indebtedness the committee said:

> It appears very significant to you that this debt has been scheduled by the bankrupts among their liabilities nor has any claim for it been filed by Freeman, Rollins & Co.
>
> The committee believed that the relation of the bankrupt concern with Freeman, Rollins & Co. and the relation of Harry F. Curtis to Freeman, Rollins & Co. should be most rigidly investigated.

Arthur B. Sederquist, of Sederquist, Barry & Co., was arrested in Wolfeboro, N. H., yesterday on a writ charging him with the conversion of money given him by H. S. Gregor of Manchester, N. H., to purchase stock.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 3.—Freeman, Rollins & Co. occupied extensive offices in this city, but in local financial circles it was said they did a comparatively small business. Providence investors will be but little affected by the failure.

ST. PAUL'S BIG EARNINGS.

Income $3,566,000 Over Dividend Requirements Last Year—Bond Holdings.

The annual report of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul shows a balance for the year, after the payment of fixed charges, of $12,881,831, out of which dividends amounting to $9,315,614 were paid, showing that the St. Paul last year earned $3,566,217 over its dividend requirements, exclusive of additional net earnings of over $200,000, resulting from outside operations, other income, &c.

Apart from noting the merging of the several companies through which the Pacific Coast extension was built, the opening of the new line to traffic and the fact that about 520 miles of branch lines are being built by the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway, the St. Paul report supplies no information regarding the operation of the new line to the coast.

One interesting feature of the report is the large addition during the year in the amount of treasury bonds held by the St. Paul. This item has been increased from $8,601,000 last year to $27,828,000 this year, due principally to the issuance and retention in the road's treasury of $19,227,600 general mortgage bonds. The St. Paul now has a total of $26,739,000 of these bonds in its treasury. Capital expenditures during the year amounted to $8,075,094, the principal item in which was $5,337,123, expended for reductions in grade and other improvements of the line.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Stronger on Trade Prospects—Closes Firm 8 to 12 Points Up.

Cotton was somewhat irregular yesterday, but the general ruling was steadier and the close firm at a net advance of 8@12 points, inspired by reported uneasiness of foreign spinners over future supplies, talk of a more urgent spot demand, and reports of large spot sales in some of the leading Southern markets.

The market opened steady at an advance of 2@7 points. New York and New Orleans markets will be closed on Saturday and Monday, while Liverpool will remain open.

The weekly movement figures of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Port receipts, 43,159 bales, against 52,331 last year; overland to mills and Canada, 821, against 1,956 last year; Southern mill takings, estimated, 15,000, against 20,000 last year; gain of stocks at interior towns, 1,963 bales, against 4,686 last year; brought into sight for the week, 60,943 bales, against 78,973 last year.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
September	12.45	12.43	12.40@12.48	12.38
October	12.51	12.41	12.50@12.51	12.41
November	..	..	12.51@12.53	12.42
December	12.60	12.48	12.59@12.60	12.47
January	12.56	12.45	12.55@12.56	12.45
February	12.50	12.50	12.57@12.58	12.47
March	12.64	12.51	12.62@12.63	12.51
April	..	..	12.63@12.64	12.52
May	12.69	12.55	12.68@12.69	12.56
July	12.69	12.69	..	..

Spot cotton was quiet; 5 points higher, at 12.85 for middling upland and 13.10 for middling Gulf. Sales, 429 bales; delivered on contract, 800 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Savannah steady, unchanged, at 12 5-16c; sales, 7,337 bales. Norfolk steady, ⅛c lower, at 12¼c; sales, 2 bales. Augusta steady, unchanged, at 12 5-15@12⅜c; sales, 965 bales. Charleston quiet, ⅛c lower, at 12⅛c; sales, 100 bales. Galveston firm, unchanged, at 12⅜c; sales, 400 bales. New Orleans steady, unchanged, at 12 7-16c; sales, 584 bales. Houston firm, unchanged, at 12⅜c; sales, 933 bales.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE REFORMS.

Bankers to Meet to Discuss Better Methods of Security to Sellers.

The National City Bank is taking the lead in a movement to establish better methods of trading in foreign exchange, and in furtherance of this plan a meeting of bankers interested in foreign exchange has been called to be held at the National City Bank next Thursday at 1:30 P. M.

The present custom in the foreign exchange market is to deliver bills of exchange in advance of payment by the purchaser. Thus bills delivered on Wednesday for Thursday's steamer are paid for on Thursday, and for the twenty-four or forty-eight hours intervening between the delivery of the bills and payment for them the seller has no security. It is thought that were this custom changed and provision made for the payment for all bills of exchange upon delivery the general conditions surrounding the exchange market will be improved. Many of the bankers invited to the meeting to be held next week have already expressed approval of this change in trading methods.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

London and Paris Prices Are Firm While Berlin Boerse Is Heavy.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Money was easily obtainable on the market to-day, and discounts were quiet.

Trading on the Stock Exchange continued its quietly steady course without fresh features. Cheap money and investment buying improved gilt-edged securities, while Mexican rails and Argentine issues were occasionally dearer. Kaffirs and foreigners, however, were easy on Paris sales, supposed to be in connection with the forthcoming new loans.

American securities opened slightly higher. During the first hour trading was limited, and at noon the market was quiet, and from ⅛ to ⅝c higher than yesterday's New York closing. Uncertainty and irregular movements followed. New York bid up its specialties, but later the market eased again and closed quiet. Southern Pacific was weak.

Bar silver steady, 23¾d per ounce.

Money, ½@¾ per cent.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was heavier.

Closing.—Three per cent. rentes 98f 45c for the account.

Exchange on London 25f 15½c for checks.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm, with a higher tendency.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	84 1-16	..	..	..
Consols, account	84⅛	..	..	..
Anaconda	39⅝	48	48⅜	— ⅛
Atchison	122	118⅜	118⅝	+ ⅛
Can. Pacific	191½	186⅛	182½ex	— 1⅛
St. Paul	161½	157¼	157½	— ⅛
Erie	36⅞	35⅞	36	— ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	55¼	53⅞	53	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	159½	155¼	155⅛	+ ⅛
Louis. & Nash.	153¼	152	152	..
N. Y. Central	143	139	139	..
Pennsylvania	72⅜	141⅜	140⅞	+ ⅞
Reading	83¼	162	161⅛	+ ⅛
Southern Pacific	132⅜	129¼	129	+ ¼
St. Paul	208	202⅜	201⅞	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel	81⅝	79⅞	78⅝	+ ⅝
U. S. Steel pf.	129⅜	126¼	125⅞	+ ⅜

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.—Maryland Casualty which has made a remarkable advance within the last few months, again established a new high record price by moving upward 4½ points further, to 115. The advance is ascribed to the strong position of the company and the fact that a stock dividend of 33 per cent. is to be distributed at the end of the year. The par value of the stock is 25. United States Fidelity advanced 2 points, to 132. Stocks, 610 shares bonds, $39,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Alabama C. & I. 5s.	84	84	84
3,000	Cotton Duck 4s.	87⅞	87¾	87⅞
1,000	Detroit United 4½s.	84	84	84
1,000	G. B. & S. Brew. inc.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
1,000	Maryland 3½s, 1923.	99½	99½	99½
4,000	Maryland Electric 5s.	98	97⅞	98
11,000	Seaboard 4s ctfs.	84	84	84
1,000	Seaboard 4s	90	90	90
1,000	Virginia Mid. 5s.	100	100	100
1,000	West Va. Cent. 6s.	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
5,000	United Rys. 4s.	88	88	88

STOCKS.

10	Alabama C. & I.	30	30	30
15	Maryland Casualty	115	114½	115
125	Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	39½	39	39¼
50	Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	76	76	76
400	United Rys.	13¼	13¼	13¼
10	U. S. Fidelity	132	132	132

THE COFFEE MARKET.

Coffee showed a steadier tone yesterday on a moderate demand for over the three-day adjournment and support from trade interests, with the close steady, net unchanged to 10 points higher. Sales were reported of 16,500 bags.

The market opened quiet, unchanged, to an advance of 5 points, in sympathy with the advance of ⅛@¼f in the French market. Hamburg was unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher, and no change was reported in either of the Brazilian markets. Receipts remained about as recently, and the weather in Sao Paulo appears to be clearing, without a return of low temperatures.

Spot coffee was quiet; 7¼c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thursday's Close.
September	..	..	5.40@5.45	5.40
October	..	..	5.25@5.30	5.25
November	..	..	5.25@5.30	5.25
December	5.25	5.25	5.25@5.30	5.20
January	..	..	5.25@5.30	5.25
February	..	..	5.25@5.35	5.25
March	5.35	5.30	5.30@5.35	5.25
April	..	..	5.30@5.40	5.30
May	..	..	5.35@5.40	5.30
June	..	..	5.35@5.40	5.30
July	5.45	5.35	5.40@5.45	5.30
August	..	..	5.40@5.45	5.30

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 166 failures in the United States during the week, against 201 for the previous week, and 210, 130, 121, and 137 for the corresponding weeks of 1908 to 1905. The Middle States had 60, New England 30, Southern 30, Western 27, Northwestern 5, Far West 13, and Territories 1. Canada had 33, against 32 for the preceding week. About 80 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

POWERS IN MUDDLE ON LOAN TO CHINESE

Russia, Backed by France, Demands a Share, and Germany Blocks America.

FRANCE NOW WANTS MORE

Her Claims in China's Finance Like Those of America—Signing of Loan Likely to be Postponed.

PEKING, Sept. 3.—M. Korotovitz, the Russian Minister to China, will to-morrow for the second time urge the Foreign Board to recognize Russia's claim for representation in the allotment of the loan of $30,000,000 for the construction of the Hankow-Sze-Chuen Railroad. He takes this action on renewed instructions from St. Petersburg. France is said to be supporting Russia in this course.

St. Petersburg does not accept the Chinese contention that the loan has been concluded. Because of the new situation arising from Russia's proposed action, and the prospect that the loan will not at present be signed, the manager of the French bank in Peking will leave to-morrow for Paris.

The Russian claims will have the effect, in principle, of opening competition for the German share of the loan, as the Germans are the only participants whose position is not protected by existing convention.

It is understood here that the Germans constitute the strongest obstacle to the signing of a loan agreement by China and the United States, an essential to American equality in participation, and the completion of such an agreement is the present bone of contention. The influence of Grand Councillor Chang-Chi-Tung with the German bank shows no signs of abatement, and the British and French bankers declare it is impossible for them to alter the German position.

It is believed that French interests are now seeking a degree of equality in Chinese financial affairs equal to that for which American interests are striving.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The persistence with which Russia is striving for ence with which Russia is striving for the $30,000,000 loan for the construction of the Hankow-Sze-Chuen Chinese Railroad, it is admitted here, may result in a further delay in the signing of the agreement.

Although State Department officials are very reticent on the subject, it is known that the course of St. Petersburg in demanding equal representation in the loan with Great Britain, Germany, France, and the United States is not favorably regarded because the Russians, it is said, have no real basis for such a demand. Some time ago it was intimated that Russia's action may have been instigated by outside interests opposed to the distribution of the loan.

The statement from Peking that France is seeking a degree of equality with the other three nations in the financial affairs of China, it is feared, may still further complicate matters. According to the agreement, France was to receive equal share with the other nations in the loan, and was also to be permitted to furnish her proportion of the materials used in the construction of the road. She was not, however, to receive equal banking facilities with the others, and was not given the privilege of designating one of the chiefs of engineers.

It is believed that France has increased her demands so as to include these two privileges, which are regarded as of importance. The outlook, therefore, for an immediate signing of the agreement on the old basis is not encouraging. No one in authority here, however, seriously doubts that an agreement ultimately will be reached entirely satisfactory to the United States.

BOND VALUES INFLATED.

Report of Monetary Commission Says Our Securities Are Held Too High.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The first installment of the report of the monetary commission left the printing office to-day, though the report proper will not be ready for several months.

This first installment is in the form of a large portfolio of graphic illustrations representing in diagrams much of the information on monetary matters so far gathered by the commission. The comparative value of United States and foreign bonds, their interest-bearing value and other phases of the subject are set forth, each in a particular diagram.

In explaining the diagrams Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Norton to-day said that the market value of American bonds is largely fictitious. Thus, he pointed out on the comparative scale how our 2 per cents., which for the sake of the diagram were raised to threes, the scale used for English and German bonds showed on the 3 per cent. basis a market value of 129 or 122. This, he said, is, on the face of it, ridiculous, if that figure is to be interpreted as giving the real worth of our credit.

The market value of 2 per cents., he said, will probably decline materially in a short time unless the banks take steps to prevent the slump. It is the use for circulation that banks can make of the United States bonds that alone keeps them up to their present respectable figure, he says, and unless they decide on some protective policy even this specialized use for the bonds cannot much longer keep up their price.

Suit Over Copper Range Stock.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Stockholders of 425,000 shares in the Copper Range Company of Mexico to-day brought suit to compel Charles W. Dubois, President of the corporation, to make an accounting of the company's money. The complainants also seek to enjoin Dubois from transferring his stock or from taking away smelter machinery from the mines of the company. The principal charge against Dubois is that he is neglecting the properties of the company.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The following is the forecast for Saturday and Sunday for the cotton and grain States, as issued by the United States Weather Bureau:

North Carolina—Unsettled Saturday and Sunday, with showers in western portion; warmer Saturday; cooler Sunday.

South Carolina—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday, with probably showers; warmer Saturday.

Georgia—Showers and warmer Saturday; Sunday partly cloudy.

Eastern Florida—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday, with local showers.

Western Florida and Alabama—Showers Saturday; Sunday partly cloudy.

Mississippi—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday; cooler in northern portion Sunday.

Louisiana and Eastern Texas—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday; cooler Sunday.

Western Texas—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday; cooler Sunday and in the northern portions Saturday.

Oklahoma—Partly cloudy and cooler Saturday; Sunday generally fair and cooler.

Arkansas—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday; much cooler Saturday night and Sunday.

Indiana and Illinois—Showers Saturday; Sunday generally fair and colder; variable winds, shifting to northwesterly and increasing.

Lower Michigan—Showers Saturday, with warmer in southeastern portion; Sunday generally fair and colder; variable winds, shifting to northwesterly and increasing.

Upper Michigan—Showers and colder Saturday; Sunday generally fair and colder; brisk northwesterly winds.

Wisconsin—Showers Saturday; Sunday generally fair and colder; brisk to high northerly winds.

Minnesota—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; cooler Saturday; brisk northwesterly winds.

Iowa and Missouri—Local showers Saturday, with colder in western and central portions; Sunday generally fair and colder.

North Dakota—Generally fair continued cool Saturday; Sunday fair, with rising temperature.

South Dakota—Generally fair and colder Saturday; Sunday fair, with rising temperature.

Nebraska—Showers and colder Saturday; Sunday fair, with colder in southeastern portion.

Kansas—Local showers and colder Saturday; Sunday fair and colder.

JAPANESE VISIT FACTORIES.

Commissioners in Seattle Are to Examine Articles Exported to Japan.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 3.—The Japanese commercial delegates who are here on a tour of the United States set forth in automobiles yesterday under the guidance of the Manufacturers' Association to see the factories of Seattle, and especially those which produce articles that Japan buys in large quantities. The lumber and flour mills and a large condensed milk factory were the chief points of interest.

Baron Kanda, Professor of English and Latin in the Meers School, Tokio, who is a graduate of Amherst, and other educators among the Commissioners, went to the University of Washington instead of to the factories. The educators wish to visit as many of the American universities as possible.

Wherever they go the Japanese will investigate the manufacture of articles that Japan imports. Japan imports merchandise worth $200,000,000 each year, and it is said that the intention of the Japanese merchants is to give American goods preference over European.

Baron Kanda says the Commissioners propose to make an inquiry along the lines of banking, foreign trade, cotton and silk trade, cotton manufacture, agriculture and horticulture, shipbuilding, electric power, water power, stock markets, education, medical science, municipal administration, chambers of commerce, waterworks, coffee trade, building and construction, corporation organization, artificial fertilizers, and machinery of all kinds.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce of the eight largest cities of the Pacific Coast gave a dinner to-night to the Japanese Commissioners. Judge Thomas Burke welcomed the visitors.

"Occasionally a person is met with," said he, "who fears that the rise of Japan as a commercial power will result injuriously to the trade of other countries. This is a groundless fear. As the commerce of Japan increases her wealth will increase, and with increase of wealth will come increased wants and the means to satisfy those wants. A poor country is but an indifferent customer. Japan, rich and prosperous, will be worth far more to us as a customer than if Japan were poor."

Baron Shibusawa, speaking in Japanese, gave thanks for the friendly reception, and assured his hearers of Japan's affection for the United States.

K. Matsukata, the Japanese shipbuilder of Kobe, was the only Japanese speaker of the night who needed no interpreter. He said that if the merchants of the United States and Japan understood the needs of each country a tremendous increase in exchanges of commodities would result.

TO HEAR FRANCHISE CASES.

Special Terms to Dispose of Reviews of Franchise Tax Assessments.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Upon the application of Attorney General O'Malley Gov. Hughes appointed to-day two extraordinary terms of the Supreme Court to try and determine pending certiorari proceedings to review special franchise tax assessments in the Sixth and Seventh Judicial Districts. One is to be held in Binghamton by Justice Henry R. Coman of Morrisville, beginning Oct. 11, and the other by Justice Arthur E. Southerland of Rochester in Canandalgua on Oct. 12. Actions involving $41,000,000 of unpaid taxes are pending in the State.

"I am preparing applications to submit to the Governor," said Attorney General O'Malley, "to have extraordinary special terms of the Supreme Court convened in every judicial district of the State for the purpose of disposing of these certiorari proceedings to review the special franchise tax assessments which have accumulated throughout the State from 1900 to the present time."

It is expected that the decision which will be handed down by the Court of Appeals in the Jamaica water case in the near future will settle many of the principles involved in this mass of litigation and will assist very materially in disposing of the cases.

One of the most important questions is whether or not a special franchise is entitled to be equalized with other real estate in the tax district where the special franchise is located.

GUSTAV SCHIMMEL A SUICIDE?

Rumor That Life Insurance Manager Shot Himself—His Body Cremated.

An inquiry into the death of Gustav Schimmel, 70 years old, of 194 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, which came suddenly at his Summer home in Freeport, L. I., a week ago to-day, has given rise to a report that he committed suicide by shooting himself. His death was reported as due to heart disease. His body was taken to the Fresh Pond Crematory on Sunday and cremated.

The records at Freeport could not be examined yesterday because the officials in charge were on vacation. It was learned, however, that Justice Tatem, who is Acting Coroner in Freeport, viewed the body and gave permission for its removal.

R. C. Lineau, a dentist, of 137 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, a son-in-law of Mr. Schimmel, was seen yesterday at his home. He could not see why the case should be talked about at all. "The thing is all over and the man is buried. Why can't you let well enough alone?" he said. He refused to talk further.

Gustav Schimmel was the Brooklyn manager of the Germania Fire Insurance Company, with offices at 151 Montague Street. He had been associated with that company for forty years. He was well known in German circles in Brooklyn, especially in the Brooklyn Saengerbund. He leaves a wife and a daughter.

LITHOGRAPHERS CO-OPERATE.

Foreign Union Delegates Marvel at Speed with Which Work Is Done Here.

A preliminary conference took place in this city yesterday between a committee of five delegates from the lithographic unions in Germany and Austria and a committee representing the National unions in the lithographic trade in this country in an effort to obtain a system of co-operation between the workers in the trade in the United States and Europe which would tend to raise the standard of the trade on both sides of the Atlantic.

It was stated that in Europe the lithographers sacrifice quickness of execution to artistic excellence, while the conditions in this country make rapid work necessary. The aim of the two committees, it was stated, is to bring about a system by which rapidity of execution may be combined with artistic excellence. The committee from Europe will make a tour through the principal cities of this country to inspect the methods of work, after which another meeting of the two committees will take place in this city, at which a definite plan of co-operation will be agreed on. The European delegates have been surprised at the rapidity with which the work is turned out here.

STRIKERS HOPED IN VAIN.

Heard Erroneously That McKees Rocks Officials Would Hear Union Committee.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 3.—For a brief time late to-day it was believed that a settlement was likely of the Pressed Steel Car Company strike, in McKees Rocks. Later, however, it was learned that General Superintendent Rider of the company had agreed to meet the strikers' Executive Committee individually, but would not receive the committee as a whole. Prospects for an adjustment of the long-drawn-out trouble were immediately discounted when the attitude of the company official was made known.

A report to-night that an attempt is under way to bring Charles P. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor, here, to aid in the investigation of conditions growing out of the strike, cannot be confirmed.

TO RAISE PRICE OF COAL.

Pittsburg Companies Will Announce Advance of 10 Per Cent. a Ton To-day.

PITTSB

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builders Sell $200,000 Structure on Morningside Heights—To Improve West 149th Street Plot—Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

Gibbs & Kirby have sold to an investor for the Harvard Realty Company the Antlers, at 603 West 111th Street, between Broadway and Riverside Drive, an eight-story apartment house on plot 50 by 100. This building, although only opened for rental about four weeks ago, has been almost entirely leased. It has been held at $200,000.

Charles M. Rosenthal has sold the plot, 75 by 100, on the south side of 149th Street, 100 feet west of Convent Avenue, to a builder for improvement, with a six-story apartment house.

Plans have been filed for an eleven-story apartment house to be built by B. Crystal & Son, from plans by Gaston Ajello, on Claremont Avenue, north of 116th Street. The estimated cost is $300,000.

Westerners After Fifth Avenue Site.

It is reported that negotiations are practically closed for a long lease of the Euclid Building at 564 to 568 Fifth Avenue, near Forty-sixth Street, owned by the estate of H. S. Tavshanjian, who was shot down in Union Square, by an Armenian fanatic about two years ago. The new lessee of the Fifth Avenue property is said to be a millinery concern which has its headquarters in St. Louis. The reported rental is $42,000 a year.

William Street Foreclosure.

Suit has been brought in the Supreme Court by the Seamen's Bank for Savings against Anzonetta B. Wolfe, William J. Clarke, and Christian Wolfe, trustees and executors of the estate of John Wolfe, to foreclose two mortgages, aggregating $89,000, on the office building 80 and 82 William Street, corner of Liberty Street.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has sublet a suite of offices in 150 Broadway for the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company to Tully and associates; also, offices in the Fulton-Chambers Building to Wecker & West and Fruchtman & Moskowitz.

Tenants for West Side Houses.

Leroy Coventry has leased to Mrs. D. A. B. French 237 West Seventy-sixth Street, a four-story dwelling.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has leased for Moses R. Cherry 113 West Eighty-second Street, for Kate Oberkirch; 157 West Eighty-second Street, and for Marjorie Aneny 150 West Eighty-second Street.

Suit Involving Water Front Parcel.

Alexander D. Henderson has been appointed receiver of the leasehold property on the east side of Harlem River, 1,170 feet north of 150th Street, together with the equipment, machinery, and plant of the Fireproofine Manufacturing Company, a West Virginia corporation, pending a suit brought by the Knickerbocker Trust Company, as trustee, to foreclose a mortgage of $87,000 made on Sept. 1, 1902, to secure an issue of bonds. Justice Giegerich fixed the bond of the receiver at $10,000.

New Building for Grand Street.

Architects Sommerfeld & Stackler filed plans yesterday for a seven-story loft building to be built by Joseph P. Reyer at 570 and 572 Grand Street at a cost of $30,000.

Old Foundry to be a Garage.

James N. Wells's Sons have leased for C. A. Christman to the A. T. Stewart Realty Company, for a term of years, the building formerly occupied by the Cornell foundry on the north side of Twenty-fifth Street, near Eleventh Avenue, covering a plot 125 by 100. After extensive alterations the building will be occupied as a garage for delivery automobiles by the Wanamaker store.

The Duross Company has leased for Thomas Trebell the three-story house 363 West Nineteenth Street to Jennie Campbell.

Loans for Bronx Builders.

The City Mortgage Company has made two building loans in the Bronx—one of $135,000 to C. M. Silverman & Son on the northwest corner of Boston Road and 168th Street, and the other of $72,000 to the John J. Tully Company on its property, 122 by 91 and irregular, at Fox Street and Intervale Avenue.

Davis S. Myers and Hyman Rosenfeld have sold to the Sherwood Construction Company the plot, 117 by 125 and irregular, on the north side of Beck Street, 100 feet west of Avenue St. John, upon which will be erected two high-class apartment houses. Messrs. Myers and Rosenfeld have bought from Estelle Gehorsam 410, 412, and 414 East 173d Street, three three-family houses, on plot 60 by 117, 90 feet east of Webster Avenue.

The South Bronx Property Owners' Association has opened its headquarters at 549 East 138th Street. Sigmund Feust is the President of the organization.

Buyer for Yonkers Dwelling.

The Duff & Brown Company has sold for Charles F. Howard the northwest corner of Creston Avenue and St. James Terrace, Yonkers, a three-story dwelling, on plot 50 by 100; also, for Oscar Meyer, a plot, 50 by 100, adjoining on the north. The buyer, George F. Brown, will occupy the premises.

South Elberon Cottage Sold.

H. D. Baker & Brother have sold for Max Marx to Moses Esberg of Kantrowitz & Esberg a cottage on Phillips Avenue, Southern Elberon, N. J., on plot 150 by 280.

Lease on Broadway, Brooklyn.

Fenwick B. Small has leased to the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company the store 1,007 Broadway, Brooklyn, for a term of years.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Samuel Marx.

135th St., 65 and 67, n s, 147.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 37.6x99.11, six-story flat and store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Solmax Realty Company, $11,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Claremont Av, w s, 309 ft n of 116th St, for an eleven-story brick apartment house, 78.1x82; B. Crystal & Son, of 21 West 34th St., owner; G. Ajello, architect; cost, $300,000.

Ridge St, 89, for a five-story brick factory, 25x67; L. Levy of 13 Catharine St, owner; Sommerfield & Steckler, architect; cost, $20,000.

Grand St, 570 and 572, for a seven-story brick factory, 50.2x65; J. Freyer of 320 Broadway, owner; Sommerfield & Steckler, architects; cost, $30,000.

Hull Av, w s, 154.6 ft n of 205th St, for two three-story brick tenements, 21x60; Anna Seelig of 888 Forest Av, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, architect; cost, $18,000.

Brook Av, w s, 121 ft s of 168th St, for a four-story brick tenement, 50x65.7; Jacob Schappert of 1,218 Brook Av, owner; William Schnaufer, architect; cost, $20,000.

Melrose Av, e s, 100 ft n of 150th St, for a three-story brick shop, 18x20; Regina Neubert of 401 East 150th St, owner; A. F. A. Schmitt of 604 Courtlandt Av, architect; cost, $3,000.

Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, w s, 115 ft n of 231st St, for a two-and-one-half-story brick dwelling, 78.2x33.8; Along The Hudson Company of 84 William St, owner; R. W. Gardiner architect; cost, $12,000.

232d St, n s, 280 ft e of 5th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x38; T. D. and Marie L. Rivers of 55 West 105th St, owners; H. B. Van Benschoten, architect; cost, $3,500.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Alterations.

38th St, 142 East, to a three-story brick dwelling; H. C. Meyer, Montclair, N. J., owner; Mann & MacNeille, architects; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 3.

AVENUE D, 65, 19.7x82; Isak Stang to Daniel Spitzer, ½ part, $100.

BAKER AV, n s, 400 ft e of Garfield St, 50x100; Owen T. Darney to Ida Nathan, (mtg $1,305,) $100.

BOSTON ROAD, n e s 168th St, 137x140.3x135x139.3; Clementine M. Silverman and others to C. M. Silverman & Son, Inc., (mtg $55,000,) $100.

CHERRY ST, 222, 37.7x—; Bernard Golden to Maria Gumlick, $100.

CLAREMONT AV, 181, w s, 50x100; D. Sherwood Green to Matthew L. Blair, Jr., (mtg $60,000,) $100.

CLAREMONT AV, 181, w s, 50x100; D. Sherwood Green to William M. Benger of Leonia, N. J., $100.

COOPER ST, n e corner of Hawthorne St, 20ox100; John R. Salmon to John Whalen, $1.

DALY AV, e s, 259.2 ft s of 177th St, 21.8x148.5; William J. Edwards to Mary Ryan, (mtg $5,000,) $100.

FORT CHARLES PLACE, s s, 136.1 ft w of Marble Hill Av, 102.11x irregular; Marble Hill Real Estate Co. to Edward E. Corey, Far Rockaway, L. I., $8,000.

GOUVERNEUR ST, w s, 113.6 ft s of Madison St, 16.6x84.3; Sarah Green and others to Rosa Saberski, $1.

HARRISON AV, e s, at n line Lot 42, Map Kingsland estate, 35.11x—; Andover Corporation to Mary E. A. Ward, (mtg $6,100,) $100.

HERSCHEL ST, 111, s w s, 25.3x90.10; Roworth Realty Co. to Alema Realty Co, (mtg $3,500,) $1.

MONROE AV, s w corner of 173d St, 95x95; Marcus Rosenthal to Harold Nathan, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

NEWMAN ST, w s, 450 ft n of 150th St, 75x111.6; J. Sidney Bernstein, referee, to George P. Baisley, $500.

OLD MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, w s, adjoining land of T. O. Wolf's farm, Inwood, 50x88.8; Margaret F. Dillon to Theresa G. Gaffney and another, $1.

LEXINGTON AV, nw corner of 84th St, 102.2x41.3; David L. Korn to Max Arnstein, (mtg $80,000,) $100.

LORILLARD PLACE, w s, 133.9 ft n of 187th St, 40.5x90; D'Angelo Realty Co. to H. Lilben, $100.

LOT 40, map of Bronx Terrace; Irving Realty Co. to Adolph Sola, $100.

LOT 38, map of J. J. Gleason, Westchester; Sarah Carroll to James F. Clancy, (mtg $800,) $1.

LOT 41, map of Bronx Terrace; Irving Realty Co. to Eugenio Fanucchi, $100.

LOT 93, map of Bronx Terrace; Irving Realty Co. to Marie Miller, $100.

LOTS 9, 10 and 23, map of Koch Homestead at Westchester; Frederick W. Koch et al. to Pauline Buhrmeister, $1.

LOTS 88, and 108 to 110, map of Koch Homestead at Westchester; Frederick W. Koch et al. to John B. Donovan, $1.

LOTS 249 and 250, map of Westchester, property of Edward T. Young; Bernard E. Goeppelt to Frederick Meyer, (mtg $2,000,) $1.

LOTS 78 and 79, map of 214 lots of Koch Homestead; Frederick W. Koch and others to George J. Shapiro, $1.

OGDEN AV, s e s, 184 ft n e of 167 St, 25x96; Charles Weber to Emilio Zamard and another, $100.

PARK VIEW PLACE, n w s, 375.8 ft s of 190th St, 50x—; William D. Cameron to Philip Cahill, (mtg $2,000,) $100.

PINE ST, 83, s w s, 20.4x40.2; Morris Weinstein to George W. Clisney, (mtg $15,000,) $100.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 100.1 ft n of Dawson St, 25x103.11; Frederick McCarthy to Frederick Schumann, (mtg $5,000,) $8,500.

RYER AV, 2,258, e s, 25x100; John A. Benson and others to Maria A. Bergenstein, (mtg $5,000,) $100.

VALENTINE AV, 2024, 25x90.11x25x89.11; Emma Pooper to Katherine Edwards, $100.

WOODLAWN ROAD, s e corner of Bainbridge Av, 25x100; Robert N. Quinn to Riley and Loughney Realty Co., $100.

1ST AV, e s, 200 ft n of 2d St, 100x100, Bronx; Frank S. Hill to Vari Lace Manufacturing Co, $1.

2D AV, 19 and 21, 35.9x70; Katie Hirschhorn to Isaac Hirschhorn, $1.

6TH ST, 709 and 711 East, 44.11x90.10; George E. Weller, referee, to G. S. Boehm, (mtg $49,000,) $10,560.

10TH ST, s s, bet Avs B and C, Lots 21 and 22, map by Ewen, 50x92.3; Isaac Miller to Hattie Miller, two 1-3 parts, (mtg $67,000,) $1.

27TH ST, s s, 291.6 ft e of 6th av, 58.9x98.9; James Livingston Construction Co. to Thomas A. Sperry of Cranford, N. J., (mtg $250,000,) $100.

27TH ST, 213 West, n s, 20x98.9; Alex. H. Pincus to Manuel Goldberg, ½ part, $100.

34TH ST, 314 East, n s, 21.5x98.9; Morris Ginsberg to Marcus Rosenthal, ½ part, $1.

34TH ST, 314 East, n s, 21.3x98.9; Harry Brown to Marcus Rosenthal, ½ part, $1.

34TH ST, 256 West, s s, 13.3x84.6; Alexander H. Pincus to Manuel Goldberg, 1-6 part, $100.

34TH ST, 258 West, s s, 13.5x irregular; Alexander H. Pincus to Manuel Goldberg, 1-3 part, $100.

37TH ST, 251 West, 16x98.9; F. O. Closey to Everett Jacobs, (mtg $12,500,) $100.

38TH ST, s s, 120 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; Frank K. Linscott to Henry C. Meyer of Montclair, N. J., $1.

54TH ST, s s, 119 ft e of 7th Av, 18.6x100.5; Annie E. Logue to Howard H. Logue, (mtg $12,000,) $100.

60TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.5; Abraham Greenberg to Esther Greenberg and another, $100.

74TH ST, 308 to 312 East, s s, 49x102.2; Emma Krchn to Samuel Rodt, (mtg $75,000,) $1.

70TH ST, 507 and 509 East, 50x100.5; Aaron Futterman to John Hasbrouck, (mtg $9,000,) $100.

76TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 19x102.2; Brent Good to James W. Good and others, $1.

81ST ST, 176 West, 37x102.2; William M. Benger to Charles R. Hubert of Yonkers, (mtg $43,500,) $100.

88TH ST, 123 East, 25.6x100.8; George Lapp to George E. Lapp, (mtg $27,000,) $1.

92D ST, 292 and 294, 75x135.10x75.2x140.10; Thomas A. Sperry to Harold J. Hirst, (mtg $150,000,) $1.

94TH ST, 120 West, 27.4x 91.8; William M. Benger to Charles R. Hubert of Yonkers, N. Y., (mtg $21,000,) $100.

115TH ST, 110 West, s s, 25x100.11; Abraham Uffand to John M. Gibson, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

115TH ST, 112 West, s s, 25x100.11; Abraham Uffand to John M. Gibson, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

115TH ST, 114 West, s s, 25x100.11; Abraham Uffand to Emil Koch, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

115TH ST, 116 West, s s, 25x100.11; Abraham Uffand to Lizzie Schauerman, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

115TH ST, 110 and 112 West, s s, 50x100.11; John M. Gibson to Louis Bernstein, (mtg $25,000,) $100.

121ST ST, 404 East, 25x100.11; Joseph Solomon to Max Cohen, $100.

129TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Margaret Ludlow to Katie F. Tucker, (mtg $10,500,) $100.

136TH ST, n s, 975 ft w of Home Av, 25x100; Abraham Buchbinder to Karl Bauer, (mtg $14,000,) $100.

141ST ST, 212 and 214 West, s s, 50x99.11; Edward L. Parris to Frederick W. Jockel, (mtg $50,000,) $18,000.

141ST ST, 212 and 214 West, s s, 50x99.11; Edward L. Parris to the Herald Realty Co., (mtg $62,500,) $100.

147TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of Robbins Av, 75x79; John W. McKinnon to Abram S. Hoffman, $5,000.

147TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of Robbins Av, 75x79; Abram S. Hoffman to Max Cohen, $100.

150TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Emilie Schmidt to Sussanna Schmidt, (mtg $17,500,) $100.

155TH ST, n s, 124 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; John R. Salmon to John Whalen, $1.

163D ST, n s, 36.11 ft e of Tinton Av, 21x52.8x21x52.1; Mary Machson to Esther Goldstein, $1.

w s, 225 ft n of Bleecker St, 50x100, 5 years, 6% $2,559

FANUCCHI, Eugenio, to Irving Realty Co.; Lot 41, map of Bronx Terrace, 2 years..$200

GEORGE H. HILL REALTY CO. to City Mortgage Co.; Brook Av, n w corner of 175th St, 50x90, prior mtg $33,000, demand, 6% $2,000

GIBSON, John M., to Abraham Uffand; 115th St, 110 and 112 West, 2 mtgs, each $5,000, 2 prior mtgs, each $20,000, due Aug. 31, 1913, 6% $10,000

GORDON, Jennie P., to Mary E. Goldin; Walton Av, w s, 172 ft n of Cameron Place, 25x95, 3 years, 6% $1,000

HASBROUCK, John, to Aaron Futterman, 76th St, 507 and 509 East, 5 years, 6% $6,000

HECHT, William, to Leopold Katzenstein; 89th St, 540 West, prior mtg $25,000, due, &c, as per bond $25,000

H. G. REALTY CO. to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; St. Nicholas Av, n w corner of 174th St, 124.8x100, due Oct. 1, 1914, 6% $160,000

HIRST, Harold J., to Thomas A. Sperry; 92d St, 202 West, prior mtg $75,000, 5 years, 5½% $37,500

HIRST, Harold J., to Thomas A. Sperry; 92d St, 294 West, prior mtg $75,000, 5 years, 5½% $37,500

JOCKEL, Frederick W., to Louis Keller; 141st St, 212 and 214 West, prior mtg $50,000, 1 year, 6% $12,500

KOCH, Emil, to Abraham Uffand; 115th St, 114 West, 4 years, 6% $5,000

LIEBEN, Hannchen, to Hester E. Harbeck and another, executors; Lorillard Place, w s, 153.9 ft n of 187th St, 2 mtgs, each $8,050, 3 years $16,000

LIPNER, Henry B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 8th Av, 2,717, due, &c., as per bond $22,000

McGINNIS, Susan, to Frank Gass; 6th St, n s, 105 ft e of Avenue C, 50x108, Union port, due, &c., as per bond $250

McINTEE & KELLY CO. to Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States; Beck St, w s, 310 ft n of Longwood Av, 40x 90, 5 years $28,000

McINTEE & KELLY CO. to Gustavus Robitzek and another; Beck St, 317, due Sept. 3, 1914 ..... $28,000

MILLER, Hattie, to Eva Fine, guardian; Avenue C, n w corner of 11th St, 51.9x83, prior mtg $80,000, due April 1, 1913, 6% $2,500

MILLER, Hattie, to Abraham B. Keve; Essex St, 88, prior mtg $25,000, 3 years, 6% $5,000

NERENBERG, Henry, to Frank Gass; Parker Av, w s, 375 ft s of Lyon Av, 25x100, due, &c., as per bond $1,000

OSHINSKY, Harris, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Eldridge St, w s, 125 ft s of Grand St, 20x100, due, &c., as per bond $25,000

REIFFERT, Edith A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 85th St, 207 and 209 West, due, &c., as per bond $62,000

RILEY & LOUGHNEY REALTY CO. to Robert N. Quinn; Bainbridge Av, s e corner of Woodlawn Road, 100x25, due March 2, 1910 ..... $4,900

RYAN, Mary, to William J. Edwards; Daly Av, e s, 259.2 ft s of 177th St, due Sept. 1, 1912, 6% $2,000

SEGAL REALTY CO. to Della G. Levy; Bowery, e s, 111.1 ft n of Rivington St, 38.11x— 2 years, 6% $50,000

SHRADY, Mary K., to Kate Bond; Parsons St, s s, part of Lots 57 to 59, 60 to 63, 3 years $5,000

SHAPIRO, George J., to Frederick W. Koch; Lots 78 and 79, map of Koch Homestead, 3 years $602

SOLA, Adolph, to Irving Realty Co.; Lot 40, map of Bronx Terrace, 3 years $300

SILVERMAN, C. M., & SON to City Mortgage Co.; Boston Road, n w corner of 168th St, 137x140.3, demand, 6% $135,000

SCHAIERMAN, Lizzie, to Abraham Uffand; 115th St, 116 West, 4 years, 6% $5,000

VARI LACE MANUFACTURING CO. to Frank S. Hill; 1st Av, e s, 200 ft n of 2d St, 100x100, Olinville, 3 years, 6% $7,000

WARD, Mary E. A., to Andover Corporation; Harrison Av, e s, part of Lot 43, map of 71 lots of Kingsland estate, prior mtg $5,000, due as per bond $1,100

ZAMARA, Emelio and another, to Charles Weber; Ogden Av, s e s, 184 ft n e of 167th St, 25x196, 5 years $2,500

ZIMAY, Andrew, to Dollar Savings Bank of the City of New York; 180th St, 585, due Dec. 1, 1910, 5½% $600

Mechanics' Liens.

ANTHONY AV, n w corner of 174th St, 135.7x88.11x117.1x59.6; Manhattan Grille and Fretwork Co. against Ekwanok Realty Co., owner and contractor, $65.

2D AV, e s, whole front between 126th and 127th Sts, 199.10x150; East River Mill and Lumber Co. against Harlem River Park Amusement Co., owner; Ernest Sulzer, owner and contractor, (renewal,) $200.

2D AV, e s, whole front between 126th and 127th Sts, 199.10x150; E. H. Ogden Lumber Co. against Harlem River Park Amusement Co., owner; Ernest Sulzer, owner and contractor, (renewal,) $800.

ANTHONY AV, n w corner of 174th St, 100x100; William Rubinsky against John Indelli and John Conforti, owners; John Abelman, contractor, $13.

MACY PLACE, n e corner of Prospect Av; Weisberg Mork Co. against Haase Lippman Construction Co., owner and contractor, $119.

CASTLE HILL AV, e s, 700 ft e of Walker Av, 60x200; N. Y. & N. J. Slate Co. against St. Raymond's Church, owner; Mugler's Iron Works, contractor, $525.

132D ST, 10 East; C. Anderson & Co. against Louis Sgralbohm, owner and contractor, $105.

8TH AV, n e corner of 46th St, 50x125; Andrew O'Neill against Metropolitan Mercantile and Realty Co., owner and contractor; Martin L. Linberger, contractor, $80.

8TH AV, 750 and 752; 46th St, 247 West; Olinsky Brothers against Metropolitan Mercantile and Realty Co., owner and contractor, $80.

98TH ST, n s, 96.11 ft e of Riverside Drive, 75x100; Lockwood Co. against Metcor Realty and Construction Co., owner and contractor, $1,320.

The O'Shea Construction Company reports that the lien filed on Thursday against the property of G. L. Lawrence, at 181st St and St. Nicholas Av, was for $3,861, not $861.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BAILEY AV, w s, 709 ft s of Kingsbridge Road; Hydraulic Pressed Brick Co. against Bailey Avenue Realty Co et al., Aug. 21, 1909, $126.

AVENUE B, s e corner of 2d St; Hydraulic Pressed Brick Co. against H. J. Sprung et al., July 2, 1909, (by bond,) $152.

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 138th St; Thomas F. Cushing Co. against George Reichardt et al., Sept. 2, 1909, (by deposit,) $418.

Lis Pendens.

70TH ST, 508 East; State Investing Co. against Louvre Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

BEACH AV, w s, 192.7 ft s of 156th St, 25x96.6x26.2x82.6; Austin B. Fletcher and others, trustees, against Samuel Singerman and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. A. Crummey.

HARLEM RIVER, e s, 1,170 ft n of 150th St, leasehold; Knickerbocker Trust Co., as trustee, against Fireproofing Manufacturing Co. (a West Virginia corporation) and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davies, Stone & Auerbach.

127TH ST, 307 West; Rachel Newman against Joseph Ettlinger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Aaronstamm & Chorosh.

SUMMIT PLACE, s w s, 83.5 ft s e of Heath Av, 30x105.9x30.1x107.1; Jule Dorman against Samuel Dorman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. C. Troy.

1ST AV, e s, 25 ft n of 61st St, 25x95; Louis W. Lehmeyer against Isaac Shapiro and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Norwood & Harden.

50TH ST, 313 East; Emanuel Lowinson against Bessie R. Russell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bloomberg & Bloomberg.

167TH ST, s s, 119 ft w of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Walter K. Doyle against Louis Miller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Doyle & Kean.

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501 West 121st St.,

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Within one block of Columbia University, Barnard College, Horace Mann School, Teachers' Training School.

New high class elevator corner Apartments; exquisite large, light rooms; exceptionally well finished; modern in every particular; day and night elevator service. Suites of

5 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH.

$600 TO $900

Superintendent on Premises.

BIRCH HALL.

4 to 8 room elevator apartments; all improvements; 183d, corner Audubon Av.; moderate rentals.

East Side.

THE HANOVER

Park Ave. and 83d St.

Splendid Suites of 9 Rooms and 2 Baths

containing every luxury known to the best architects and builders.

PHONE IN EACH APARTMENT.

Elevator and hall boy service day and night.

Rents, $1,500 to $2,400.

Superintendent on premises.

Criterion Arms,

526 West 111th St.,

Near Broadway.

Just Completed. Ready for Occupancy.

This building is one of the best constructed Apartment Houses on the west side. It was copied from a famous French Chateau. The large rooms and handsome decorations, together with the unique arrangements of the apartments, far excel anything of its kind.

5, 6, 7, 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.

Rents, $660 to $1,300

Fred'k Zittel & Sons,

Broadway & 79th St.

Broadway & 140th St.

Washington Heights.

The Best Place in New York to Live.

Inspect with me the attractive, newly constructed apartments in the Audubon Section.

Subway or Surface Cars practically at your door.

If you can't call on me—I'll call on you.

Write or Phone—Audubon 500.

NORMAN DENZER,

3680 B'way, at 161st St.

Dartmouth-St. Albans

APARTMENTS

Absolutely Fireproof

Cathedral Parkway

509-515 West 110th St.

Between B'way and Amsterdam Ave.

SUBWAY STATION AT CORNER.

Suites of 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, One and Two Baths, All Modern Improvements; Passenger and Service Elevators.

Rentals $750 to $1800

Renting Office on Premises.

THE LINCOLN

130-136 Claremont Ave., North of 122d st., opp. Grant's Tomb and Riverside Park.

New 5-6-8 room apartments; all modern improvements; day and night elevator and hall service; rent moderate. Superintendent on premises.

Rosmond Court

430 WEST 119th ST.

OPPOSITE COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

3, 4, 5 ROOMS AND BATH, $36 to $60.

New, Unusually Attractive Elevator Apartments.

New 12-story fireproof building; apartments of 8, 10, and 12 rooms and three baths; all conveniences; best possible construction; location finest in the city, with extensive views of the Hudson and the Drive; building faces southwest, insuring an abundance of sun in Winter and cool breezes in Summer. Rents $1,800 to $3,000.

Riverside Drive Nos. 120 & 125 North Corner 84th St. W. R. & J. M. STEWART.

414 WEST 118TH STREET
63 WEST 106TH STREET
507 WEST 111TH STREET

Modern elevator houses, four to seven rooms. All improvements, including VACUUM CLEANER. RENTS $360 TO $900.

THE BUCKINGHAM

3,089 BROADWAY, near 122d St. ELEVATOR APARTMENT.

Suites of 4, 5 and 6 Rooms

Telephones, electric lights, parquet flooring, all modern conveniences.

Rentals, $480 to $720.

OWNERS, TAKE NOTICE!

The demand in this office for apartments and houses exceeds our supply. It will pay you to investigate.

ROBERT LEVERS,

376 Lenox Av., Cor. 129th St.

The Plaza

795 St. Nicholas Av., Cor. 150th St.

Elegant seven and eight room apartments; all-night service; telephone in apartments; electric light, parquet floors; rents reasonable. Superintendent on premises.

THE VIOLA,

141-143 West 127th.

5, 7, 8 Room Apartments. All modern improvements. 8 rooms, $65; 7 rooms, $55; 5 rooms, $40. M. HART. 116 Nassau St.

THE RIVIERA

N. E. Corner 7th Av. & 142d St.; 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 rooms; most reasonable rents in Harlem.

Near Subway and elevated.

THE SARASOTA

Elevator Apartment, 512 West 122d St.

Eight large rooms, Bet. B'way & Amst. Av. shower bath and extra toilet. Rent, $960.

The Shelburn Hall Apartments, 90-92 Morningside Av., west corner 121st St., overlooking Morningside Park.—5 and 6 rooms and bath; $40 to $75; renting office on premises.

141st St., 239 West, Wyndham Court; extraordinary, large size, 5, 6 rooms, latest improvements; telephone; elevator service day and night; good inducements.

FIORA VILLE,

616 W. 116th St., by Subway Station; 5, 6, & 7 rooms, $780-$1,300. Owner on premises.

THE ROSEMERE.

High-class elevator apartment, 4 and 6 rooms, $32 to $50. 145 West 127th St.

THE MUMFORD 535 WEST 111TH ST. $480 TO $720 A YEAR.

THE BRAENDER, Central Park West, Cor. 103d St. Rents $900 up.

519 W. 121st Elevator, 7 rooms and bath; maid's room and toilet; $70.

421 W. 118th Night and day hall service; telephone each apartment; 5 rooms, $33-$38.

5-6-7 Rooms **RHINELAND,** $480 to $720. 534 W. 124th St., Bet. B'way & Amsterdam.

REED HOUSE,

BROADWAY AND 121ST ST.

5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS, $540 TO $1,100.

This property is held by an individual owner as a permanent investment, and is most carefully managed.

Apply on Premises.

THE BRITANNIA,

Number 527 Cathedral Pk'way, 110th St., bet. B'way & Amsterdam Ave. 5-6-7-8-9 Room Apts. With two baths, some of the apts. having an additional lavatory and toilet; rents $1,100 to $2,200; also two apts. on the ground floor, each with private entrance, ten rooms and three baths; rent $3,000; two spacious electric elevators, steam dryers, mail chute, porcelain lined refrigerators. Gracehall Realty Co., Owners and Builders. Tel. 4700 Morningside.

CHESTER & ROMEYN,

S. E. corner Lenox Av. & 112th St., Directly opposite Subway station.

7 and 8 large, light rooms and bath; two lavatories and toilets; day and night elevator service; $65 to $80.

S. SCHIFF & SON, 165 Broadway.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

353 West 117th St.

5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.

Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

THE AMERICAN.

Six extra large rooms, bath and elevator, $50 to $65. Right at Subway station. Entrance 68 W. 117th St., corner Lenox Av.

RIVERVIEW COURTS,

607 to 627 West 136th St.

Bet. Broadway and Riverside Drive. **Handsome Apartments, 4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms. Rentals from $30 to $55 per month.**

DACONA HALL,

N. W. corner of 122d St. and Claremont Av. Owner on premises, or 95 Liberty St.

THE VAN PRAAG, 522 W. 112th St. 5 & 6 Rms., $35 to $42. Near Subway & Elevated. Supt. premises.

87TH ST., 207 WEST.—Seven large light rooms; heat, bath, hot water; liberal concessions; Subway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. West Side.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. West Side.

Douglas Court,

546 WEST 147TH ST.
S. E. Corner Broadway.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, embodying every modern improvement,
5, 6 and 7 Rooms,
$600 TO $1,000.

Fowler Court,

RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
N. E. Corner 112th St.
NEW AND EXCLUSIVE.
Servants' elevator, &c.:
7, 8 Rooms, 3 Baths,
$1,500 TO $2,200.

Park Court,

403 WEST 115TH ST.,
Near Morningside Av. West.
Convenient to 116th St. subway station.
Very choice location.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms,
$600 TO $900.

Mount Cenis,

54 MORNINGSIDE AV. W.,
Corner 116th St.
View of Long Island Sound.
Select location; convenient to subway.
4, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms,
$540 TO $1,400.

The Sherwood,

2,790 BROADWAY,
near 108th St.
Attractive house; fine location.
8 very large Rooms,
$1,000 TO $1,200.

The Munroe,

415 WEST 115TH ST.,
near Amsterdam Av.
Splendid location; near subway.
6 and 6 Rooms.
$510 TO $840.

The Navarre, Southwest Corner Broadway and 99th St.
CHOICE CORNER APARTMENT,
6 and 7 rooms and bath, $780 to $900.

Concessions will be made for September where immediate possession can be had.

Calder & Nassoit, Agents,

Broadway, Cor. 105th St. 'Phone, 8380—River.

The Netherlands

Eighty-Sixth Street

ADJOINING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

This new 12 story fireproof, sound-proof building has one of the finest locations in Manhattan. Every apartment commands a sweeping view of the Drive, the Hudson and the Palisades on the opposite shore. Eighty-sixth Street is very wide, is lined with beautiful shade trees, and is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks.

The apartments are desirably planned and the rooms are unusually large. Perfect light and ventilation prevail throughout. Cabinet hard woods have been used exclusively in the finish. Halls five feet wide, parquet floors; telephones, shower baths, combination wall safes, cedar lined closets, call bells and annunciators, electric wall switches, mail chute, filtering plant and vacuum cleaning apparatus, in addition to the many other improvements.

PLEASE YOUR OWN INDIVIDUAL TASTE IN THE SELECTION OF DECORATIONS.

8 and 9 Rooms, 3 Baths, Foyer and Reception Room. Rent $2,000 Up.

SUPERINTENDENT ALWAYS ON PREMISES.

HARRY SCHIFF, Owner and Builder.

Allenhurst

BROADWAY
Southeast Cor. 100th St.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

The best planned, most carefully constructed and elaborately finished apartment house on the West Side; 12 stories high. Filtered Water, Service Elevator, Mail Chute, Laundry on Roof.

6, 7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths; Every Room an Outside Room.

Rents $1,550 to $2,000

RESIDENT MANAGER

ON PREMISES OR

Allenel Construction Co.

135 BROADWAY.

Henry D. Winans & May

749 5th Av., near 58th St.

offer the following desirable apartments:

"The Windsor"
S. E. Cor. B'way & 54th St.
Apartments of 8 and 9 extra large rooms and bath.....$1,700-$2,000

"The Kenmore"
353 West 57th St.
Eight rooms and bath; wide street and private block.....$1,150-$1,250

"The Albany"
Broadway, 51st to 52d St.
Seven to nine rooms and bath; conveniently located.....$850-$1,300

Roosevelt Court

225-229 West 69th St.

Apartments to Rent

Consisting of

2 Rooms & Bath, with Kitchenette.
3 Rooms & Bath, with Kitchenette.
3 Rooms & 2 Baths, with Kitchenette.

Tel., 5215 5219—Col. Superintendent on premises.

STRICTLY MILANO FIREPROOF. 125-127 West 58th St.; seven rooms and bath; All-night elevators; $1,100-$1,800.

Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

COBURG APARTMENTS

215-221 WEST 34TH STREET.

A 7-story apartment building in the centre of the shopping and theatre district; containing apartments of 6 and 7 rooms and bath, with butler's pantry and extra toilets for maids, electric elevator and light, steam heat, hot water, steam clothes dryer, also excellent roof for same, telephone and hall service, at rentals from $60-$85.

Supt. on Premises.

POST & REESE

16 EAST 60TH STREET.

THE RANDOLPH

12 West 18th Street

2d Floor Apartment to Let;

9 Large Rooms & Bath

Will decorate to suit tenant. Occupancy about Oct. 1st. Apply on premises, your own broker, or address

J. A. SHEDD,

Room 504, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 4545 Murray Hill.

MENDELSSOHN BUILDING

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,

113 West 40th St., near Bryant Park. Several desirable apartments for rent, consisting of two or three rooms and bath. The rent includes electric light, heat, care of the suites and continuous elevator service. Telephone connection. Breakfast served. Apply at building, or of

CLARK ESTATES,

149 Broadway. Telephone 7430 Cortlandt.

STANLEY COURT

West End Ave. & 106th Street

Housekeeping apartments.

One apartment to rent from October 1st. Ten rooms and three baths. Rent $2,400 to $2,820. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

THE ANDERSON Cozy Modern Family Hotel.

1, 2, and 3 room apartments, with bath; furnished and unfurnished; American Dining Room. 102 West 80th St.

WASHINGTON & JEFFERSON

318-328 WEST 51ST ST.

Beautiful modern apartments, four, five, six, eight large light rooms, bath, electricity, elevator, &c. Superintendent, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

THE PRASADA Central Park West, Cor. 65 St.

8 to 12 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths $2,200 to $3,600.

W. S. NORTON, Agt., 35 Nassau St. Phone 5999 Cortlandt.

Life Building,

21 WEST 31st St.

Parlor, Bedroom, and bath, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st; rent $750.00; yearly lease. William Harvey, Supt.

Van Dyck and Severn

72d St.—Broadway—73d St.

8-9-11 rooms and bath, $2,000 to $4,500.

85TH 201 WEST—8 LARGE ROOMS. High-class elevator apartments. Rents reasonable.

87TH 176 WEST—7 large rooms and bath. All modern improvements. Rents reasonable.

Choice Apartments, West Side. Rentals $600 to $1,400.

VICTOR M. EARLE, 200 West 72nd St.

88th St., 105 West.—Eight-room single apartment; rent, $53; private house block. Apply premises.

88TH ST., 105 WEST.—Eight-room single apartment; rent, $53; private house block. Apply premises.

98th St. 53 WEST.—Six light rooms; all improvements; low rent.

84th, 19 West.—Seven rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; excellent neighborhood; $50, $55.

THE CARROLLTON

76th Street and Madison Ave.

Very attractive corner apartments, 7 to 9 rooms and 2 baths, all light; rent $1,700 to $2,000.

Apply at BROOKE & GEORGER, Agents, 29 WEST 34TH ST., or on premises.

FLATS TO LET,

Nos. 157 & 159 E. 89th St.

Five rooms and bath; steam heated and hot-water supply. RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO., 31 Nassau St. 'Phone 8125—Cortlandt. OR 244 EAST 86TH ST.

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MADISON AV., 61ST TO 62D ST.

Several attractive small non-housekeeping apartments. A la carte dining room. Booklet on Application.

Henry D. Winans & May, Agents. 749 5TH AV., NEAR 58TH ST.

FOR RENT.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS in newly constructed building, **NO. 27 EAST 81ST STREET, CORNER OF MADISON AVENUE,** unfurnished or will furnish to suit. Will rent one room and bath to 16 rooms and 11 baths, as desired.

Also **BACHELOR CORNER APARTMENT,** 3 rooms and bath, at **NO. 755 MADISON AVENUE.** For rentals, &c., apply to Joseph T. Case, 30 Broad Street, or local broker.

Manhanset

61-65 East 59th St.,

NEAR MADISON AVE.

The Most Accessible Location in New York City.

High Class Modern Apartments 3 Rooms and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Hotel Service.

FOR RENTS, ETC.,

See Superintendent on Premises.

"471 PARK AVENUE,"

S. E. cor. 58th St.

Co-operative Fireproof Duplex, completed 1909. Refrigeration, vacuum cleaning, all night steam. Service elevators to all kitchens. Floor: Extra servants' quarters and baths.

7th E—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette.....$1,500
3rd D—7-room duplex, 2 baths.....$4,750
5th C—7-room duplex, 2 baths.....$4,000
9th A—7-room duplex, 2 baths.....$5,000
9th D—9-room duplex, 3 baths.....$6,000
11th D—7-room duplex, 2 baths.....$4,600

Managed by owners. See (or telephone 3035 Plaza. Supt. on premises, or your own broker.

QUEENSTON

S. W. Cor. 96th St. and Madison Ave.

Each apartment a perfect home; 9 and 10 large rooms and 3 baths; all-night elevator service.

RENTS, $1,800 AND UPWARD.

HOLLYWOOD

S. E. Cor. 94th St. and Madison Ave.

Apartments of eight large rooms and bath; one choice doctor's apartment; all-night elevator service; rents $1,600 to $1,600.

SUPERINTENDENTS ON PREMISES.

CO-OPERATIVE APARTMENTS.

80th St. 925 Park Av.—Four to eleven room apartments; Rents $1,000 to $4,500.
77th St. 863 Park Av.—Duplex Apartments of ten rooms; Rents $3,600 to $4,500.
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86th St. 257 West.—Four to nine room Apartments. Rents from $800 to $3,000.

For plans and further particulars apply to

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Apartments of four and five rooms and bath, for housekeeping; all improvements and conveniences; elevator service "L" station. Apply

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"AT THE URANIA,"

238 West 129th.—Six rooms; electric elevator, steam heat, hot water; every convenience. Janitor, or H. Nelson Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

A dwelling portion of the building on southwest corner of 2d Av. and 33d St., now being altered; all rooms sunlit. Robert I. Brown, 20 Nassau St.,

High-class housekeeping apartments of 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms and bath, unfurnished; elevator, telephone; night and day service. The Hillhurst, 160 East 91st St.

MOST FOR THE MONEY.

5, 6, 7 - 8 Rooms.

25 EAST 99TH ST., COR. MAD. AVE.

We offer for your inspection a few desirable Apartments of seven and eight rooms and two baths; modern in every respect.

Biltmore & Blenheim

56 to 62 West 58th St.

Rentals and pamphlets on application

Henry D. Winans & May,

Agents,

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PARK DRIVEWAY,

72D ST. WEST, NO. 53, THE PORTLAND.

Exceptionally attractive Apartments of eight extra large and light rooms; elevator service; open plumbing; rents, $1,000 and $1,320.

74 WEST 89TH. Seven rooms; improvements, newly decorated; convenient; select tenants; moderate rent.

East Side.

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Apartments of four and five rooms and bath, for housekeeping; all improvements and conveniences; elevator service "L" station. Apply

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MOST FOR THE MONEY.

5, 6, 7 - 8 Rooms.

25 EAST 99TH ST., COR. MAD. AVE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. West Side.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. West Side.

Open for Inspection. Ready for Occupancy Sept. 15.

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ABSOLUTELY FIRE AND SOUND PROOF.

The Largest and Most Complete Apartment House in the World.

Occupying the Entire Block,

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Convenient to All Lines of Travel. Subway Station at 86th St.

The Belnord contains housekeeping suites from 7 rooms up, with 2, 3 and 4 bathrooms, each suite having every known convenience, representing the highest development of modern apartment house construction. Abundant closet and storage room. Mantels and wall decorations imported for the exclusive use of THE BELNORD. Standard Plunger Elevators, assuring absolute safety.

A most unique feature is the garden court, containing over 22,000 square feet of open space, insuring to all rooms facing upon it privacy, quiet, sunlight, and making **EVERY ROOM AN OUTSIDE ROOM.**

Electric light and artificial refrigeration supplied without charge direct from THE BELNORD'S own plant.

RENTALS $2,100 AND UPWARD.

REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES AT ALL HOURS TO SHOW APARTMENTS.

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W. H. Dolson & Co., Agents.

TEMPORARY RENTING OFFICE,

527 Columbus Av., Between 85th and 86th Sts.

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The A-RE-CO Apts.

American Real Estate Co., Owner,

are in the very best part of all New York City in which to live and have these extraordinary advantages:

Private Park and Tennis Courts free.
Playgrounds and Swings for the children.
Bathing at Clason Point, only 15m. away.
Cool and Quiet Nights for rest and sleep.
10 minutes from 125th St. shops.
10 minutes from 125th St. theatres.
30 min. from downtown shopping district.
30 min. from downtown theatre district.
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4, 5 and 6 large light rooms and bath; all the up-to-date conveniences, electric lights, artistic decorations, hot water at ALL times, double floors, inviting halls, courteous janitor service, and

RENTS ONLY $22 to $33.

Now is the time to choose, too, in the handsome ELEVATOR APARTMENTS—4 to 7 rooms, $30 to $50.

SUMMER CONCESSIONS NOW:

Apply to Rental Office, 985 Southern Boulevard (around the corner from Simpson St. Subway Station).

138TH ST., BRONX.

683, 687, 691 E. 138th St., between Cypress Av. and So. Boulevard—wide main street. The "HARGOOD" Apartments—JUST COMPLETED. Crosstown car from Manhattan passes door. Handsome apartments; select tenants only.
4 rooms and bath.....$20, $19, $18, $17
3 rooms and bath.....$15
5 rooms.....$21 to $24

SPECIAL FEATURES: Porcelain wash tubs and sinks, Dutch shelves, abundance of closet room, electric light in halls, handsome decorations and finish; in all respects equal to any west side house.

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ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

Corner Longwood Av. and Beck St. 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, $32 to $60.

JACOB LEITNER,

Corner Prospect and Westchester.

NEW APARTMENTS.

6-8 rooms, all improvements; electric light, shower bath, 2 washbasins, 2 toilets, large, ample closets; burglars alarm lock. Inquire on premises.

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New 4-story apartment, 422 East 178th St., S. W. corner Park Av.; 4 rooms and bath; heat and hot-water supply from Sept. 15th; rents $20 to $24. David Lewis Woodall, Agent, 443 Tremont Av.

Bronx.

3, 5, 6 & 7 ROOMS & BATH, $25 to $42

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The Simpson St. Express Station of the Lenox Av. Subway is one block from 163d Street. All of our houses are at 163d St. The Westchester Av. trolley and Southern Boulevard trolley cross 163d St.; walk east, or west on 163d St., and you cannot miss them.

ASK ANYBODY; EVERYBODY KNOWS.

During the warm weather we will maintain a carriage service between the Simpson St. station and our houses.

HENRY MORGENTHAU CO.

AGENT ON PREMISES. Tel. 2169 Melrose.

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GEORGEAN COURT,

GATES AND FRANKLIN AVS., BROOKLYN

HANDSOMEST ELEVATOR APARTMENT IN BROOKLYN; SERVICE NIGHT AND DAY; EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE; SUITES OF 8 AND 9 ROOMS AND TWO BATHS; RENTS $960 TO $1,080 PER ANNUM; CAN BE LEASED FROM SEPT. 1 OR OCT. 1. APPLY TO SUPT. TEL. 2900 BED.

FINEST STEAM-HEATED APARTMENTS in Flatbush. RENT FREE to Oct. First; possession at once under lease for year from October 1st, 1909; prices $38, $40, $45, $50, and $47.50 per month; gas and electric lighting and hot water supply.

STAR & CRESCENT REALTY COMPANY. } 816-820 Flatbush Av.

Park Slope Apartments,

511 Sixth St., between 7th and 8th Avs., Brooklyn; 6 large, light rooms; steam heat, hot water, bath, separate toilet, telephone service; rent $34-$36. Attendant on premises.

LARGE MODERN APARTMENT—$45.00. Centrally located, near elevated station; nice neighborhood; every modern improvement. Call, 'phone, write Golden Realty Co., 238 St. James Place.

Parlor and basement, 9 rooms; all improvements; large garden, private block; ideal house; 559 Pacific St., near Atlantic Av. Subway; $55.

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TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.

48 to 52 West 35th St.

6th and 7th Floors for rent

dimensions 48 x 60 x 200
light on four sides—
excellent elevator accommodations.
Most desirable lofts in the city.
Apply to above or your own broker.

In the centre of the Centre of New York City, with theatres, clubs and hotels on all sides; midway between the new Pennsylvania Station and the Grand Central, on subway and surface car lines, one block from the elevated line, is

The Times Building, Times Square.

The retail district is fast working up this way. It is the place for a business office now or ten years from now.

Rental Agent, Room 406.

FOR RENT

OFFICES FOR PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.—An attractive corner suite on parlor floor of No. 27 East 81st Street, corner of Madison Avenue; newly constructed; references required. For terms, &c., apply to Joseph T. Case, 30 Broad St., or local brokers.

FOR RENT.

Parlor floor store in No. 757 Madison Avenue at 75th Street. For terms &c., apply to Joseph T. Case, 30 Broad Street, or to local brokers.

Store and Basement to Let

165 6TH AVENUE, NEAR 12TH ST.
173 6TH AVENUE, NEAR 12TH ST.

Upper Part of Building to Let,

NO. 183 6TH AV., NEAR 13TH ST., 3 FLOORS, 10 ROOMS AND BATH. APPLY **Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,**

31 Nassau St. 'Phone, 8125—Cortlandt.

STORES TO LET.

1,680 2d Ave., cor. 87th St.

APPLY

Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,

31 Nassau St. 'Phone 8125—Cort. or 244 East 86th St.

To let, a small desirable four-story building, near South and Fulton Sts.; suitable for any business; rent only $900; just been put in fine order.

Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Bronx.

Handsome store on Morris Av., between 163d and 164th Sts.; suitable any business. Chas. S. Dilier, 101 West 66th.

FOR RENT

Store on ground floor of No. 1074 Madison Ave., at 81st St., suitable for florist, confectioner, milliner, cleaner and dyeing, etc.; 878 square feet. Apply to Joseph T. Case, 30 Broad St., or to local brokers.

Upper stores, large glass fronts, valuable for advertising; elevator, steam heat, electric light; 42d, near Broadway; desirable merchant tailor, stock broker, or refined business; hall booth, 5-ft. show window for florist. 136 West 42d.

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Advertiser owning elegantly kept residence, tiled baths, electric lights, will rent floor; gentleman only; parlor, bedroom, bath, $125 monthly; extreme cleanliness; breakfast; near 72nd St. Subway. Address Roosevelt, West Long Branch, New Jersey.

88TH ST., 66 EAST.—Clean, large, all-light four-room apartment; bath; all improvements. Kerfs.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED

Wanted—Furnished studio apartment, by month or year, housekeeping or non-housekeeping; four adults; references given and required. G 67 Times, Times Square.

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BILLIARD TABLE, new, 4½x9, mahogany, with cues, racks, markers, rubber cover; will exchange for single-foot saddle horse, carriages, one-horse wagon, Victor talking machine, paintings. Address "D.," care Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 29 W. 42d.

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BUYS C. BROKAW PLACE.

Commodore George Mercer, Jr., Pays $125,000 for Mamaroneck Mansion.

Commodore George Mercer, Jr., of the American Yacht Club, who has been occupying the Clifford V. Brokaw place at Mamaroneck under lease, has arranged to buy the property for about $125,000. Herbert A. Sherman was the broker in the deal.

The Brokaw mansion, together with its stables, greenhouses, and other outbuildings, stands on a plot of about nine acres fronting on the Sound. In a separate building there is a squash court. Near by is the Summer home of John R. Hegeman of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

FAST TRAIN FOR SANTA FE.

Plans to Make Run from Kansas City to Los Angeles in Sixty Hours.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—If the present plans of the Santa Fé Railroad are carried out, a new fast train, making the run from Kansas City to Los Angeles in sixty hours will soon be put on. The competing lines delegated E. O. McCormick, Assistant Traffic Director of the Harriman lines, to find out what plans the Santa Fé had in mind.

The entire Southern Pacific mail is involved in the move. This business, which is said to bring about $1,250,000 annual revenue to the railroads, is now about equally divided between San a Fé and Rock Island in connection with the Southern Pacific.

One-Way Fare to the Northwest.

The Great Northern Railway Company announces that it will sell one-way colonist fares to Montana, Washington, and the Pacific Northwest. Tickets will be on sale every day from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15. The price will be $25 from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior, Kansas City, Omaha, and Sioux City, $33 from Chicago, and $32 from St. Louis.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

HENRY M. DUNCAN.—Judge Holt has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Henry M. Duncan of J. B. Brewster & Co., carriage makers, of Seventh Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on May 7, 1908, with liabilities of $46,011.

MAX BERNSTEIN.—Judge Holt has granted a motion to dismiss the application for discharge from bankruptcy of Max Bernstein, manufacturer of clothing, 179 Greene Street, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on June 28, 1908, with liabilities $17,077, on the ground of laches, for failure to bring on a hearing on specifications of objections to his discharge.

THE H. HAGEMEISTER COMPANY.—The H. Hagemeister Company, importer of post cards, of 41 Warren Street, has been adjudicated bankrupt by Judge Holt and referred to Macgrane Coxe, referee in bankruptcy, of 50 Church Street, to take further proceedings. Hans Hagemeister, President of the company, who has recently returned from Europe, consented to the adjudication at once so as to save the expense of having a receiver appointed. It is expected that the assets, if properly handled, will realize enough to pay creditors in full or nearly so, but will leave nothing for the stockholders.

FIREPROOFINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Alexander D. Henderson has been appointed receiver of the leasehold property and buildings of the Fireproofine Manufacturing Company, a West Virginia corporation, near 152d Street and Harlem River, in a suit brought against the company by the Knickerbocker Trust Company as trustee for the bondholders, to foreclose a mortgage made on Sept. 1, 1902, to secure bonds of $100,000, of which $57,000 are outstanding. Of these bonds Thomas G. Condon holds $44,000 and Edwin H. Fetler of Philadelphia $30,000, and no interest has been paid on the bonds since March 1, 1903. The company was capitalized at $1,000,000. Thomas G. Condon was President and Walter G. Hooke Treasurer. During 1908 the plant was operated at a loss of $25,000, and during 1909 its operation has been practicaly at a standstill. There is a New York corporation of the same name.

Out of Town.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—A voluntary partnership petition in bankruptcy was filed by Charles R. Byram, Jr., a stock broker of this city, in the United States District Court to-day. The schedule shows an indebtedness of $39,000 and assets of $13,149. Among the creditors are three brokerage firms which failed recently.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—Henry N. Bates of this city was to-day appointed receiver of the American Talc Co. on a bill filed by George W. Benedict and others in the United States Circuit Court. The principal proceedings are in North Carolina. The company, it is said, owes more than $10,000, and plans are under consideration for a reorganization.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—Involuntary petition in bankruptcy were filed to-day against the Corwin Manufacturing Company and the Vaughn Machine Company, both of Peabody, at the instance of Patrick J. Woods, Tax Collector of the town. He claims that the Corwin Company owes for taxes $8,514.91 and the Vaughn Company $7,014.91. It is alleged that both companies mortgaged their properties to the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, and are insolvent.

Judgments.

These judgments, for amounts more than $100, were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Acaufora, Enrico—L. Ullo et al., $144.
Beach, Herman G., et al.—A. B. Brown, $285.
Barriere, Henri—G. Allias, $117.
Bookman, Adolph—W. R. Ellison et al., $167.
Batterman, John J.—W. I. Adams, $154.
Billard, Emma—A. Abbondi, $464.
Cohen, Jacob—H. Lavers, $242.
Cobb, George B., Jr.—American Radiator Co., $627.
Same—United States Radiator Co., $208.
Coughlin, Mary A., administratrix—C. H. Childs et al., costs, $109.
Deutsch, Samuel—J. C. Bogert Co., $162.
Dalberg, Melvin H.—Thirty-five Per Cent. Automobile Supply Co., $348.
Guterman, Louis H.—H. H. Ginsberg et al., $265.
Gluck, Betty—H. L. Manges, $300.
Graf, Albert, et al.—U. B. Soule, $1,168.
Goldstein, David, et al.—Felix Isman, Inc., $177.
Hamilton, George W., et al.—A. B. Brown, $285.
House, Charles—M. Mayers et al., $131.
Kennedy, Frank—M. Rosenfield et al., $149.
Kahn, Alexander, et al.—Felix Isman, Inc., $177.
Levine, Barnett & Grunne—H. Levine, $1,139.
Loeb, William—E. Loewey, $104.
Mulford, Josephine B. and Louis—I. Stetson, $311.
Metz, Jacob—J. Davega, Jr., Inc., $414.
Nassauer, Gustave—M. M. Rinschler, $155.
Posner, Herman, et al.—L. A. Goldstein, $903.
Paul, E. A.—M. Mayer et al., $106.
Progie, John—People, &c., $150.
Reilly, Nicholas S., et al.—A. B. Brown, $285.
Spero, Larry—S. Rappaport, $116.
Strong, C. Howard—E. Smith, $531.
Trepel, Jack—G. Seltford, $287.
Trepel, Adam A.—Same, $145.
Thomas, Bernard—Sonoma Wine and Brandy Co., costs, $108.
Tolleris, Charles, et al.—Felix Isman, Inc., $177.
Vachiarello, Antonio—R. Hill, $153.
Von Haus, Wilhelmina, et. al.—U. B. Soule, $1,168.
Well, Benjamin M.—United Dressed Beef Co. of N. Y., $1,525.
Wexler, Isidor, et al.—L. A. Goldstein, $903.
Welde, William D.—H. Bosser, $134.
J. George Payne Co.—Fullerton Case Co., $671.
Bass & Winkler Co.—P. N. Milsted, $2,006.
Purification and Engineering Co.—Elmer & Amend, $133.
Friede Globe Tower Co.—Albert Frank & Co., $538.
Thomas B. Bowne & Son Co.—Rockland Rockport Lime Co., $1,426.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

Boland, William A., et al.—Merchants' Bank of Brooklyn, March 15, 1905, $4,689.
Lewis, Daniel F., et al.—Merchants' Bank of Brooklyn, March 15, 1905, $4,689.
Flynn, Patrick H., et al.—Merchants' Bank of Brooklyn, March 15, 1905, $4,689.
Chapman, Isaac C.—Charles N. Crittenton Co., Aug. 10, 1909, $1,763.
Goldenkranz, Solomon—S. Greenwald, Nov. 18, 1902, $190.
Holst, Christ—William A. Thomas Co., Aug. 13, 1909, $272.
Hartfield, John W.—L. C. Raegener, Feb. 26, 1900, $579.
Pucci Contracting Co.—N. Y. Contracting and Trucking Co., Sept. 11, 1908, $479.
Toole, John C.—F. J. Amsden et al., Nov. 15, 1906, $885.
Hanover Realty and Construction Co. et al.—J. J. Dowling, Nov. 17, 1908, (reversed,) $8,292.
Bankers' Surety Co. et al.—J. J. Dowling, Nov. 17, 1908, (reversed,) $8,292.
Adler, Rosa—J. Appell, Oct. 16, 1906, $316.
Same—Hudson County Consumers' Brewing Co., Jan. 21, 1907, $479.
Broschart, David, et al.—E. Kelly, Nov. 6, 1908, $341.
Sielken, John H., et al.—E. Kelly, Nov. 6, 1908, $341.

TO-DAYS COURT CALENDARS.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Amend, J. Ex parte business.
CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Finelite, J. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Cushing-Freybell Realty Co.—Percival H. Gregory. Vogel-Nachemson—Edward L. Parris. Cohn-Levy—Joseph Wilkenfeld.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Amend, J.—Emanuel Lowenson-Bessie R. Russell—Jacob F. Liebler.
CITY COURT—Finelite, J.—Henry H. Heert-Leonhard Schurr—Herman Gettner.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Capt. E. W. Clark, Quartermaster, will proceed to Fort Riley to inspect the barracks.

Capt. J. T. Haines, Eleventh Cavalry, will proceed to join his troop.

Major C. M. Saltzman, Signal Corps, to Des Moines, Iowa, for temporary duty pertaining to the inspection and test of Signal Corps equipment.

Capt. J. B. Dillard, Ordnance Department, to Newport News, Va., to inspect Ordnance Department material.

Capt. J. T. Watson, Seventh Infantry, will join his regiment in the Philippines.

Capt. C. F. Craig, Medical Corps, to Washington on official business.

First Lieut. J. E. Bastion, Medical Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort D. A. Russell and will proceed to Washington for a course of instruction at the Army Medical School.

Capt. L. R. Burgess, Coast Artillery, is assigned to the Twelfth Company, Coast Artillery.

The Navy.

Lieut. Commander J. V. Klemmann to office Naval Intelligence, Navy Department.

Lieut. Commander A. W. Hinds to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. A. E. Watson granted sick leave six months.

Lieut. R. R. Riggs to the Maryland.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Dolphin at Boston, Worden, Blakely, Shubrick, Macdonough, Thornton, Tingey, Wilkes, Stockton, Du Pont, Biddle, at Norfolk; Porter at Hampton Roads, Prairie at Philadelphia, West Virginia and Colorado at San Francisco.

Sailed—Missouri from Provincetown for Southern drill grounds, Farragut from San Pedro for Mare Island.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Harris & Ginsberg, Pittsburg, Penn.; P. Ginsberg, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Ide Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; J. N. Ide, collars and cuffs; The Hermitage.
Tanner, M. W. Company, Saginaw, Mich.; M. W. Tanner, dry goods; F. Purmont, silks; Hotel Navarre.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; J. M. Ross, general merchandise; 214 Church Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Mitchell Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; C. S. Odor, ladies' wear; Hotel Breslin.
Rosenbaum Brothers, Mount Vernon, Ind.; Jacob Rosenbaum, dry goods; Jesse Rosenbaum, furnishing goods; Hotel Breslin.
Stifel, George E., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; W. F. Stifel, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Sullivan Brothers, Elmira, N. Y.; J. H. Sullivan, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Clarke Brothers, Scranton, Penn.; C. L. Kresky, domestics and dress goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Thompson, M. F., Binghamton, N. Y.; notions and furnishing goods, 821 Broadway, Buyers' Association; Hotel Seville.
Reed Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; T. C. Ellsasser, millinery; Hotel Broztel.
Frank Dry Goods Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.; T. Frank, dry goods; T. P. Stack, dry goods; Hotel Broztel.
Heenan Cloak Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; M. M. Heenan, cloaks and suits; Hotel Breslin.
Bloss, G., Dry Goods Company; Little Rock, Ark.; M. Phillips, dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Goldsmith, J., Sons Company, Memphis, Tenn.; P. Goldsmith, hats, gloves, and ribbons; 43 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. Goodman, housefurnishing goods; 685 Broadway; The Breslin.
Harned & Von Mour, Davenport, Iowa; H. W. Von Mour, domestics; 31 Union Square; Park Avenue Hotel.
Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; G. Dihm, carpets and rugs; 43 Leonard Street; The Breslin.
Roberts Brothers, Portland, Ore.; H. Roberts, cloaks and waists; 274 Church Street; The Breslin.
Weill, R., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. A. Donnelly, leather goods and handkerchiefs; 100 Fifth Avenue.
Reed, H. L., Company, Mansfield, Ohio; H. L. Goetz, dress goods, notions, hosiery, and gloves; Hotel Woodward.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Koretz, millinery; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Flanders.
Kaufman-Strauss Company, Lexington, Ky.; C. L. Strauss, dry goods; M. Lovenhart, dry goods; 817 Broadway; Hotel Flanders.
Rosendale, S., Providence, R. I., millinery; Hotel Flanders.
Whit, L., Wheeling, West Va., clothing; Hotel Flanders.
McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss N. Murphy, cloaks, suits, waists, and fur garments; 214 Church Street.
Silberman & Todes, Baltimore, Md.; B. Brenner, underwear; The Breslin.
Blankenberg, Schloss & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Blankenberg, notions, hosiery, and underwear; Hotel Victoria.
Stone & Thomas, Wheeling, West Va.; W. J. McNaab, notions, ribbons, and handkerchiefs; 41 Union Square; Hotel Victoria.
Lamson Brothers Company, Toledo, Ohio; E. B. Lamson, dry goods; 31 Union Square.

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425 Broadway, New York.

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W. A. Anderson & Co., 81-83 Fulton St.
ALBUMS.
Wm. E. Leuchtenberg, 32 Union Square.
BRAIDS.
Novelty Braid Mills, 25 East 20th St.
CANDIES.
Beinhauer Bros. Candy Co., 617-623 W. 47th.
CORSETS.
American Lady Corset Co. 44 East 14th St.
Lyon, Blodgett & Co., Birdsey-Somers Co., 3 W. 19th.
COSTUMES AND DRESSES.
David Harris, 122 Fifth Avenue.
I. D. Levy & Bro., 56 W. 22d St., nr. 6th Av.
CROCHET AND KNIT SCARFS.
Blanchard & Price, 142 Fifth Avenue.
CUSTOMS BROKERS AND FORWARDERS.
Chas. Fredenberg, 17-19 State St. Est. 1890.
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND ROBES.
Royal Embroidery Works, 79 Fifth Av.
EMBROIDERIES.
Stein, Doblin & Co., 583-5-7 Broadway.
Zahner & Schiess Co., 515-17 Broadway.
FLANNELETTE Gowns, Petticoats & Aprons
Bergoffen & Philip, 128 E. 7th St., near Av. A.
FURS.
A. Arnstam & Co., 97 Fifth Av., cor. 17th.
HOSIERY.
American Hosiery Co. 108-110 Franklin St.
Buster Brown's Hosiery Mill, 369 B'way.
JEWELRY.
S. F. Myers Co., 47-49 Maiden Lane.
JEWELRY BOXES & Window Novelties.
Albert Borgzinner & Co., 66 Nassau St.
Wolfsheim & Sachs, 35 Maiden Lane.
LACES.
Julius Strauss & Co., 146 Fifth Avenue.
LEATHER Novelties, Trav. Bags, Belts, &c.
John Davenport & Co., 760 Broadway.
Deitsch Bros., 14 East 17th St.
Grossmann Leather Co., Inc., 78 Fifth Ave.
LEATHER GOODS.
The Gorham Co., 5th Av. and 36th St.
LINOLEUMS AND CORK CARPETS.
Scott & West Company, 133 Fifth Av.
Joseph Wild & Co., 366-370 Fifth Av.
NECKWEAR—Men's,
Louis Auerbach, 842, 844, & 846 Broadway.
Bachrach Co., 15 West 24th St.
Berliner, Strauss & Meyer, 733, 735, 737 B'way
Hano Cravats, 1161 B'way, at 27th St.
Keiser Cravats, 10-16 West 20th St.
Charles W. Lyford & Son, 141 Fifth Avenue.
Opper & Levinson, Reppo Cravats, 725 B'way.
SOLIDSILK SCARVES, Louis Auerbach, 846 B'way.
Reppo Cravats, Opper & Levinson, 725 B'way.
NECKWEAR AND BELTS—Women's,
Boehm & Levine, (also Ruchings,) 561 B'way.
Mayer & Crowley, 5 East 17th St.
RAINCOATS.
Harris Raincoat Co., 87-89 Fifth Av.
Klein Bros., Raincoats, $2.25 to $8. 441 B'way.
RIBBONS.
Manhattan Ribbon Co., 96-98 Prince St.
SPECTACLES, Eyeglasses, Optical Goods.
The Julius King Optical Co., 12 Maiden Lane.
Spencer Optical Co., 31 Maiden Lane.
STERLING SILVERWARE.
The Gorham Co., 5th Av. and 36th St.
SUSPENDERS, BELTS, AND GARTERS.
Knothe Bros., 122 Fifth Av.
TOYS, DOLLS AND NOVELTIES.
L. H. Mace & Co., 111-117 East Houston St.
UMBRELLAS.
The Gorham Co., 5th Av. and 36th St.
VEILINGS AND NETS.
The Ideal Veiling Co., 620 Broadway.
WATCHES—American.
Louis Manheimer & Bros., 35 Maiden Lane.
WHITE DUCK COATS AND TROUSERS.
F. Levy, "Fit Well" Apparel, 102-104 W. 38.
WOMEN'S NECKWEAR AND BELTS.
James R. Keiser, 10-16 West 20th St.

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITERS $15 to $50
Rented $3 month; $100 machines $15 to $50 six months, rental allowed to apply if purchased. Typewriter Sales Co., 5 Cortlandt St. Telephone 1983 Cortlandt.

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AUCTION SALES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT of the NEW YORK MOULDING MANUFACTURING COMPANY to WILLIAM C. ROSENBERG for the benefit of creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the assets of the above-named New York Moulding Manufacturing Company will be sold at public auction on September 17th, 1909, at 10:30 A. M., at 643 Eighth Avenue, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, by Daniel Greenwald, auctioneer.

The assets consist of a large amount of room and picture frame mouldings, circular saw, paints, pots, tools, desks, chairs, safe, typewriter, &c., and may be inspected at the premises any day up to the day of sale between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Any further information will gladly be furnished by the undersigned.

WILLIAM C. ROSENBERG,
Assignee, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.
MAX L. ARNSTEIN, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.

EXCURSIONS.

LABOR DAY EXCURSIONS
Lehigh Valley Railroad

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 4 and 5, Return Sept. 7, $9
(On All Regular Trains Except Black Diamond Express.)
GLEN ONOKO and MAUCH CHUNK, Sept. 5 and 6, } 1.50
BELLEWOOD PARK, Sept. 5 and 6 and Every Sunday, 1.00

SPECIAL TRAINS
Leave New York for MAUCH CHUNK, Sept. 5 and 6, 7:55 A.M. BELLEWOOD Park, Sept. 5 and 6, 8:55 A. M.
Time is shown from West 23d St.
For Particulars Inquire
1460, 355, 140 Broadway, Hudson Terminal and Pennsylvania Ferries, New York; 211 Market St., Newark; 30 Flatbush Av. and Annex Ferry, Brooklyn.
Fare, via Annex Ferry, 15c. additional.

EXCURSION TO NEW HAVEN
SUNDAY AND LABOR DAY
Superb steamer RICHARD PECK will leave Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M.; foot East 22d St., 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y., 8:45 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, $1.00. Children, 50 cents.

LAST TRIP UP THE **HUDSON SUNDAY**
Splendid steamer NEW HAMPSHIRE will leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., 10:00 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing. Return, due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music. Refreshments. Tickets, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.
These excursions under management of FALL RIVER LINE
Tickets at Piers only on day of excursions.

EXCURSIONS
Hard Coal—No Smoke—Comfort.
Lake Hopatcong, $1.00.
To-morrow, Sunday, Sept. 5, and Monday, Labor Day, Sept. 6.
Leave W. 23d St., Sunday and Labor Day, 8:50; Liberty St., 9:00 A. M.
Mauch Chunk, $1.50.
To-morrow, Sunday, Sept. 5, and Labor Day, Sept. 6.
Leave W. 23d St., 8:20; Liberty St., 8:30 A. M.
Atlantic City, $2.50.
To-morrow, Sunday, Sept. 5.
Leave W. 23d St., 7:50; Liberty St., 8:00 A. M.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
UP THE SOUND
To Sea Cliff and Glenwood
Str. "Nantasket" lvs. Pier 8, E. R. (near Hanover Sq.), Saturdays at 1:00; 31st St., E. R., 1:20 P. M. Ret. due N. Y. 9:25 P. M. On Sundays lvs. Pier 8, E. R., 9:30; 31st St., E. R., 9:50 A. M. Additional boat on Sunday when necessary. Ret. lve. Glenwood 5:30 P. M.
Excursion 50c. Tickets.

STEAMER ROSEDALE
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Leaves 129th St. at 9:00; West 22d St., 9:45; Battery, 10:15 and 2:40. Seaside Landing, 12:00 and 5:30.
Round Trip Tickets, 50c., including admission (Sundays excepted) to Morris's American Music Hall, Seaside.

SIGHTSEEING YACHTS.
Yacht Observation, around Manhattan Island, every day at 10:30, 2:30. Yacht Halcyon, at 1 P. M. daily to Sandy Hook Light Ship, returning in four hours. Lectures on both yachts. Only starting point Battery Park, near South Ferry.

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Hour from Battery by ferry and train. Hotel autos meet every train. Baths, running water. Cuisine unsurpassed. Low rates. Fine motoring, fishing, bathing, sailing. Long pier.

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GLEN HAVEN, N.Y. ON SKANEATELES LAKE
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Automobiling, riding, driving, tennis, golf, canoeing, bathing, sailing, fishing.
275 ROOMS. 200 BATHS.
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NEW JERSEY—Montclair.
IN NEW YORK yet out of it.
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MONTCLAIR, N. J.
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NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.
HOTEL WILTSHIRE OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Virginia Av., overlooking Ocean.
Capacity 300. Elevator to street level. Steam heat; suites with bath, and every convenience. Best cuisine and service. Music. Special $2.50 up daily, $12.50 up weekly. Booklet. SAMUEL A. ELLIS.

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Baths, elevator, fine table. Write for special rates, booklet, menu and souvenir pencil.
21st season. Capacity 350. A. E. MARION.

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Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J.—Located Watchung Mountains; chronic and nervous cases; no insane; open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 84.

CATARACT HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
$7.00 up; capacity 100; orchestra; booklet.

PENNSYLVANIA—Mt. Pocono.
MT. PLEASANT HOUSE Finest location on Pocono Mts. Fall rates, $10 up. W. T. & H. M. Leech.

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Steinway upright and baby grand piano for sale cheap. 35 West 14th St.

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Strs. C. W. Morse or Adirondack leave N. Y. daily, Pier 32, No. River, foot of Canal St., at 6 P. M.; West 129th St., at 6:30 P. M.

CITIZENS LINE
NEW YORK AND TROY
New Strs. Trojan or Rensselaer leave N. Y., Pier 46, No. River, foot of West 10th St., daily at 6 P. M., and Yonkers, 7 P. M.

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EXCURSIONS.
CHARMING EXCURSIONS
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Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "Hendrick Hudson," "Robert Fulton," and "Albany." Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40 and 9:40; W. 42d St., 9:00 and 10:00; W. 129th St., 9:20 and 10:20 A. M. Returning on either down boat due 42d St. 5:30 or 8:40 P. M.
On Saturdays at West Point Full Dress Inspection with the Band at 1:25 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
IDEAL FOR LABOR DAY
DELIGHTFUL AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO
WEST POINT
STEAMER MARY POWELL.
Leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45; W. 42d St. 2:00; W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Arriving West Point 5 P. M., where close connection for New York is made with Day Line steamer "ALBANY." Excursion fare $1.00. Also choice when buying ticket of return by any West Shore or N. Y. Cent. train or Cent. Hud. Str. $1.10, giving ample time to see Cadets in Camp, Public Buildings, &c. Orchestra on board.
This Excursion Made Daily, except Sunday.

Royal Labor Day Outings
On Great, Swift Day Line Steamer
HENDRICK HUDSON
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, or KINGSTON POINT & Return.
No finer trip either for route or service.
Leave Desbrosses St. 9:40 A. M., W. 42d St. 10:00, W. 129th St. 10:20. Returning, due W. 129th St. 8:30 P. M.
Same trip and Steamer Sept. 7th.
Orchestra and Vocal Quartette.

Sunday & Monday
SEPT. 5 SEPT. 6
Excursion Up the Hudson
To West Point & Newburgh
Steamers
Homer Ramsdell
AND
William F. Romer
Leave foot FRANKLIN ST., 9.00 A. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9.30 A. M.
Returning leave NEWBURGH, 6.00 P. M.; WEST POINT, 7.00 P. M.
Round Trip, 90 Cents
DINNER SERVED ON BOARD, 50c.
TROLLEY CONNECTS with Steamers at Newburgh for ORANGE LAKE PARK, 35 minutes' ride from dock to this beautiful summer resort and amusement park. Music, boating and all modern attractions.
Excursion tickets from New York to Orange Lake Park, $1.10. Tickets sold on Steamers.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
EVERY SUNDAY. **$1.50**
Special train, with parlor car, leaves foot East 34th St., N. Y., 8:30, B'klyn, Flatbush Ave., 8:40; Nostrand Ave., 8:44, and East N. Y., 8:48 A. M., for Montauk; thence by the steamer "SHINNECOCK."
Lve. Block Island, ret. via Sag Harbor, 4 P. M.
Tickets on sale, commencing Friday of each week, at 120 B'way, 263 Fifth Ave., and Long Island R. R. station, foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., and at Long Island City and Brooklyn stations. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets. Music and refreshments on steamer.

UP THE HUDSON
SUNDAY & LABOR DAY
To Highland Falls—West Point.
Steel Steamer "MONTAUK."
Lve. L. I. City, L. I. R. R. Dock.. 9:30 A. M.
" Ft. New Chambers St., E. R.. 9:45 A. M.
" Pier 8, E. R., (Nr. Hanover Sq.). 10:00 A. M.
" 131st Street, N. R., N. Y..... 11:00 A. M.
Ret. due N. Y., 7:00; L. I. City, 8:00 P. M.
Music. Fare, 75c. Refreshments.

UP THE SOUND
LAST SUNDAY EXCURSION
OUT OF NEW YORK.
BRIDGEPORT 75c Round Trip
AND RETURN,
Sunday, Sept. 5th, at 10:30 A. M. from Pier 19, East River, ft. of Peck Slip, by elegant Fast Str. EDGEMONT, stopping a short time at City Dock, Bridgeport, Ct.
Telephone 2700 Beekman.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS ON Long Island Sound
NORWICH LINE: On Mondays Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN lvs. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., 10.00 A. M.; ft. of East 22d St., 10.45 A. M. for New London, connecting there for Stonington, Fishers Island, Norwich, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Providence, Boston, &c. For New Haven and Bridgeport Line Service see regular advertisement. Folder on request.
City Ticket Agent, 171 Broadway, N. Y.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Leave N. Y., E. 34th St. Sts., (via Long Island R. R.) week days, (4.10, Hammel only,) 6.30, 8.20, 9.10, 10.30, 11.20 A. M., 12.50, *1.20, 1.50, *2.20, 2.50, 3.40, 4.30, 5.30, 6.40, 8.00, 9.00, 10.30, 12.00 P. M.
Leave Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Sta.,) 6.00, 6.50, 7.10, 7.34, 8.14, 9.20, 10.00, 10.42, 11.15 A. M., 12.10, *12.50, 1.06, *1.40, 1.56, *2.15, 2.39, *2.57, 3.17, 3.57, 4.27, 4.48, 5.07, 5.27, 5.47, 6.07, 6.32, 7.05, 7.50, 8.21, 9.45, 10.40, 11.20, 12.10 P. M.—*Saturdays only.

SEEING NEW YORK STEAM YACHTS; free transportation from Seeing N. Y. auto office, Flatiron Bldg., 5th Av. side; only starting point 22d St., N. R., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M.; 3 hours' trip; fare, $1; the most instructive and enjoyable trip in the world. Tel. 1944 Gramercy.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT
Palatial Steamers "HENDRICK HUDSON," "ROBERT FULTON," "ALBANY," and "MARY POWELL," of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Lve. Read Down.				Arr. Read Up.			
A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	Daily, ex. Sun.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8:00	.....	†	B'klyn Annex	†	6:20	.....
8:40	9:40	1:45	Desbrosses St.	11:45	6:00	.....
9:00	10:00	2:00	West 42d St.	11:20	5:30	8:40
9:20	10:20	2:20	West 129th St.	11:00	5:10	8:10
9:45	10:50	.....	Yonkers	.....	4:30	7:35
.....	.....	4:50	High'd Falls	8:40	.....	.....
11:50	1:00	5:00	West Point	8:35	2:50	5:45
.....	*1:25	5:25	Cornwall	8:15	.....	*5:20
12:25	1:45	5:45	Newburgh	8:00	2:15	5:05
.....	.....	6:15	New Hamb'g	7:30	.....	.....
.....	.....	6:30	Milton	7:15	.....	.....
1:15	2:35	6:45	Po'keepsie	7:00	1:20	4:10
2:10	.....	.....	Kingston Pt.	.....	12:25	.....
.....	.....	7:45	Kingston	6:00	.....	.....
3:25	.....	.....	Catskill	.....	11:00	.....
3:40	.....	.....	Hudson	.....	10:40	.....
6:10	.....	.....	Albany	.....	8:30	.....
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.

*Connecting at Cornwall with O. & W. Ry. Special trains to Catskill Mt. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-half and one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on any down Day boat. Meals served at all hours. Music.

IDEAL LABOR DAY AND SEPT. 7TH OUTINGS
To WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, KINGSTON POINT, and return by SUPERB NEW STR. "HENDRICK HUDSON," leaving Desbrosses St. 9:40 A. M., West 42d St. 10 A. M., West 129th St. 10:20 A. M.; returning on same steamer, due 42d St

CAUTION

There will be hundreds of thousands of visitors in New York City during the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, and the demand for newspapers will exceed the supply. It will be necessary for readers of The New York Times, now in the country, who are returning to their city homes, to place their orders in advance with their regular newsdealers to insure prompt service.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

OFFICE SALESWOMAN.—Publisher desires office saleswoman, college or normal graduate; some teaching experience desirable. Write, giving detailed statement of age, education, experience, and general qualifications, Publisher, G 101 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—American; beginner; salary $7; state age, experience. Permanent, 886 9th Av.

STENOGRAPHER—With knowledge of bookkeeping. Weisel Bros., 720 Broadway.

WANTED—At Harlem Hospital, 136th St. and Lenox Av., ward maids; wages $15 per month. Call on Supervising Nurse with references.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 *Bryant.*

HELP WANTED—MALES
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

AN UNUSUAL OPENING,
WHOLE OR PART TIME.

Not insurance or canvassing. Ideal for man of ability with large acquaintance.

Excellent opportunity for salesmen as side line; $50 and more weekly, according to time and ability. Open Monday. Mr. Claridge, 622 Tribune Building.

BRIGHT BOY wanted, with some experience in office work, by importer. Apply, with references, stating salary, P 184 Times Downtown.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING.—Young man, not afraid of hard work, which will be well paid for, wanted to solicit classified advertising. Apply 9 o'clock, Room 206 Times Bldg., Times Square.

CLERK wanted. E. E. Meacham & Son, Park Row Building.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—In Vermont, experienced man, capable of making working plans and details for exterior and interior building marble. Vermont Marble Co., 133d St. and 12th Av., New York.

DRAUGHTSMAN wanted for ornamental iron work; also good on figuring. H. H. Uris Iron Works, 525 West 26th St.

ENTRY AND BILL CLERK.
APPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING.
RESPONSIBILITY, G 92 TIMES, TIMES SQ.

ERRAND BOY for office; salary $3; give age and references. G 113 Times, Times Square.

GOOD SALESMAN.—Competent to take full charge at credit clothing store out of town; excellent opportunity for a hustler. Adelberg & Berman, 34 West Houston St.

MACHINIST wanted in factory; must be first-class all-around man, experienced on die work preferred; wages $3 day; none but A1 men need apply. Address Machinist, Box 167 Times Downtown.

SEVERAL good men, those successful in writing life or fire insurance; good prospects for men of ability. Excellent, Box 350 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—Man familiar with office routine; experienced; rapid and correct correspondent; references required; state salary expected. P 185 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK.—Wanted, Protestant young man, about 18 years of age, to fill position of stock clerk. Apply by letter only, T. Y. Crowell & Co., 428 West Broadway.

WANTED—Two first-class laboratorians at $5.04 per diem and two second-class laboratorians at $4.48 per diem, Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.; a competitive examination will be held at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., September 30, 1909, to fill the above positions. For application and further information address "Commandant, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C."

WANTED—An energetic young man to solicit subscriptions for a high-class financial weekly; excellent opportunity. Address, stating previous experience, G 57 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—An experienced salesman with established city trade to sell medium line of misses' and children's cloaks; references required. M. D. U., 13-15 Lispenard St.

WANTED—Several advertising solicitors for large daily newspaper; excellent opportunity. Address Box G 56 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Fruit man; must understand steamer, basket, and high-class family trade. Fruits, Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, strong; learn automobile trade. McKinley Square Auto Co., 1,369 Boston Road. (169th.)

HELP WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

Commercial Help.

A.—STENOGRAPHERS.—When in need of stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, or office assistants for permanent or temporary positions, write, or telephone Miss S. M. Gahagan, 233 Broadway, Tel. 7035—Barclay.

A. — SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS. — Jupp's Bureau recommends efficient employes only; prompt, free; references investigated; expert facsimile duplicating. 87 Nassau. Tel. 4221 Cortlandt.

A.—A.—STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, and office assistants furnished at short notice without charge. 'Phone 5712 Barclay, Lamb's Exchange, 229 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, office help, male, female, furnished free. 4,470 Murray Hill. Universal Exchange, 110 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHERS, several, $18 and $15; permanent positions, downtown and uptown. Jupp Exchange, 87 Nassau.

Domestic Help.

A.—COLONIAL BUREAU, 60 West 39th St.—Strictly reliable domestic help; specialties; governesses, ladies' maids; references thoroughly investigated. Telephone 5582—38th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Telephone 4786—Columbus.

HOUSEMAN.—Four years' reference; will go anywhere. Miss Curry's Bureau, 25 West 42d St.

RELIABLE Hungarian, German, Polish help; references investigated. Roth's, 170 East 3d St. Telephone 2508—Orchard.

STEELE'S EXCHANGE is prepared to furnish first-class colored help for private families and hotels. 155 West 133d. 'Phone 1366 Morningside.

SELECT female help; all nationalities; good wages. Yorkville Employment Bureau, 1,235 Lexington Av.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 *Bryant.*

BOARDERS WANTED.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

West Side.

1.—NO. 505 WEST 143D.
"A LITTLE BETTER THAN THE REST."
Table guests. My card under "Furnished Rooms" gives full particulars. POINSETT. 'Phone, Audubon 2,990.

1.—NO. 139 WEST 69TH.
"A LITTLE BETTER THAN THE REST."
Dining room opens Sept. 15th. The best cuisine in New York; table guests. See my card under "Furnished Rooms." 'Phone, Columbus 5,774.

1.—NO. 42 WEST 68TH.
Elegantly furnished rooms, private baths; cuisine exceptionally good; table guests accommodated; references.

5TH AV., 46.—Corner house; desirable, large, small rooms, with board; refined; homelike surroundings.

7TH AV., 2,051, (142d.)—Airy rooms; steam; 'phone; exceptional board; elegant, healthy location; references.

BOARDERS WANTED.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

West Side.

46TH ST., 309 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; telephone; homelike; reasonable. White.

58TH ST., 306 WEST.—Large room, 2d floor, scrupulously clean house; first-class board; references.

64TH ST., 125 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; excellent table; moderate.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite, private bath; other large and small rooms; running water; board optional; near Central Park; references.

68TH ST., 72 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished; comfortable; home cooking; reasonable rate.

68TH ST., 58 WEST.—Single, double rooms; private baths; excellent table; telephone; Subway, "L"; references.

72D ST., 133 WEST.—Arrangements made for Fall and Winter for entire floor with bath; also hall rooms; board; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—14th year; large, small rooms; private baths; references.

76TH ST., 129 WEST.—Single and double rooms; $7 up; excellent board; 'phone; home comforts.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large, also hall rooms; connecting bath; gentlemen; private family.

79TH ST., 152 WEST.—Desirable rooms; southern exposure; table guests; references exchanged.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Two high-class houses, newly furnished; private bath, with board.

80TH ST., 129 WEST.—Desirable rooms in refined house; excellent home cooking.

80TH ST., 143 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well kept house; table board; parlor dining; references.

80TH ST., 150-152 WEST.—Desirable rooms, single or suite; parlor dining room; home cooking.

81ST ST., 156 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; arrangements for Fall made now; table board; references.

81ST ST., 116 WEST.—Desirable room for gentlemen; southern exposure; high-class board; references required.

82D ST., 8 WEST.—A refined Jewish house; first-class cuisine; individual tables; moderate prices.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, newly decorated large and small rooms; private baths; references.

82D ST., 55 WEST.—Large second floor front, third floor rear rooms; connecting bath; gentlemen.

84TH ST., 51 WEST.—Large rooms, single or en suite; private bath; telephone; home environments; excellent cuisine; rates moderate; references.

91ST, 48 WEST. (Central Park.)—Desirable large, small rooms; baths; telephone; Subway, "L"; references.

93D ST., 257 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, large and small; running water; finely appointed home, near Drive, Subway; table unsurpassed; table guests.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Desirable rooms; well-appointed house; parlor dining room; telephone; table guests.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; good board; telephone; references exchanged.

93D ST., 270 WEST.—Second floor suite two front rooms, bath; home table.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; private baths; also doctors' or dentists' offices; references.

95TH ST., 50 WEST.—Private; near Park, L express, Subway; French cuisine; few accommodated; references.

95TH ST., 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; business people preferred; telephone.

104TH ST., 61 WEST.—Desirable vacancies; private baths; refined, homelike surroundings; parlor dining room; references.

105TH ST., 50 WEST.—Pleasant, light rooms; running water; good, substantial food; also table board.

105TH ST., 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service; refined associates; references; Southerners.

124TH ST., WEST, (285 St. Nicholas Av.,) Hancock Court.—Desirable families, married couples, bachelors, business women, are invited to inspect our apartments, where they can board in own home; handsome rooms, furnished, unfurnished, baths, shower, laundry; excellent, liberal table; home cooking; every comfort; $8 single; $14 two up; concession families. Dingelman.

135TH ST., 242, 244, and 246 WEST.—Large rooms, second floor; also single rooms; home cooking.

138TH ST., 523 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; near Subway; first floor; ladies preferred; telephone. Castner.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite, with lavatory; also single rooms; newly decorated; all conveniences; steam heat; telephone; Subway; table guests.

145TH ST., 349 WEST, (Washington Heights.) —Excellent rooms and board at Summer rates.

149TH ST., 542 WEST.—Near Broadway Subway; highly located; coolest, most beautiful, and healthiest spot in New York; The Audubon, first-class rooms and board; select surroundings; accommodations A1; large porch and garden; reception parlor, library, billiard room, telephone; rates, $18-$20 two.

150TH ST., 525 WEST.—Comfortable accommodations, private house, 2 or 3 gentlemen, near Broadway; references.

156TH ST., 540 WEST.—Large and small rooms, excellent table; every home comfort; gentlemen only; one block from Subway express station; private house.

WEST END AV., 879, Corner 103d St.—Finest location New York; block Riverside Park, Drive, and Subway express and surface cars; beautifully furnished rooms; private baths; telephones; superior table.

East Side.

137TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; references exchanged.

117TH ST., 116 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with board; exceptionally good table.

21ST ST., 52 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; suite, singly; superior house; moderate; transients.

43TH ST., 9 EAST.—Large rooms, with board; one with private bath; references.

MADISON AV., 673-694-696.—Suites, separate rooms, private bath; excellent board; reasonable prices.

MADISON AV., 108-110.
Large and small room; parlor dining room.

Brooklyn.

LAFAYETTE AV., 165, near Subway.—Second floor; 3 large connecting and one small room; hardwood floor; hot and cold water; steam heat; table guests.

Long Island.

Douglas Manor Inn, Douglaston.—Open all the year; beautiful, convenient, homelike; on Little Neck Bay. Easy commuting distance.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 *Bryant.*

FURNISHED ROOMS.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

West Side.

1.—NO. 505 WEST 143D.
"A LITTLE BETTER THAN THE REST."
COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.
Single rooms, double rooms, suites of from four to seven rooms each; furnishings new and luxurious; high-class elevator house; long-distance telephones; maid service; baths in abundance, many of them private; rates from $10 weekly upward, including meals in high-class dining room, cuisine the best in New York at the price; table guests, $7 weekly; also furnished housekeeping apartments of four and five rooms. POINSETT. 'Phone 2,990 Audubon.

1.—NO. 139 WEST 69TH.
"A LITTLE BETTER THAN THE REST."
Modern conveniences; highest class furnishings in profusion. The most elegantly equipped house in the city outside the big hotels. Vacancies to-day; parlor suite of two rooms and private bath; two double rooms, private bath with each; one single room; continuous hot water; steam heat in every room. Dining room opens Sept. 15th. No superior and few equals in cuisine. Table guests, $7 weekly. Room and board, $12 to $32. SECURE RESERVATIONS NOW. TRANSIENTS ACCOMMODATED. 'Phone, Columbus 5,774.

5TH AV., 61.—Large, small front rooms; bath, steam, electricity; one flight up; gentlemen. Campbell.

7TH AV., 1,838, corner 111th.—Nicely furnished room for lady, fine apartment, near "L," Subway, Park; use 'phone, kitchen. Inquire janitor.

11TH ST., 70 WEST.—Finely furnished room; light, airy; gentlemen; reasonable rent. France.

12TH ST., 41 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; hot and cold water; telephone; Summer rates.

Situations Wanted by intelligent men and women.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALES
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

DRESSMAKER—A capable fashionable dressmaker wants position in private family or firm; 3 years' business experience. G 66 Times, Times Square.

FILING CLERK.—Legal, commercial. A. W. G., 26 Exchange Place.

GRADUATE NURSE desires position in doctor's office; experienced stenographer and typewriter; knows German. Box G 72 Times, Times Square.

HOUSEWORK.—Woman wishes situation in family two adults; flat. Graefe, 254 East 33d.

LADY'S MAID.—By Frenchwoman, understanding hairdressing, manicuring, and face massage, as lady's maid, with single lady; sleep home. G 116 Times, Times Sq.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, graduate nurse, experienced stenographer and typewriter; would travel; knows several languages. Box G 70 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter of many years' varied experience seeks employment afternoons after 4, or evenings; have had good business and law training; terms moderate; only responsible parties please reply. Cultured, 164 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—American; capable of doing first-class work; best city references. 1,900 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, central office experience. Address B. C., 58 South 8th St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A position as stenographer and bookkeeper; best references. Miss A. Johnson, 1,729 44th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Telephone Your Wants—1000 *Bryant.*

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

AM OPEN FOR POSITION AS GENERAL MANAGER FOR A CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE; KNOW ALL DETAILS; 15 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; HIGHEST REFERENCE. G BOX 86 TIMES, TIMES SQUARE.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert accountant, balances, systematizes, audits books regular intervals. Accountant, 80 Henry St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 29, wants work evenings and Saturday afternoons; thoroughly experienced. Q 114 Times Downtown.

DETECTIVE seeks confidential work; shadowing, investigating; charges moderate. A. R. Bean, 392 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

DYER.—First-class dyer, finisher, and tanner, on calf, goat, seal, sheep, skivers, and buffings, desires to work for large concern on commission basis. Finisher, 704 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

ELECTRICIAN.—Young man, 26, knows his business; wiring, construction, machinery; technical education; 8 years' experience; competent to take charge; any location. Hustler, G 100, Times, Times Square.

FUR MAN, (24,) ten years with fur house, would like position as assistant fur buyer in department or specialty store; no objections to out-of-town position; highest references given. G 115 Times, Times Square.

MAN, 24, desires position, any kind work; city or country; honest, sober, reliable. Joseph De Maria, 233 West 133d St.

OFFICE MANAGER AND BOOKKEEPER.—Man 29 years old, of approved ability and honesty, good executive training, and exceptional business experience; interview solicited. G 102 Times, Times Square.

PAPER CUTTER.—Can cut anything on straight cutter; 6 years' experience. G 111 Times, Times Square.

SALESMAN, making large cities between Chicago and the coast, having established department store trade, desires first-class in connection with present one. Salesman, 319 Times, Times Square.

SALESMAN.—Energetic young salesman, well acquainted with cutting-up trade, open for proposition; excellent references. Interview, G 7 Times, Times Square.

SALESMAN.—Can sell anything; salary or commission; road or city. G 111 Times, Times Square.

TUTOR.—A university graduate, with high honors and experience, would teach college preparatory studies; references. W. W. W., Beemerville, N. J.

VALET.—By young man as valet. W. Locker, 210 East 39th St.

YOUNG MAN, 23, of good address, desires position with reliable house; is willing to do anything; will travel; has had several years' experience and knows Spanish and Italian; excellent references. G 98 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wishes position; has had 3 years' experience in millinery house as assistant shipping and stock clerk; can furnish best of reference; willing to work at anything. F 34 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, 22, desires position; gilt-edge references; knowledge of bookkeeping; evening work preferred. Address A. K. Q., Box 111 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, with business ability, expert automobilist, seeks position; excellent references. Q 125 Times Downtown.

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Telephone Your Wants—1000 *Bryant.*

FURNISHED ROOMS.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

East Side.

1.—AT 3 UNIVERSITY PLACE.
opposite Washington Square.—Large and small rooms, handsomely furnished; gentlemen; references; centrally located.

8TH ST., 5 EAST, "Fifth Avenue."—Rooms, with all conveniences, $2.50 to $6; also, suites of two and three rooms; reasonable; references.

19TH ST., 223 EAST.—Large front room; closets, bath; convenient "L," Subway; women, business men.

21ST ST., 139 EAST, overlooking Gramercy Park.—Furnished rooms without board; all conveniences.

22D ST., 144 EAST.—Pleasant, sunny rooms; elevator, telephone. Foote.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms, bathroom, by month; references.

30TH ST., 46 EAST.—Two rooms; private family; gentlemen; references.

37TH ST., 162 EAST.—Comfortable, airy rooms on Murray Hill; quiet neighborhood; kitchenette privileges; also large downstairs room; near transportation lines; references.

39TH ST., 222 EAST.—Two adjoining rooms; all conveniences; light housekeeping; $5.

42D, 10 EAST, (Fifth-Madison.)—Rooms, studios, baths; gentlemen; unrestricted; $2.50-$6 weekly. Janitor.

58TH ST., 34-36 EAST.—Comfortable rooms; private bath; studio; doctor's office; references.

70TH ST., 184 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms, one or two; all improvements; private house; telephone.

83D ST., 55 EAST.—Newly furnished; large closets; running water; best neighborhood; parlor dining room; excellent table; telephone; Gentiles only; references required.

90TH ST., 63 EAST.—Large furnished room; bath; private family.

116TH ST., 123 EAST, "The Leland."—Nicely furnished, cool rooms; private baths; $3 up.

123D, 63 EAST.—Room in private house for one or two gentlemen. Owner.

126TH ST., 8 EAST.—Attractive rooms in private house; quiet neighborhood; price moderate.

IRVING PLACE, 53, (Nicholas Fish Mansion.) —Attractive to those appreciating quiet, well-ordered house; breakfast (served in room.)

LEXINGTON AV., 1,074, (76th St.,)—Comfortable furnished room, $2.50 weekly; telephone, bath, private house, owner.

MADISON AV., 939, (near 74th St.)—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished; board optional; Summer rates; telephone.

Brooklyn.

MESEROLE AV., 99.—Attractive rooms for men in Greenpoint Y. M. C. A. dormitories; all modern conveniences; single, $2 to $4 per week; double, $3 to $5; one night, 75c. and $1; five minutes' walk to 23d St. and 10th St. Ferries.

GOLD ST., 419, BROOKLYN.—Nicely furnished rooms for housekeeping, $3; also hall room, $1; near Subway.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 *Bryant.*

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

WANTED—Furnished room with private family, between 50th and 72d Sts. West. Box G 71 Times, Times Square.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 *Bryant.*

FURNISHED ROOMS.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 12c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 10c. *a line a day.*

East Side.

137TH ST., 249 WEST.—Handsome rooms, large, small; parlors; 'phone, piano; permanent; refined home; references.

145TH ST., 532 WEST.—Comfortable, well-furnished room in modern apartment; gentlemen. Graham.

149TH ST., 548 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated rooms, running water; also unfurnished parlor, private house, near Riverside, Subway. Telephone.

BAINBRIDGE AV., 2,772, (198th St.)—Large, light parlor chamber; suitable two gentlemen or business couple.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 223.—Furnished rooms, single and en suite, in bachelor apt., Curtis.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 410.—Beautifully furnished room in modern apartment; no other roomers; reference. Fischer.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 223.—Furnished bachelor apartment, singly or en suite, $20 to $60.

MANHATTAN AV., 408, (118TH.)—Large front and outside rooms; 'phone; restaurant. Apartment 1.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 593.—Large room for gentleman; excellently furnished; adjoining bath; in high-grade elevator apartment; strictly private family; 137th St. Subway one block. Telephone Audubon 3,402. Hengerer.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 343, Corner 127th St.—Handsomely furnished four, five, six rooms; bath, elevator, telephone, electricity, silver, linen; $10 weekly upward; furnished rooms, $3 to $6 weekly. Windermere.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 946, 157th St. Subway.—Large front room, beautifully furnished; running water, bath; also smaller room; exceptional conveniences; private residence.

WEST END AV., 378, corner 78th.—Delightful, cool, airy rooms; Summer rates until Sept. 15; convenient Subway, Riverside Drive; table guests.

East Side.

1.—AT 3 UNIVERSITY PLACE.
opposite Washington Square.—Large and small rooms, handsomely furnished; gentlemen; references; centrally located.

8TH ST., 5 EAST, "Fifth Avenue."—Rooms, with all conveniences, $2.50 to $6; also, suites of two and three rooms; reasonable; references.

19TH ST., 223 EAST.—Large front room; closets, bath; convenient "L," Subway; women, business men.

21ST ST., 139 EAST, overlooking Gramercy Park.—Furnished rooms without board; all conveniences.

22D ST., 144 EAST.—Pleasant, sunny rooms; elevator, telephone. Foote.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms, bathroom, by month; references.

30TH ST., 46 EAST.—Two rooms; private family; gentlemen; references.

37TH ST., 162 EAST.—Comfortable, airy rooms on Murray Hill; quiet neighborhood; kitchenette privileges; also large downstairs room; near transportation lines; references.

39TH ST., 222 EAST.—Two adjoining rooms; all conveniences; light housekeeping; $5.

42D, 10 EAST, (Fifth-Madison.)—Rooms, studios, baths; gentlemen; unrestricted; $2.50-$6 weekly. Janitor.

58TH ST., 34-36 EAST.—Comfortable rooms; private bath; studio; doctor's office; references.

70TH ST., 184 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms, one or two; all improvements; private house; telephone.

83D ST., 55 EAST.—Newly furnished; large closets; running water; best neighborhood; parlor dining room; excellent table; telephone; Gentiles only; references required.

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GOLD ST., 419, BROOKLYN.—Nicely furnished rooms for housekeeping, $3; also hall room, $1; near Subway.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 *Bryant.*

LOST.
Say you saw it in The Times.

20c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times*, 18c. *a line a day*; 7 *times*, 15c. *a line a day.*

LOST.—Gold watch, monogram F. J., and containing picture of elderly lady, Tuesday evening, between Reid and Gates Avs., Brooklyn, and Brighton Beach. Reward if returned to F. J., care of Hirsch, 227 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Large red leather wallet containing three blank checks, numbered 1,025-26-27, on Essex County National Bank, Newark, N. J.; letter, papers, value only to owner; return for reward to F. W. Dickinson, 148 West 47th St.

LOST—Certificate No. 176 for 27 shares Cord Meyer Development Co. stock in name of Anna C. Schon. Transfer has been stopped. Cord Meyer Development Co., 62 William St., New York.

LOST—Lady's black handbag, Wednesday evening, on way from Hotel Lafayette to Rockaway Park via 34th St. Ferry. Suitable reward. G. R. Petit, 39 Worth St.

LOST—On steamboat Frank Jones Thursday night, gold cigarette case. Finder liberally rewarded; no questions asked. Michael Casey, Healy's, 66th St. and Columbus Av.

LOST.—Woman's gold hunting case watch, Lexington Av. car, Aug. 31, about noon, between 52d St. and 40th St.; liberal reward. Sinclair Graham, 82 Beaver St.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch, Waltham, Wednesday, Sept. 1, vicinity 14th St. or 3d Av.; reward to finder. Salvation Army Relief Bureau.

LOST—Gold locket, diamond in centre, containing photograph of child and lady; $25 reward if returned to Holland House office.

LOST.—Tuesday afternoon, in Brooklyn or New York, cameo brooch; liberal reward. H. A. F., 104 Times Downtown.

LOST—Sept. 2, a $20 bill; finder please communicate with E. Robertson, Sanford Hall, Flushing. Reward.

$100.00 REWARD will be paid by The New York Times for the arrest and conviction of any swindler who may have obtained money under false pretenses through the medium of a misleading or fraudulent advertisement appearing in The New York Times.

FOUND.
Say you saw it in The Times.

20c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times*, 18c. *a line a day*; 7 *times*, 15c. *a line a day.*

FOUND, Sept. 3—THE NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION CO. Apply Pier 19 N. R.; FALL RIVER LINE, S. S. PRISCILLA—School pin, 3 stickpins, set of beads, 3 side combs, nightshirt, soiled linen, 2 small flat keys, baby doll, umbrella, pair drawers. PROVIDENCE LINE—Drinking cup, sweater, baby dress, rubbers.

FOUND, Sept. 3—L. I. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City—Cane, package.

FOUND, Sept. 3—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Desk, Jersey City—3 packages, 2 umbrellas, 2 cases, pair gloves.

FOUND, Sept. 3—D., L. & W. R. R. Apply Information Desk, Hoboken, N. J.—5 packages, 3 umbrellas, oil can.

FOUND, Sept. 3—N. Y. CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Article Office, Grand Central Station—7 packages, 3 umbrellas, coat, handbag, 2 books, cap.

FOUND, Sept. 3—INTERBOROUGH R. T. CO. Apply 9 Morris St. SECOND AV. ELEVATED—Books, vouchers, paper, box stationery, 2 balls twine. THIRD AV. ELEVATED—2 suit cases, wallet, knife, 2 hats, collars, waist, package goods, box lunch. SIXTH AV. ELEVATED—2 umbrellas, 2 belts, pocketbook, 2 bags, papers, book, map, roll mail, 3 pairs gloves, mail, envelopes, shirt, 2 shirts, box medicine, collars and socks, oilcloth, tag, 2 photos, gas fixture, keys. NINTH AV. ELEVATED—Books, music, apron, box. IN SUBWAY—Umbrella, 3 purses, pocketbook, box crackers, fountain pen, book, roll music, key and chain, package silk goods, shirt, keys, &c.; pair trousers, tobacco, box soap, saw, bottle oil.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 *Bryant.*

MRS. JOYCE REJOICES.

LOST

The following advertisement appeared in The New York Times:

LOST—Thursday, silver fob and open face watch, 3d Av., 188th; reward. Joyce, 203 West 140th.

FOUND

August 28th, 1909.

The New York Times:

The result of my advertisement in The New York Times was immediate. Recovered watch this morning.

Mrs. Joyce,
203 West 140th St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
Say you saw it in The Times.

25c. *a line* 1 *time*; 3 *times* 23c. *a line a day*; 7 *times* 20c. *a line a day.*

Require $30,000 instantly to protect a fortune; security, $60,000 worth of a 9 per cent. dividend paying stock and a long-time lease on leading New York City hotel; loan to run two or three years; dividends, 18 per cent. on collateral stock will be paid for loan. P 183 Times Downtown.

A gentleman in the prime of life, of large experience, and sole owner of a lucrative business in the City of New York, in which the competition is reduced to a minimum, desires a partner to furnish additional capital; this is an exceptional opportunity and will bear the fullest investigation. Address Russell & Percy, attorneys, 33 Nassau St., New York City.

Wanted.—A partner with $5,000 to $10,000 cash. Well-established and flourishing business in Knoxville. Pleasant and agreeable business. Perfectly safe. No risks. Fine profits. Salary and working interest for right party. A good and satisfactory business connection guaranteed. More capital needed in the business, reason for wanting partner. Address P. O. Box 644, Knoxville, Tenn.

New solid plate front and side corner store, Lenox and 126th; 18 feet on avenue, 75 on street; 100,000 pass daily; great display; store at head Subway in midst of congested travel and rapidly growing centre; long lease if desired. 'Phone 5647—Cortlandt, or inquire on premises.

House furnishing business in a thriving city of about 30,000 population, within 20 miles of New York; price right to quick buyer; owner has other business and cannot attend it only reason for selling; a first-class proposition; investigate. Write or call on John R. Howard, 147 West 63d.

Keen business man interested in photography wanted to help establish high-class artistic studio; small capital essential; advertiser has experience, original specialties, and some apparatus. Write Arthur Hammond, care West Side Y. M. C. A., city.

Wanted to finance book; large, quick returns; small investment; pressing questions affecting large interests settled, book will be read by many, having vital interest; advance orders received. Address Author, 126 Times Downtown.

Wanted—A young man seeking to enter some first-class growing business to take active part; must have at least $15,000 to invest; good salary guaranteed; firm has big contracts to fill. Communicate with L. R., Box 384, 1,552 Broadway.

A party wanted with $10,000 to $15,000 cash; can operate very profitably with reliable real estate firm in building small homes; no work and positively no risk; $10,000 a year easily made. Call or write, Room 301, 45 West 34th St.

WANTED.—To rent a good hotel South, furnished for Winter; running two hotels North at present; or position as steward or manager; 25 years' experience. Address Box 1,344 Schaghticoke, N. Y.

Australia.—Agent present New York desires manufacturers' agencies for Australian States. W. Hildebrandt, Empire Hotel, Broadway and 63d St., New York City.

Bargain.—Saddle horse, light carriage business, Brooklyn; profit, $40 week; large inventory; knowledge unnecessary; $2,250; part can remain. Box G 82 Times, Times Square.

Patent rights for sale; first-class opportunity. Address J. D. E., Room 503, 1 Union Square West. Will call with model.

Book store for rent; fixtures for sale; good location for stationery and post cards; rent, $35. Lexington Av. and 34th St.

Meritorious enterprises introduced; strong financial channels. Square Deal, care of Times, 80 Broadway.

Parties with money to incorporate; auto garage and repairs; good central location; large building. Apply 310 East 51st St.

Two good horses, ice and coal wagons, and route. Hotze, 282 10th St., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.
Say you saw it in The Times.

20c. *a line* 1 *time*; 30 *times consecutively or three times a week* $5.00 *a line.*

HILLSIDE HOUSE, Caldwell N. J., "The House in the Woods."—Ideal health resort on top of Orange Mountains, only one hour from New York City. A high-class family home, combining comfort, quiet, and good cooking. Send for circular. M. Jacobus.

"Rockhurst," Spuyten Duyvil on Hudson, 30 minutes; ideal Fulton celebration location; home cooking; modern conveniences; fifth year; Winter, Summer; references exchanged. Misses Lesley, 227th St. Tel. 104 L—Kingsbridge.

Windlemere, Tarrytown, N. Y.—Home surroundings; modern improvements; also, eight-room furnished cottage, with board.

LAWRENCE, L. I.—Maple Edge Cottage, open all year; delightful location; very near station; references.

LARGE, cool room; excellent table; attractive situation; terms moderate. 631 Valley Road, Upper Montclair.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 *Bryant.*

PERSONAL.

FOR ADOPTION—A bright, attractive boy, six years old; refined, well-to-do people only. Address G 18 Times, Times Square.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

THE SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HUGO E. DISTELHURST, plaintiff, against RICHARD MURPHY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 12th day of August, 1909, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of September, 1909, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those five certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, distant two hundred and ninety-seven feet six inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Lenox Avenue and the said southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, running thence southerly parallel with Lenox Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, eighty-

CLERMONT FASTER THAN MOTHER BOAT

Reproduction of Fulton's Steamer Makes Six Miles an Hour on Her Test Trip.

READY FOR RIVER PAGEANT

Hudson-Fulton Celebration to Open with a Grand Parade of Warships and Other Craft.

The Clermont, copied after Robert Fulton's steamboat which steamed up the Hudson one hundred and two years ago, made her first trial through New York waters yesterday afternoon. The new boat proved speedier than the original Clermont, making about six miles an hour against the tide in the bay. The Staten Island Shipbuilding Company, which has the contract for the reproduction of the Clermont, found the boat satisfactory in every way, and with little to be done now to get her ready for her place in the opening-day parade of the Hudson-Fulton celebration on Saturday, Sept. 25.

The curious-looking little boat attracted much attention yesterday along the Staten Island and Jersey shores when, with exposed paddles it went chugging along, weighted to the gunwales with machinery which has been built as nearly as possible on the plans of the old Clermont. With the boiler and fire room the engines take up nearly half the length of the boat. Looking down, one sees two big and two little cogwheels and an upright boiler. Yesterday the wheels made twenty revolutions a minute. The smaller cogwheels run the balance wheels on the outside, which are intended to prevent the paddles from stopping on the "centre."

Some of the Jews of this city are regretting that the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission did not realize in time that Sept. 25, the date fixed for the naval and street parade, is this year the Day of Atonement. The Hebrew Standard criticised the commission strongly yesterday for placing the pageants on this date. The paper declared that the commission had promised that no exercises would be held on the Day of Atonement except of a religious nature, and continues, "the shame is more apparent when we behold the presence of Jews as members of the commission."

Isaac N. Seligman, the banker, is Treasurer of the commission. He was out of town yesterday, but his Secretary said: "This protest was taken up some time ago, and it was declared at that time that the date for the parades had been set many weeks ago, and that it would be impossible to change the arrangements at such short notice."

The chief events of the opening day, will be the rendezvous of foreign and American war vessels, the official reception of the reproductions of the Clermont and the Half Moon, the official reception of the naval guests, and the most spectacular and, from the popular viewpoint, perhaps the most interesting of all, the great parade, miles in length, up the Hudson, of warships, merchant vessels, ferryboats, tugs, excursion craft, steam yachts, motor boats, steam lighters, with police ambulances, and scout squadrons from a point off Staten Island to approximately, the northern end of Manhattan Island.

It is roughly estimated that fully 800 vessels representative of every craft of wood and steel that floats will follow the course marked out 300 years ago by the little Dutch craft manned by Hudson and his half Dutch half English crew.

The Navy Department has ordered to New York for participation in the ceremonies all the war vessels of the Atlantic Squadron not actually needed elsewhere. The contingent will include sixteen battleships which went around the world, three armored cruisers, three scout cruisers, twleve torpedo boats, four submarines, two parent ships, one tender, two supply ships, one repair ship, one torpedo vessel, one tug, and seven colliers.

Germany will send a squadron of four warships under the command of the ranking officer of the German Navy, Admiral A. D. von Koester. England will send four cruisers, the Drake, one of the older ships; the Argyle, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Black Prince, commanded by Rear Admiral Frederick T. Hamilton, who will also be the official representative of Great Britain at the celebration. Italy will send the cruiser Etruria and the cadet-ship Aetna; France will send warships and a Government representative, while five or more ships will come from the South-American republics. Mexico will be represented by the gunboat Bravo, commanded by Capt. Manuel E. Izaguirre, while Holland will send the cruiser Utrecht, from whose crew a number of Dutch sailors will be selected to man the reproduction or the Half Moon.

All the vessels participating, exclusive of warships, will be divided into ten squadrons, all under the general command of Capt. Jacob W. Miller, Chairman of the Naval Parades Committee, but each squadron with a separate flag officer of Capt. Miller's staff in immediate command.

The entire parade, headed by the warships o fthis and foreign countries, will move in this formation:

First Squadron—Sea-going and coastwise merchant vessels. Commanded by Lieut Commander C. W. Jungen.

Second Squadron—Steamboats plying the inland waters of the United States, including ferryboats. Commanded by Capt. G. A. White.

Third Squadron—Steam yachts. Commanded by Commander William Butler Duncan, Jr.

Fourth Squadron—Motor boats. Commanded by J. Adolph Mollenhauer.

Fifth Squadron—Tugs and steam lighters. Commanded by F. B. Dalzell.

Sixth Squadron—All sailing craft, and such other vessels as may apply for anchorages between Seventy-second and 190th Streets, Hudson River, during the ceremonies. Commanded by Capt. Howard Patterson.

Police and Public Safety Squadron—Police, wrecking, fire, and hospital boats. Commanded by Capt. Frederick Mott, commanding Harbor Patrol.

Escort Squadron—Half Moon, Clermont, Naval Militia vessels, steam launches, cutters, small boats, and Government craft, such as torpedo boats and submarines, if detailed by the United States naval authorities. Commanded by Commander R. P. Pershew, commanding Second Battalion, Naval Militia of New York.

Patrol Squadron—United States Revenue cutters and other Government, State, municipal or private vessels as may be ordered or authorized by the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor. Commanded by Senior Capt. O. C. Hamlet, U. S. R. C. S., Barge Office, New York, or such officer as he may designate.

Scout Squadron consists of fast steamers and motor boats to act as dispatch vessels under orders from the commanding officer of the naval parades. Commanded by Capt. J. Frederick Tams.

The formation of the various squadrons for the great parade will be completed between 12:30 and 1 o'clock, and at 1:15 the fleet will start up the bay from a point in midstream between St. George, S. I., and Bay Ridge, Brooklyn.

The fleet will steam up, at slow speed, to the beginning of the line of war vessels at Forty-second Street, then pass to the west between the war vessels and the New Jersey shore and continue up to the northern end of the warship line at 175th Street, where they will turn and head down stream along the New York shore to 110th Street, where the official reception of the Half Moon and Clermont will be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies and salute and a review of the parade.

At night the fleet will assemble at 7 o'clock in the same formation and at the same place as the day parade. The night parade will start promptly at 7:30. The fleet will be brilliantly illuminated and an elaborate programme of fireworks has been arranged.

CURTISS AND WRIGHT TO FLY.

Sure to Give Exhibitions at Hudson Fete, Says James M. Beck.

In order to eliminate all doubt as to the appearance of both Glenn H. Curtiss and Wilbur Wright in exhibition flights in the vicinity of New York during the Hudson-Fulton celebration, James M. Beck, Chairman of the Aeronautics Committee, said yesterday that contracts had been made with both of these aviators to appear here.

Mr. Beck's attention had been called to the cablegram from President Cortlandt Field Bishop of the Aero Club of America saying that Mr. Curtiss had made no arrangements to fly in New York.

"There must be some mistake," said Mr. Beck. "Either the foreign correspondents misunderstood Mr. Bishop or he has been misinformed. The commission has a contract dated Aug. 4, 1909, with Mr. Curtiss. He has received a first payment, and it is highly improbable that he has authorized any denial of such a contract."

Mr. Beck further explained that Mr. Curtiss in his contract agrees to attempt to make a flight in his aeroplane from Governors Island up the Hudson around a buoy or other mark near Grant's Tomb and return to Governors Island. In the event of this not being practicable he agrees to attempt flights across the Hudson River from some place near Grant's Tomb to the Palisades on the Jersey shore and return.

Mr. Beck cabled to Mr. Bishop informing him of the signed contract and stating that his cablegram places the commission in a false position before the public.

REVENUE CUTTER COMPLAINT.

Treasury Criticised for Sending So Many to Hudson Celebration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Some criticism has been directed against the Treasury Department for its order withdrawing two-thirds of the revenue cutters on the Atlantic Coast to New York for the Hudson-Fulton celebration. It is pointed out that storms are frequent along the seaboard at this season and that only four cutters are left free to patrol the waters of the coast and to assist craft in case of accident.

Nine cutters have been ordered to take part in the Hudson-Fulton marine parade. They are the Androscoggin, Mohawk, Seminole, Gresham, Seneca, Itasca, Manhattan, Calumet, and Guide. The four remaining cutters will have to cover the coast from Maine to Galveston.

Capt. Ross, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, is of the opinion, however, that enough boats are left to take care of the coast. He thinks there will be as much need for the cutters in New York Harbor at the time of the carnival as elsewhere, and that their value as life savers is as likely to be severely tested there as along the most exposed capes of the coast.

CUBAN SHIP FOR FULTON FETE.

The Gunboat Hatuey Coming Here to Represent the Republic.

The Cuban Navy will be officially represented in the Hudson-Fulton naval pageant in this city. The gunboat Hatuey is the ship selected by the Cuban Government to represent the newest of republics in what will probably be the greatest international naval show the world has ever seen. Capt. Luis Quinones will be in command of the Hatuey.

It is reported that the 300-ton gunboat Capois La Mort of the Haitian Navy may also come to New York, and some naval men would not be surprised if the Almirante Lezo of Colombia and the Cotopaxi of Ecuador also paid us a visit during the big celebration.

ON THE WATCH FOR CROOKS.

Police Preparing for a General Invasion During Hudson-Fulton Celebration

The police are expecting a large influx of thieving gentry into this city during the next few weeks and are planning a hot reception for them. They know from past experience that pickpockets and sneak thieves follow the crowds which attend all such celebrations as the Hudson-Fulton Celebration.

Inspector McCafferty, head of the Detective Bureau, has been preparing for the reception of the out-of-town crooks for several weeks. He has communicated with the detective departments of other cities, asking for descriptions of all crooks who are at large and who would probably be attracted to New York by the 2,000,000 or more out-of-town visitors who are expected to view the Hudson-Fulton Celebration here.

The result of the Inspector's request has been the receipt of hundreds of Rogues' Gallery photographs and descriptions of pickpockets, sneak thieves and other crooks. These photographs are being carefully studied by the detectives and plain-clothes men who will be assigned to keep a lookout for members of the under world. Several hundred plain-clothes men will be on duty during the eight days of the celebration. Their work will begin even before the celebration starts, for the sneak thieves and pickpockets usually arrive several days in advance of such an event, in order to study the lay of the land and size up the police arrangements.

The police say that an expert pickpocket rarely begins to operate in a new city before he knows the faces of many of the detectives.

All suspicious characters will be arrested as soon as spotted and will be kept prisoners until after the crowd of out-of-town visitors leaves the city.

KILLED ON BLAZING BED.

Five-Year-Old Playing with Matches Set It Afire.

Playing with matches in bed caused the death of Thomas Farrell, 5 years old, of 429 Hoyt Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. Mrs. Mary Farrell, his mother, left him at home with his three-year-old brother, George, and sister, Gertrude, 6 years old, while she went to work in the office of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company at Hoyt Street and Fifth Place, a block away from her home.

Thomas got several matches from the mantel and returned to bed with them. While he was playing with them two of them ignited and set the bid clothes on fire. The boy's screams attracted his sister, who was in another room, and she ran hurriedly to call her mother.

Thomas was enveloped in the blazing bed clothes when his mother arrived. The other boy had rolled out on the floor. Mrs. Farrell and William Griffin threw pails of water on the burning bed and put the fire out. Thomas was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, where he died.

Moore Sues for Reinstatement.

Lawyer Henry A. Powell, counsel for David F. Moore, who was removed from the office of Superintendent of Buildings in Brooklyn by Borough President Coler, asked Supreme Court Justice Crane yesterday for an order directing the Borough President to reinstate Moore. Mr. Powell characterized the proceeding as a "sham." Justice Crane reserved his decision.

To Drop Business for Mission Work.

The Laymen's Missionary Movement, with headquarters in this city, announces that it has secured ten business men who will leave their regular work and give the greater part of next year to the personal conduct of big missionary meetings in behalf of foreign missions. President Taft will speak at one of the meetings in Washington on Nov. 11.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
1:15—133 Leroy St., James Carroll	None
1:25—45 Lenox Av., John Anascasio	$1,600
1:43—57 Walker St., Siegel & Siegel	$500
1:55—301 East 76th St., Richard Mellar	$150
8:05—320 East 114th St., James Pirro	Trifling
9:20—183 Avenue C, A. Gold	$10
11:15—1 E. 115th St., Solomon Confine	Slight
11:20—241 East 110th St., Leon Ecllon	Slight
11:55—2,720 Eighth Av., Morris Levine	$5
P. M.	
12:20—467 West 144th St., I. Gilfoyle	$10
1:45—178 Broome St., M. Gases	Trifling
4:15—59th St. and 3d Av., 3d Av. R. R. Co.	Trifling
4:20—228 West 42d St., M. L. Murray	Trifling
6:35—534 E. 139th St., Isidore Warschofsky	Trifling
8:35—1,441 Second Av., Ciro Trentoco	$10
9:15—53 Stanton St., unknown	Trifling
9:45—94 Columbus Av., Swann & Swann	$15

RESULTS COUNT.

The Lost and Found column of The New York Times finds lost articles. Rate for Lost and Found advertising in The New York Times is moderate. If you lose an article of value telephone 1000 Bryant, your advertisement will be accepted over the telephone and bill mailed.—Adv.

HOW TO FIND ROOM FOR ALL THE PUPILS

Could Be Done, Says Research Bureau, by Shifting Crowded Classes to Vacant Sittings.

REPLIES TO DR. MAXWELL

Declares His Record of School Conditions Is Based on Misinformation —May Be a Campaign Issue.

The Bureau of Municipal Research, issuing another statement yesterday regarding the number of children likely to be on part time when the schools open next week, declares that the Board of Education, as represented in Dr. Maxwell's views published yesterday, is not only acting without information but upon positive misinformation.

"If the Board of Education," says the research bureau, "will stop shifting its ground every time it explains the shortage in sittings, nobody will expect it to stop the shifting of the city's population."

The bureau even contends now that the Board of Education could materially influence the movement of population by statements of fact from school officials in which sections of the city pupils can get seats.

"The Bureau of Municipal Research," continues the statement, "has not suggested that vacant sittings on the west side of Manhattan be used 'for thousands of children on part time ten to fifteen miles away, at Brownsville or up at Williamsburg.' We simply suggested that thousands of vacant sittings upstairs be used to provide for thousands of part-time children downstairs; that several thousand sittings be provided for part-time children by using elementary sittings occupied by high school children, and by giving elementary children 12,000 sittings not called for in high schools.

"We know that it is not necessary to have 10,000 part-time children in forty-four schools which report 5,000 sittings more than the total register, including the 5,000 on part time. We know that 110 of the 472 vacant sittings in No. 188, Manhattan, could be given to relieve 219 boys reported on part time; that in No. 78, with 310 sittings to spare, 105 could be given to relieve 209 on part time; that in No. 51, Brooklyn, 77 of the 258 sittings to spare could be given to relieve 153 part-time children.

"It is reasonable to ask of the Board of Education that it stop saying that Manhattan's vacant sittings are limited to the middle west side, when seventy-eight schools on the east side show vacant sittings.

"The possibilities of transportati are entirely misrepresented by the statement in this morning's papers. The Board of Estimate appropriated for 1909 $81,366 for transportation of pupils. Nowhere does it appear that $1 of this is to be spent to reduce part time. On the contrary, whereas 85 per cent. of the part time is in Manhattan and Brooklyn, only 9 per cent. of the transportation fund is for these boroughs."

The bureau's several remedial suggestions include one calling on the Board of Education to publish to-morrow or on Monday the names of such schools where in all likelihood there will be either overcrowding or a surplus of sittings. The bureau declares in reply to Dr. Maxwell that the possibility of this city's having from 60,000 to 100,000 children on part time this session "is imminent enough to be seized as a leading if not the chief campaign issue" this Fall.

McGOWAN RESENTS CRITICISM.

Queensboro Bridge Car Delay Not Due to Estimate Board, He Says.

Acting Mayor McGowan commented warmly yesterday on the criticism of the Board of Estimate made at a mass-meeting of Queens taxpayers, at which the responsibility for the delay in providing transit facilities over the Queensboro Bridge was laid at its door.

"If these protesting citizens would read the newspapers," said he, "they would know better than to find fault with the Board of Estimate. The Public Service Commission saw fit to disapprove the franchise granted to the South Shore Traction Company to operate cars across the bridge, and the matter was taken to the courts."

Public Service Commissioner Bassett later in the day reiterated the contentions made by the Commission in disapproving the franchise and declared that a final decision on the squabble from the Court of Appeals would be handed down in the early Fall.

"The refusal of the Commission to approve the franchise is not causing delay," said he. "Had consent been given some time would have been required to construct the line. There was so much involved in the question that the Commission felt compelled to take the matter to the highest court in order to settle the point for the future."

WOMAN LOST IN THE SURF.

Mrs. Hertler's Clothing Found In Bathhouse—Left Jewels with Friends.

Mrs. Mary V. Hertler of 421 Herman Avenue, Guttenberg, N. J., was one of the party of the "Lady Foresters" who went to Rockaway Beach on Wednesday for a day's outing. In the afternoon she visited Kem's Bathing Pavilion, and Benjamin Kelm says he saw her hand a gold watch and chain, a pair of diamond earrings, and a diamond ring to three women friends before engaging a bathhouse. Then she entered the water.

Yesterday Frank Hertler, the woman's husband, visited the Rockaway Beach Police Station in search of his wife. He said he had received a postal card from her telling him that she was going for a swim and would be late reaching home. He did not become alarmed until he awoke Thursday morning to find that she had not returned.

While Hertler was in the station house Policeman Peator came in, bringing Mrs. Hertler's clothes, which had been found in a bathhouse. It is supposed that she was drowned.

Hertler told the police that he thought it strange that the three friends of his wife should have left the beach without notifying the police that she was missing, and stranger still that none of them had communicated with him. No one seems to know who the three women were.

Railroads Enjoin Ticket Scalpers.

Judge Holt, in the United States Circuit Court, on motions made by the legal representatives of the Michigan Central, Lehigh Valley and other railroads yesterday granted injunctions prohibiting Henry Frank and other ticket scalpers from buying, selling, or dealing in tickets and return coupons of the complaining railroads.

BEATS BOY WHO STOLE WIFE.

Husband Then Arrested—Fellow Jersey Guardsmen—Woman Missing.

Ludwig Schulze of 19 Norfolk Street, Newark, was in court in Orange, N. J., yesterday on the charge of beating William E. Vreeland, 17 years old, of 158 Thomas Street, Bloomfield, in the back yard of a butcher's shop on Main Street, in Orange, on Thursday night. Policeman Cooper rescued young Vreeland.

Schulze told the court that recently while he and Vreeland were encamped at Sea Girt, both being members of Company B, First Regiment, Vreeland got a furlough, went back to the Schulze home, and induced his wife to run away with him. The two had gone to live at 135 Valley Road, West Orange, until Wednesday, when Vreeland told Mrs. Schulze she had better go back to her husband. She left Vreeland, but did not return home. Schulze was paroled until the story could be investigated.

The body of a young woman was found yesterday in the Newark reservoir. There were no marks of violence on the body, and the police concluded she had drowned herself. Though she had on a ring indicating that her name was F. Scholtz, the police did not believe yesterday that she was Mrs. Ludwig Schulze.

FATHER WEDS; DAUGHTER, TOO

Miss Bruen Breaks with the New Love to Marry the Old.

Former Mayor Edward E. Bruen of East Orange, N. J., himself a bridegroom of only a week, learned yesterday that his daughter, Edith May Bruen, had married her first love two weeks after she had broken her engagement with Elston Pearce of Montclair.

The young woman telephoned to her father the news of her marriage while he was on his wedding trip in Asbury Park, saying she had married Louis T. Hollister of New York.

The formal announcement was then made, and Mr. Bruen expressed his gratification at the step his daughter had taken, as he had never favored his daughter's engagement to Pearce.

Young Pearce now declares that Miss Bruen preferred him to Hollister, but was influenced to break with him by her father, after several disagreements over the matter. Mr. Bruen took his two daughters to Newcastle, N. H., Pearce says, and Hollister was invited to go along. Pearce says that when he heard of this he broke off the engagement and his ring was sent back to him.

Mr. Bruen, whose bride was a close friend of his daughters, was married last Saturday in Point Pleasant, N. J. Mrs. Hollister has since sent her father a letter of congratulation.

Mr. Hollister is the son of David Hollister, a woolen merchant, of this city. The son is in the insurance business at 19 Liberty Street.

POWDER MILL BLOWS UP.

One Man Killed and Another Injured in Du Pont Works at Wayne, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 3.—An explosion early this morning at the Du Pont Powder Works, Wayne, N. J., killed one man and seriously injured another, besides wrecking a large building in which they were engaged. The explosion was in a mixing mill. George Moore of Wayne, married and with two children, was killed, and Samuel Benzon of Wayne, single, was badly hurt.

Just before the explosion Moore went outside and trod upon the ground. He brushed the soft soles of his shoes before re-entering, but it is thought that some of the grit escaped him and that the friction against the floor caused a spark that ignited the thin layer of powder on the floor.

There were a number of men in other parts of the building, but they escaped injury.

IN NEW JERSEY.

Andrew Goetz of 69 Seventh Street, Guttenberg, has instituted divorce proceedings against his wife, Louisa, for desertion. Mrs. Goetz, who was a member of the German Lutheran Church of West New York, disappeared on Aug. 16, 1907, and left behind a letter saying she had spent the Sunday school money, $720.83, of which she was custodian. She has not been seen since her disappearance.

George Witterschein of 283 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, left his horse and delivery wagon at Pacific Avenue and Grand Street shortly before noon yesterday while he called on a customer. While he was inside a well-dressed middle-aged man took the harness from the horse, gave the horse a cut with the whip, and walked off with the harness. The horse was caught, but Witterschein and the police have found neither the harness nor the thief.

An order by Vice Chancellor Garrison was served by Hudspeth & Lane on the Central Railroad of New Jersey yesterday temporarily restraining the erection of a new passenger station at West Side Avenue, Jersey City. The order was obtained on the application of William Canning, a coal dealer, who alleges that the new depot plans approach 20 feet upon his coal yard. The company holds that the coal yard has extended for 20 years upon the road's ground.

John Moran, 65 years old, whose home was on Grove Street near Second Street, Jersey City, was run over and instantly killed yesterday by a freight train at the Gates Avenue crossing in the Pennsylvania Railroad yards in Greenville. He was night watchman for Stillman & Co., contractors, who are dredging and driving piling at the Pennsylvania yards on Newark Bay. He was on his way home when hit by the train. He leaves a widow and several children. He had lived in Jersey City for 50 years, and was well known there.

The body of a woman found in the Clifton Avenue reservoir, Newark, yesterday was identified last evening as that of Mrs. Julie Scholz of 139 Parker Street, that city. The identification was made by her son, Gustav Scholz, who had been searching for his mother since early morning. She had been suffering from melancholia and was slightly demented.

Emilio Vocalle, 24 years old, received burns at the Verona Chemical Company's plant yesterday which may result in his death. He was stirring a mixture of caustic soda when it ignited and covered him with a sheet of flame.

Emma Schooman, 39 years old, a demented woman who escaped from the Overbrook Insane Asylum by prying the iron bars off her window and descending to the ground by means of a rope made of bed sheets, was located late on Friday night by the Montclair police in the woods north of that town. She escaped from the asylum on Wednesday and had been wandering in the woods since. It is believed that she fell when escaping from the asylum, as her arms were severely bruised.

Franklin Howard, Morristown agent of the Continental Casuality Company of Chicago, is wanted by the police of Morristown on an embezzlement charge. The agent left Morristown a week ago, and nothing has been heard from him since. A New York representative of the company went to Morristown yesterday to investigate, after repeated efforts to communicate with Howard had failed. He lived in Stroudsburg, Penn.

Jesse Hackett, a painter, whose home was in Trenton, fell fifty feet to the ground from the side of Dickinson Hall, one of the university Buildings, at Princeton, yesterday afternoon when a rope gave way. His skull was crushed and he was dead when picked up.

Sixty-seven warrants charging an equal number of liquor dealers with violating the Sunday closing law were obtained yesterday by agents of the Lord's Day Alliance and Good Citizenship League of Atlantic City. The serving of the warrants caused considerable excitement. The list of defendants was not made public. It is said that a number of hotel men heretofore unmolested by the reformers are included among those served with warrants yesterday. It is asserted that unless the liquor establishments are closed next Sunday the Mayor will be arrested on a warrant charging misdemeanor in office.

Competent Help wanted, see Page 15.

Wallach Bros.

Open Till 11 P. M. Third Ave. Cor. 122d St.

Open Till 6 P. M. 1195 Broadway, Just Below 29th St.

ALL day long in which to buy any Hart, Schaffner & Marx Summer Suit we have at $12.50

STEERS-FIRM FAVORS NEW SUBWAY ROUTE

Syndicate Would Gladly Bid on Line Proposed by Twenty-third Street Merchants.

SOLVES SHOPPING PROBLEM

New Plan Would Also Aid Theatre-goers—Proposal Now in the Hands of the Utilities Board.

Much satisfaction was expressed yesterday over the subway plan presented to the Public Service Commission on Thursday by a committee representing the Twenty-third Street Improvement Association. It was generally recognized by those who have followed the rapid transit situation in this city that the loop line suggested by the Twenty-third Street merchants and property owners to establish a connection up Broadway between the proposed Broadway-Lexington Avenue route and Times Square would do more than any plan so far brought forward to solve the problem which has been bothering the Public Service Commission and the Interborough.

It was said on behalf of the Bradley-Gaffney-Steers syndicate, which some time ago expressed its willingness to bid on the Broadway-Lexington Avenue route and to construct as well a series of subways from the Bronx to Coney Island, that it would gladly present a proposal for the construction of the route suggested by the merchants if the commission approved it.

Arthur J. Baldwin, counsel for the syndicate, said yesterday: "I read the outline of the suggestion of the merchants as printed in THE TIMES. It seems to me that this plan is one of the best to solve the problem of handling the traffic between Times Square, the Pennsylvania Railroad Terminal, and the shopping and theatre district."

The plan which the merchants and property owners suggested to the commission, calls for a subway running north to Thirty-first Street under Broadway from Tenth Street, where the proposed Broadway-Lexington Avenue route leaves the thoroughfare, then west to the Pennsylvania Station, and from there north under Seventh Avenue to Times Square.

As in all connecting subway lines of this nature, the principal problem would be the transfer relation between the loop and the Broadway-Lexington Avenue route and the present Subway. In this case, though the situation is unique, the "short-haul" traffic that would be attracted to the loop, particularly between Times Square and Fourteenth Street and Broadway, presenting possibilities greater than on any underground line ever suggested.

Chairman Willcox and Edward M. Bassett, the only members of the Public Service Commission who are in town, could not be reached yesterday. The loop plan was presented to them personally, however, by the merchants and property owners' committee, and from their attitude at that time it was believed that the plan would be given serious attention.

BULL TANNED BY LIGHTNING.

Animal Stunned by Bolt Which Struck It Between the Horns.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 3.—A Holstein bull at pasture on Thomas Winthrop's farm, near here, was almost tanned alive to-day by lightning. In a thunderstorm this morning the animal was struck by a bolt between the horns and the current passed down the broad white blaze at its nose, down the white stripes on the neck, foreshoulders, and forelegs into the ground.

The black hide was untouched, but the white hide and the skin of the bull's nose were burned hairless and tanned to the appearance of leather. The bull was stunned, but will live.

Do You Know of Another Clothier

who can take you upstairs in his store and show you hundreds of skilled tailors producing the suits he offers you for sale downstairs? We can at our Walker St. store.

Moe Levy & Co.,

1439 Broadway New York | 119-125 Walker St. New York

380-382 Fulton St., Brooklyn

COLLARS TRADE E&M MARK EARL & WILSON SHIRTS BUY BY THE MARK.

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.

Chilly? Fancy Sweater Coats, 3.00, worth 5.00.

Flannel Golf Shirts, 1.98, with French Cuffs, and worth 3.00.

1.00 Madras Negligee Shirts at 65c. Coat cut, cuffs attached.

Young's Hats NONE BETTER MADE

Sept. 4th.

Start the Fall right with a Young Hat—New shapes, new colors—Everything new except reputation. Stores closed Monday, open all day To-day.

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.00 and $4.00

Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00

Broadway at Dey Street, Broadway at Houston Street, Broadway at 14th Street, Broadway at 28th Street, Broadway at 36th Street, Broadway at Beaver Street, Fifth Ave. at 42d Street, Nassau Street at Fulton Street

Brooklyn: Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

WARNER HATS

I show four styles to any other hatter's one. That means that I go to four times the trouble to produce just the sort of shapes you should have. My aim is to always give you the best service as well as the best hats. $2.00

Fall Styles Ready

Stores Everywhere in Greater N. Y. Newark, Philadelphia and Providence.

Trade Mark Warner

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d-44th Sts. Daily Mats. at 2. Best Seats $1. Eve. 8. 25c. to $1.50. OPENS TO-NIGHT AT 8. A TRIP TO JAPAN | INSIDE THE EARTH | THE BALLET OF JEWELS. 12 Circus Acts. Tribe of Fighting Maoris.

HACKETT Thea. W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day, Mon. & Thurs. 2:15. "SUCH A LITTLE QUEEN" is a charming Comedy of the very best sort."—World.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-day, Labor Day & Wed. 2:30. A Toothsome, Toothless Comedy, Entitled BILLY

LEW FIELDS' HERALD SQ. A BROKEN IDOL With Otis Harlan. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Labor Day & Wed.

BROADWAY Thea. 41st & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Extra Mat. Labor Day. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. THE MIDNIGHT SONS

WEST END Opens Labor Day Matinee. Clyde Fitch's Greatest Success, THE BLUE MOUSE. Seats Now on Sale.

MAJESTIC B'way & 59th TO-NIGHT GUY BATES POST IN THE BRIDGE EXTRA MATINEE LABOR DAY.

LINCOLN SQ. B'way & 66th TO-NIGHT Clyde Fitch's GIRLS Extra Matinee Labor Day.

CASINO B'way & 39th. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-day, Labor Day & Wed. 2:15. JAMES T. POWERS in HAVANA

LYRIC 42d W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Labor Day. THE MOTOR GIRL

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE 39th n'r B'way. Last Matinee 2:15. Last Night 8:15. THE RINGMASTER. Tues. Evg., Sept. 7. CHARLES RICHMAN in THE REVELERS. COMEDY 41 St., bet B'way & 6th Av. Seats Now on Sale. OPENING NEXT MONDAY EVE. WALKER WHITESIDE In Israel Zangwill's Play, THE MELTING POT

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. The Jolly, Breezy Naval play, THE Flag Lieutenant

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Ev. 8:30. Matinee Sat. 2:15. Hattie Williams DETECTIVE SPARKES. EXTRA MAT. MONDAY (LABOR DAY)

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Thur. Mat. Sept. 9. The Detective-Thief Play, Arsene Lupin

Knickerbocker B'way, 38th St. Ev. 8:15. Last Mat. 2:15. LAST TIME TO-NIGHT. NEXT MON. Seats Now. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers The Gay Hussars. The Dollar Princess

HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Ev. 8:15. To-day 2:15. To-night 8:15. Last time. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE THIRD DEGREE. NEXT MON. Seats Now. An American Widow

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Next Mon. Seats Now. JOHN DREW in Jack Straw

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St. & 8th Av. OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.....Director. OPERA IN ITALIAN & FRENCH. PRELIMINARY SEASON. GRAND POPULAR PRICES 50c. to $2.00. To-day 2, Traviata. To-night 8, Prophet. TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) NIGHT at 8:30. GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS, 50c.-$1.50. Mmes. Sylva, D'Alvarez, Baron, Miranda; MM. Carasa, Beck, Russo, Villa, Scott, & Entire Manhattan Opera Orchestra. NEXT WEEK—Mon., Carmen; Tues., Traviata; Wed., Prophete; Thurs., The Jewess; Fri., Rigoletto; Sat. Aft., Carmen; Sat. Eve., to be announced. Seats, all above, now selling.

THE BELASCO STUYVESANT 44th St., nr. B'way. REOPENS TO-NIGHT in THE EASIEST WAY. FRANCES STARR. BELASCO THEATRE, W. 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Monday at 2:15. IS MATRIMONY A FAILURE?

WALLACK'S. Evs. 8:15. Mts. To-day, Mon. & Wed. THE DOLLAR-MARK, by Geo. Broadhurst. BIJOU B'way & 30th. Mat. To-day & Mon. A GENTLEMAN FROM MISSISSIPPI. ASTOR B'way & 45th. 2nd Year. WM. HODGE. Matinee To-day. THE MAN FROM HOME. EXTRA MATINEE LABOR DAY.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL ROOF Every Eve. 8:15. AND DAILY MATS. Romany Opera Co., Downstairs, 25-50c. Willa Holt Wakefield, Henry Lee, Sophie Tucker, Herbert Cyril. AMERICAN IN THEATRE EVERY EVE. 8:15. THE ONLY LAW Mat. To-day on Roof. 50c.-$1.00.

The New METROPOLIS 142d & 3d Av. To-Night. THE WITCHING HOUR. YORKVILLE Opens Labor Day Matinee. Seats Now. THE RINGMASTER. Direct from Maxine Elliott's Theatre.

GAIETY Theatre, 46th St. & B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Mon., Wed. & Sat. 2:20. TO-NIGHT—FIRST TIME. COHAN & HARRIS will present A Wholesome American Comedy by WINCHELL SMITH, THE FORTUNE HUNTER. With JOHN BARRYMORE. SPECIAL MATINEE LABOR DAY.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42 St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day and Wed. Special Mat. Labor Day. HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS THE LOVE CURE. A musical Romance of Stageland by Oliver Herford. Score by E. Eysler. THE HIT OF THE YEAR.

NEW YORK B'way & 45th St. Evs. at 8. Matinees To-day & Wed. 2. THE SINS OF SOCIETY. EXTRA MATINEE MON., (Labor Day.)

JARDIN de PARIS Atop N. Y. Theatre. Table Seats, $1. ZIEGFELD'S REVUE FOLLIES OF 1909 With EVA TANGUAY LAST 7 NIGHTS.

LIBERTY THEATRE, 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day & Labor Day. Henry W. Savage offers THE Florist Shop. Last 7 Nights. Last 3 Mats.

CIRCLE THEATRE, B'way & 60th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Thurs. Klaw & Erlanger's Laughing Trust. McINTYRE & HEATH—IN HAYTI. EXTRA MATINEE LABOR DAY.

JOE WEBER'S B'way & 29th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. Jos. M. Weber presents THE CLIMAX

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Opening To-night. A Season of GRAND OPERA by the Italian Grand Opera Co. Prices 50c. to $1.50. TO-NIGHT.....AIDA. NEXT WEEK—Aida, La Boheme, Rigoletto, Il Trovatore. MAT. MOND. AIDA.

COLONIAL MAT. DAILY, 25c. Nora Bayes & Jack Norworth, Howard & North, The Sicilian Singers, etc.

ALHAMBRA MAT. DAILY, 25c. Louise Dresser, Eva Taylor & Co., Will H. Macart & Ethelynne Bradford.

KEITH & PROCTOR'S 5TH AVE. 28th St. Marie Dressler, Laura Burt & Henry Stanford, Rooney & Bent, Temple Quartet.

NEW BRIGHTON THEATRE. MABEL HITE & MIKE DONLIN, MOTORING; Snyder & Buckley, Godlewsky Troupe, Durant Trio, El Cota, others.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. Gypsy Music. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. People Talked About, World's Heroes.

HAMMERSTEIN'S ROOF. Evenings at 8:15. Daily Mats. GERTRUDE HOFFMANN as in Victoria | Radha, & 10 NEW ACTS.

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK, Opp. W. 150th St. (N. Y.) Ferry. DAILY BALLOON ASCENSIONS.

Grand Mat. To-day. POLLY of the CIRCUS With Edith Tallaferro. Next Week—Geo. M. Cohan—Yankee Prince.

CONEY ISLAND

CONEY ISLAND'S

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1909. 12 PAGES.

THE LAMP OF POOR SOULS.

By MARJORIE L. C. PICKTHALL.

ABOVE my head the shields are stained with rust,
The wind has taken his spoil, the moth his part.
Dust of dead men beneath my knees, and dust,
Lord, in my heart.

Lay Thou the hand of faith upon my fears.
The priest has prayed, the silver bell has rung,
But not for him. O unforgotten tears,
He was so young!

Shine, little lamp, nor let thy light grow dim.
Into what vast dread dreams, what lonely lands,
Into what griefs hath death delivered him,
Far from my hands?

Cradled is he, with half his prayers forgot.
I cannot learn the level way he goes.
He whom the harvest hath remembered not
Sleeps with the rose.

Shine, little lamp, fed with sweet oil of prayers;
Shine, little lamp, as God's own eyes may shine,
When He treads softly down His starry stairs
And whispers "Thou are mine."

Shine, little lamp, for love hath fed thy gleam.
Sleep, little soul, by God's own hands set free.
Cling to His arms and sleep, and sleeping, dream,
And dreaming, look for me.

—From Scribner's Magazine for September.

[NOTE.] In many English churches before the Reformation, a little lamp was kept continually burning, called the Lamp of Poor Souls. People were reminded thereby to pray for the souls of those dead whose kinsfolk were too poor to pay for special prayers and masses.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

HUDSON IN HOLLAND.

What will assuredly be an important contribution to the literature called forth by the Hudson-Fulton celebration will come by the way of Holland, where it is announced that Mr. Martinus Nijhoff of The Hague proposes to reprint a valuable little book entitled "Henry Hudson in Holland," written by Henry C. Murphy of Brooklyn in 1859. Mr. Murphy was a man of scholarly tastes, and of considerable political prominence during the middle of the last century. It was while he was United States Minister at The Hague that he wrote an interesting monograph on Hudson. The issue was limited to a small number of copies "for private distribution." The book at once became scarce, and is now very highly prized by collectors of Americana.

MAKERS OF THE BIBLE.

"The purpose of this book," writes the Rev. Dr. Samuel McComb of Emmanuel Church, Boston, in the preface of his latest work, "The Making of the English Bible," (Moffat, Yard & Co.,) "is not to give a history of the English Bible, but to indicate in the light of recent investigations the immense debt our latest revisionists owe to its predecessors and to estimate the contributions to it from the most diverse sources. It will appear that our Bible is the most catholic thing in literature. Friend and foe alike have been pressed into its service. Men of every type of religious conviction have, directly or indirectly, willingly or unwillingly, left their mark upon its pages. Reformer and Humanist, Roman Catholic and Protestant, Prelatist and Puritan, Calvinist and Arminian, Trinitarian and Unitarian, Orthodox and Liberal, all meet here if nowhere else and lose their mutual discords in a higher symphony."

A NEW ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT.

Mr. Joseph Burtt, who went to Angola, St. Thomé, and Principe with Mr. W. A. Cadbury last Spring, and there obtained the information about slave-grown cocoa published in Mr. Cadbury's book, "Labour in Portuguese West Africa," is coming to the United States as agent of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines' Protection Society to arouse public opinion on the subject. Mr. H. W. Nevinson's "A Modern Slavery" told the story of the West African cocoa plantations three years ago, but it is The London Spectator which by iteration and reiteration has awakened the British chocolate consumer's conscience, and induced him, and also her, to inquire whence comes their breakfast beverage and their "sweets." Profiting by the example of the Abolitionists of the early nineteenth century, the men who are trying to reform matters in West Africa carefully refrain from anything illegal, and the procedure is perfectly quiet and regular. Certain firms advertise that they do not use slave-grown cocoa; certain private individuals pledge themselves not to use any but "free-grown cocoa," and act accordingly. When any manufacturer who has been using slave-grown cocoa chooses to change his policy, he will quietly take the proper measures, and adds his name to the list which The Spectator publishes under the head, "Cocoa Which Is Not Slave Grown." Nobody loses his temper; nobody applies offensive epithets to any other person; nobody goes without chocolate. Never was philanthropy made easier or more comfortable. Two months ago The Spectator invited the American people to celebrate the centenary of Lincoln by joining in this attack upon slavery. Now is the time for young folk who have been wishing that they could have stood beside Garrison and Phillips and Lucretia Mott and Mrs. Chapman in the "Martyr Age," as Harriet Martineau called it, to show whether or not their words meant anything. They are not asked to give up their friends or their place in society or to be called names, or even to subscribe to something, but at the worst to change one sort of chocolate for another.

GERMAN SOUTHWEST AFRICA.

Rider Haggard must go to German Southwest Africa. Mines from which a handful of black boys can in a single day take diamonds worth $1,500 over and above the enormous ad valorem tax and the cost of labor; a quiet little German surveying party up the country trying to see what may be done in the way of showing that the Victoria Falls really belong to Germany; a knot of Germans casting sheeps' eyes at Walfisch Bay: Hottentots, Herreros, Ovambos, Kaffirs, a Zulu here and there; a railway which has to be cleared of sand every hour; bodies of all manner of beasts of burden lying on the sand, and undoubtedly a desert queen somewhere in the background waiting for the historian. That is the place for Mr. Haggard, unless the Germans are going to start a novelist of their own and warn him off the ground as they warn off every one else.

SIR THEODORE MARTIN.

By the death of Sir Theodore Martin, says The London Athenaeum, the world of letters loses one of the longest links associated with the Victorian era. He was born in 1816 in Edinburgh, and practiced there as a solicitor until 1845, when he removed to London and engaged himself in literature, publishing numerous poems, essays, criticisms, and translations. His chief achievement, however, was his "Life of the Prince Consort," a work which won him knighthood and the favor of Queen Victoria. It was a very instructive and lengthy record, on which he lavished infinite care, though he leaned too much to a courtierlike habit of praise. The first volume appeared in 1874, and the fifth and last in 1880. In 1908 he published "Queen Victoria as I Knew Her." Lately he had lived a retired life, but in earlier days he was the friend and host of many of the great Victorian writers—Dickens, Thackeray, and Browning among others.

PERSONALITY OF SHAKESPEARE.

That perennially fascinating subject, the Personality of Shakespeare—fascinating for those writers who have a special penchant for erecting palatial structures out of the barest modicum of material—is again to the fore in a new theory. This time, happily, Shakespeare is allowed to have a personality, and not only that but a personality that has written itself large in most of the plays that bear his name. And it is from this writing that Frank Harris, the novelist, has carefully constructed "The Man Shakespeare and His Tragic Life Story," a book which will shortly be published by Mitchell Kennerley in this country. Play by play, we are told, Mr. Harris has reconstructed "the finest spirit that has yet been born among men," telling us in his preface that "this tragedy of tragedies, in which 'Lear' is only one scene—this rise to intensest life and widest vision and fall through abysms of despair and madness to exhaustion and death—can be followed, experience by experience, from Stratford to London and its thirty years of passionate living, and then from London to village Stratford again, and the eternal shrouding silence." One gathers from this that Mr. Harris finds Shakespeare's life, as it is autobiographically depicted in the plays, was a strenuous one and involved a love affair of tragic intensity, only the beginnings of which were indicated in Shakespeare's "Sonnets."

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

Prof. R. M. Johnston Writes an Admirable Short History of the Epoch-Making Convulsion, Based Upon Hypotheses of Twentieth Century Results.

A PERSPECTIVE OF THE UPHEAVAL.

Economic Problems which Failed of Solution—The Survivor of Ravening Beasts Tamed at Last by Bonaparte.

ALTHOUGH Prof. Johnston's history of the French Revolution* in less than 300 pages is a mere outline without rhetorical ornamentation, it is the first successful attempt to indicate a history of that great event on a hypothesis based on the present political situation not only in France, but in all Europe, where vibrations of the great upheavel of '89 are still visible. For this reason the author frankly admits that his is not the final word; nor can the final word be written until those vibrations have ceased. His plan, however, and the execution thereof mark a new departure in the historical consideration of the revolution. His method is not new. Dr. Ferrero has already applied it to his history of the Roman Empire. It is new, however, as applied to the French Revolution. The texts of those brief histories accepted as authorities by the French Ministry of Public Instruction—A. Pizard's, Alfred Rambaud's, and Victor Duruy's—although not exactly old-time narrative histories, nevertheless present ex parte testimony colored by tradition and political bias. As Prof. Johnston justly observes, the nearer a writer "is to the event the more authority he has as a witness, but the less authority as a judge. It is time alone can establish the relation and harmony of things."

Prof. Johnston calls his first chapter "The Perspective of the French Revolution." In it he shows the shortcomings of his predecessors: how Thiers and Mignet, writing in the first quarter of the last century, were too near the event, too hampered by reactionary surroundings to deal truthfully with the large forces which, set in motion by the revolution, were still in course of development; how Carlyle's history belongs more to the domain of literature than to that of history; how Lamartine's extols the Girondins; how Louis Blanc mistakes Robespierre for an apostle of Socialism, and how Michelet exaggerates the importance of picturesque events which have no influence on future history. As to the documentary historians who follow, he criticises them, and rightly, too, for their lack of proportion and of perspective.

In a few words, Prof. Johnston's hypothesis is as follows: At the close of the eighteenth century France had reached her industrial, political, and social growth more nearly than any other European nation. This growth had been developed from mediaeval institutions, customs, and traditions, very often contrary to each other, very often hopelessly antagonistic. The economic crisis of such contending forces brought about the final calamity. It was not that the nobles and the Church ground down the people, but that there was no scheme of adjustment which could utilize under the old order the immense natural resources of the country for the benefit of the nation. The centralization scheme conceived by Richelieu had found its ultimate expression in the court at Versailles. Versailles in art, literature, as well as in economics, became the weathercock of France. The grandeur, the prodigality, the degeneracy, the indifference, the weakness of Versailles became, therefore, the symbol of French Government and civilization.

Prof. Johnston concentrates his attention on Versailles. Versailles made the revolution possible, not because of the tyranny that was supposed to be concentrated there, but from the fact that the multiple and heterogeneous economic problems failed to find solution there. For this reason the individual cases of tyranny on the part of nobles, the individual cases of injustice on the part of the clergy, and even the spectacular taking of the Bastile were mere incidents which had no, or very little, effect upon the natural course of events. The whole matter was one of economics. From the King down to the smallest official money was borrowed without any idea as to how it was to be paid

*THE FRENCH REVOLUTION: A SHORT HISTORY. By R. M. Johnston, M. A. Cantab., Assistant Professor of History in Harvard University. 12mo. Cloth. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25 net.

back; monopolies of the necessaries of life were allowed and there was no adequate means for the distribution of these necessaries.

This was the beginning. It was not until later that the course of revolution was directed or obstructed by individuals such as Mirabeau, Marat, Danton, and Robespierre, down to the time of that master mind, Bonaparte, who succeeded in making a picturesque, but nevertheless transitory, adjustment. In the meantime many of the antagonistic forces had been spent or by combination had produced new conditions.

The development of the revolutionary idea was not as rapid as is generally supposed. The calling of the States-General, the supremacy of the Third Estate, the establishment of the Legislative Assembly, the Convention, and the Directoire, the proclamation of the Constitution, the fall of the monarchy, and the establishment of the republic were events not sudden and national in their development, but slow and local, with Paris for their scene. Each represented the rise or fall of a faction which was fighting for party supremacy. That such combats should prove so disastrous showed the fiction of French centralized government. The Terror as well as the annihilation of the monarchy can be traced to this fiction, although the latter was precipitated by the belief of the Parisians that Louis XVI. had asked Austria to re-establish Versailles and all that it stood for. Had the Paris populace been able to obtain the grain which was held for famine prices in the storehouses of the nobles and clergy, there would have been no revolution—not then. On the other hand, had the Parisians not been thrown out of work by the economy too late enforced upon the Court, this grain could have been purchased.

Prof. Johnston makes it clear that hardly any of the leaders of the Revolution and none of the factions were acquainted with the fundamental causes of the conditions which they sought to remedy. They were like a room full of wild beasts fighting in the dark, the survivor of which was to be tamed by Bonaparte. The secret of Bonaparte's taming is to be found in the fact that his horizon was not limited by the walls of Paris, or even by the frontiers of France. He ignored Paris, whereas his revolutionary predecessors had ignored France. He made the national idea, as Caesar had done before him, superior to the idea of centralization. He was the head of a national army, and where that head was there was the real Government of France. His Lieutenant saw to the rest. He made France cohesive for the first time in her history by filling the people's minds first with the terrors of foreign invasion, then with the glories of foreign expansion.

Just as Voltaire, Rousseau, and the encyclopedists had foreseen the French Revolution, so the leaders of that movement foresaw that a man of the sword would ultimately mold France to his own liking. They tried again and again to prevent such a contingency. The guillotine is an eloquent but bloody tribute to their endeavors. They could not, however, more than obstruct and delay the inevitable. What good was legislation if there was no executive power to enforce it? France at the close of the Directoire resembled the United States at the close of the American Revolution; but where Americans sanely and rationally endowed their country with a Constitution, providing for an executive drawing its power from the people, Frenchmen bowed their heads before a Consulate the executive of which was invested in the will of one man—Bonaparte.

We sincerely recommend Prof. Johnston's history of the French Revolution to the attention of the French Ministry of Public Instruction. There is no truer and more dispassionate analysis on its list, no more rational development of a hypothesis carefully traced from twentieth century results back to the causes which produced the French Revolution and from there reconstructed by a logical moving narrative.

Dr. Elwood Worcester.

Dr. Elwood Worcester, who is engaged in preparing "The Emmanuel Movement" for publication this Fall, is at present in the New Hampshire woods. He has entirely recovered from the effects of a recent surgical operation, and is said to be enjoying the best of health. Dr. McComb, his coadjutor in the work of the Emmanuel Movement, is at present lecturing in England.

BRITISH PRAISE FOR PAUL JONES

No Longer Regarded as a "Pirate" by Mr. Thursfield in an Interesting Study of Nelson and Others.

ON Oct. 21, 1905, the centenary of the battle of Trafalgar was celebrated in London with all due splendor. The tall Nelson Column in Trafalgar Square was ornamented with garlands, and the city rested from business and burned incense on the altar of its foremost naval hero. The newspapers came out with long and well-deserved eulogies, and The London Times published a splendid article, which has been perpetuated as the first chapter in Mr. Thursfield's new book on Nelson and other naval heroes.

In the venerable Guildhall, where the Lord Mayor of London entertains his imperial and royal guests, one finds a marble group. A statue of Nelson towers over the words "Nile," "Copenhagen," and "Trafalgar." Nothing more is said. If anybody should desire further knowledge he may walk up a flight of stairs to an excellent library, where he may read what those who write upon salt-water warfare have been thinking of the naval darling of the British nation, and thus familiarize himself not only with Mr. Thursfield's opinions and theories, but with the ideas of other authors, to whom reference is made in "Nelson and Other Naval Studies."*

It appears that Mr. Thursfield differs somewhat in his opinion of the actual position and lines of attack of the British fleet at Trafalgar. He modestly contests the conception of Capt. Mahan and Sir H. Nicolas; and his sketch of the positions of the three fleets does not tally exactly with that emanating from the Spanish Admiralty. Still, the differences are small; and it is more than likely that if Nelson and Collingwood—the Spaniards have him down for "Colingut"—were alive to-day they would find themselves at a loss to determine their actual positions during the whole of the battle. It would seem that the main object in fighting the battle would be for Nelson to gain a victory, in which he so signally succeeded. It has but little value to warfare on the high seas to-day to know whether Nelson or Villeneuve was a little further toward the coast of Spain or not; we cannot manoeuvre modern Dreadnoughts in the same way a Dreadnought was handled a century ago.

The battles of the Nile and Copenhagen are repeatedly mentioned, but as they did not have the same significance as the battle of Trafalgar they take a secondary place. Although the importance of the victory of the Nile has never been contested by naval authorities it is strange that such a careful investigator as evidently Mr. Thursfield is is not conversant with the fact that opinions concerning the so-called "victory" at Copenhagen are somewhat different on the European Continent. It would, at any rate, seem strange that the English should find it essential to return six years after their "victory" in order to wage a new and this time decisive battle in 1807 against the population of the open City of Copenhagen.

Some eighty pages of Mr. Thursfield's book are devoted to the life and glorious achievements of Admiral John Paul Jones. This is unquestionably the first time, with a single exception, that Jones's name as a naval officer and strategist has been united with the ideas of laurels and praise in the United Kingdom. Every American is in debt to Mr. Thursfield for raising the sinister veil that has hitherto made a terror of Jones's name "on the other side" instead of a glory. The author is not for a moment in doubt about the eminent qualifications as a naval officer of Paul Jones, "whose spirit still dominates the great naval college at Annapolis," where Jones was reinterred in 1905.

It is perfectly logical and true, when Mr. Thursfield says that, if Jones is to be considered a renegade and traitor, not to forget that complimentary term "pirate," it will be necessary likewise to consider Washington, Jefferson, and many other American Revolutionary leaders as renegades and traitors.

It was undoubtedly the incredible audacity of Jones in operating with a small force in British waters that earned for him alone the title of pirate and rebel, for it has to our knowledge never been applied in the same sense to his principal contemporaries. The document submitted to Congress by Jones in 1775 concerning the qualifications and conduct desired in an able naval officer represents a code d'honneur of such a nature that it ought to be translated into all languages and used by every aspiring "middy" as his first and most important handbook in conduct at home and abroad, at sea and on shore.

"The History of the Father of the American Navy," as set forth, by Mr. Thursfield, ceases with Jones's joining the Imperial Russian Navy, invited by Catherine II. This perhaps is due to the fact that his direct participation in hostilities against England terminated at this juncture; or, possibly, it is due to the unfortunate circumstances which led, through envy and misunderstanding, to his resignation from the Russian Navy. He retired with the rank of Vice Admiral in 1789 and died three years later.

It has been mentioned that one author alone in England heretofore has viewed the life and doings of Jones with favor and understanding. It may not be generally known in this country that that author was Benjamin Disraeli, Prime Minister of Great Britain.

Mr. Thursfield's book contains a chapter on Admiral Duncan, the hero of Camperdown, where the fate of the Dutch Navy was sealed, and also an interesting article on the deplorable Dogger Bank incident of 1904, when the Russian fleet, bound for the Far East, fired on a fishing fleet off Hull with fatal results. It is to the everlasting credit of the British statesmen of those gloomy Autumn days that England, as Japan's ally, did not seize the opportunity to destroy the outgoing Russian fleet.

A few further chapters on naval warfare are attached to this volume, which shows an extraordinary amount of painstaking thoroughness on the part of the author. Mr. Thursfield certainly ought to be widely read in this country, if for no other reason than because of his just appreciation of Admiral John Paul Jones, "Father of the United States Navy."

*NELSON AND OTHER NAVAL STUDIES. By James R. Thursfield, M. A. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Pp. 374. $4.

AN EGYPTIAN OASIS.

H. J. LLEWELLYN BEADWELL, who for a time was connected with the Geological Survey of Egypt, has put into a book entitled "An Egyptian Oasis" (E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50) a lot of entertaining matter relating to the Oasis of Kharga, in the Libyan Desert, which he has studied as an archaeologist, geographer, geologist, and tourist, interesting himself especially in its history, water supply, and physical geography. What he has to say about the water supply is perhaps the part most apt to interest the ordinary reader.

The real thing at Kharga, the thing that makes it green, fertile, and habitable is its reliable and plentiful supply of pure water. It is estimated that the total discharge of the wells in the oasis runs up to 11,500,000 gallons a day. More could be had by boring for it, but for the present that seems to be enough. All the water used in the oasis comes from wells, and practically all of it from deep wells; this at least is Mr. Beadwell's view, for he says he does not know of a single natural efflux of water from the floor of the oasis.

Where the water originates that supplies the Kharga wells is somewhat uncertain. Some contend it comes through direct infiltration of the rains of Abyssinia or the Soudan into the porous sandstone that underlies the entire Libyan desert; others think Kharga gets its water from the swamps of the Upper Nile or from the Nubian reaches of the Nile itself. Mr. Beadwell thinks it probable that some of the water, if not all of it, is taken from the Nile. "I am," he says, "inclined to agree with those who regard the Nile as a present source of supply. It is known to flow for a considerable part of its course through a valley cut out in Nubian sandstone, and it is believed to lose an appreciable volume of water into the sandstone."

But whatever the source of the water, the huge block of sandstone underlying the desert is full of it, so that at any point between Kharga and the Nile, 130 miles apart, a man may get all the water he cares for if he is able to make an arrangement with the right sort of well borer. It may have taken thousands of years, we are advised, for the great water bed that lies beneath the desert to become thoroughly saturated with water; but, if it was slow in filling up, it necessarily would be slow in going dry, and Mr. Beadwell tells us that if the original sources of supply should be cut off, Kharga's wells would continue to discharge their waters for a long time. The effect upon the condition of the water bed of the few hundred bores at Kharga, drawing out not to exceed 50,000 cubic meters a day, would not be appreciable, Mr. Beadwell says, in one, nor even five centuries.

So the 8,000 or 9,000 persons who live in Kharga would seem to have no cause for anxiety about their wells. Some of their artesian wells have been flowing from time immemorial, and there is no need to fear they ever will stop flowing through failure of the water supply.

High Prices for Juvenile Books.

A first edition of "Tom Brown's Schooldays," published in 1857, sold at auction in London recently for £16. At the same sale a first edition of "Alice in Wonderland," published in 1866, realized £12.

MR. HALL CAINE'S MODERN PROPHET

The Future of Islamism and English Rule in Egypt Presented in Melodramatic Form.

IT HAS become the literary fashion of the day to dismiss Hall Caine and his work with a smile of more or less kindly tolerance. But Mr. Caine's books are popular, and popularity is, after all, no small thing to achieve. If it seems impossible for many persons to take him seriously, still it is worth while to remember that a book may be very good of its own genre, without satisfying certain high critical requirements. Not every writer is a Shakespeare—even though one here and there may bear a carefully cultivated facial resemblance.

Mr. Caine's latest novel, "The White Prophet," (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50,) is Mr. Caine at his worst and at his best. It is good melodrama; it is also full of platitude, prolix, and overlarded with sentimentality. It has a stirring central idea—the uprising of a religious visionary among the Egyptians. But, not content with the inherent drama of the theme, the author has seen fit to enlarge upon resemblances between his Ishmael Ameer, and the Founder of Christianity. The young Englishman who figures in the story bears the name of Gordon, another instance of Mr. Caine's inability to permit his story to tell itself simply and without sensational connotation. Moreover, the book would gain in intensity and power were a goodly number of 600 pages judiciously blue penciled.

In a note Mr. Caine remarks: "Many erroneous statements made in the press during the serial publication of this story, coupling its characters and incidents with distinguished living persons and recent public events, make it necessary to say that 'The White Prophet' is intended to be read as a work of fiction only." While English readers may find it difficult to follow this hint, we in America are sufficiently detached from Anglo-Egyptian politics to accept the story as purely fiction. It would, indeed, be a mistake to consider it as anything else.

Yet Mr. Caine airs his views as to the present state of Egypt and develops a theory of the proper treatment of the Mosiems. There is a fair amount of local color in the book, which seems about as realistic as the "flats" and "drops" of a stage setting seen at close range. There are also scenes of undeniable vividness—the camp of Ishmael and his followers in the desert, a funeral procession through the streets of Cairo, a congregation in a mosque, swayed by the fervor of the prophet. There are moments of real exaltation and pathos in the success and the defeat of Ishmael, and there is also a scene in extremely bad taste when the prophet enters Cairo, riding upon an ass, and acclaimed by a multitude waving branches and boughs. The study of Lord Nuneham, the British Consul General, is striking in its depiction of a man broken by too much power. Of the love story the least said the better.

Mr. Caine "preaches" too much, but the bones of the story are good melodrama—and melodrama is always popular.

REMINISCENCES OF MIAMI UNIVERSITY

With a loving touch Alfred H. Upham has written the story in outline, filled in with undergraduate reminiscence, of "Old Miami, the Yale of the Early West," (the Republican Publishing Company, Hamilton, Ohio.) The immediate occasion for the volume is the centenary of Miami, which occurred last Winter. The author gives with considerable vividness some idea of what it meant to establish a college at that early day in what was still almost a wilderness. It was many years, indeed, after the college had been created and christened by the Legislature before it possessed a building and a two-man Faculty and was ready to open its doors to students. But for a generation before the beginning of the civil war it was a mighty power in the intellectual and religious life of the West, and Mr. Upham has done a real service to the history of the young West of those days in thus gathering together the chronicles of the inner social life of an institution that meant so much in the life of the people.

VARIOUS VIEWS UPON EDUCATION

Historical Studies and Surveys of the Vital Question in New Books*—Its Status in the Orient.

TO those who believe in progress—that is, in a human world moved by the direction of man's utmost wish—education must ever be the supreme task and the educational study of strange lands and histories the most vital of books. The test of value in a book of this sort might indeed be whether its scope and insight were large enough to interest any lover of general history and of mankind. The history of education is the history of thought and progress.

A book of such general interest, and which makes a special appeal to our modern curiosities, is Charles F. Thwing's "Education in the Far East." It deals more with tendencies and prophecies of character and development than with formal educational problems.

Its emphasis, like that of most modern educators, is upon technical, scientific and industrial knowledge; and this, in the backward nations of the Orient, the lands of ancient thought and ancient filth, is essential; for the body must be clean if the mind is to be sound, and the blood of industry must circulate before the brain of wisdom can think. Hopeful and conservative is the spirit of this book. Tempered praise and inspiring prophecy are mingled with keen insight by one who has written many parts of his book on the spot, jotted them down in the train or on the steamer, in that Oriental atmosphere which influences even his style, and gives a fascinating strangeness to his sentences. Hopeful are his words concerning our possessions in the Philippines. The Americans there have begun a noble work; they will succeed after long effort; they have sent their best and their bravest; teachers who are physically, mentally, morally, the finest of our men and women. And with this educational force they mean in good faith to win the battle for liberty, to school this subject people out of their subjection. What a contrast to the purpose of England in India and of Japan in Korea! It is a justification of American ideals as the vanguard of the world.

English rule, with its educational force for India, is studied with keen insight. Education itself—English education—cannot but implant in a people the love of freedom and self-government which is its root and its seed. Popular education and democracy are almost synonymous. And yet England has little to fear from the power of her freely given enlightenment. For ignorance is still so deep in India, speculative thought—where it exists—still so far above practical efficiency, and the anti-social, unsympathetic, and dividing power of the caste system still so firm, that the day of concentrated Indian patriotism, organization, and revolution is beyond the reach of prophecy. India is so bad for India that the justice of unsympathizing England is still its best possession.

Every nation for the world, and the world for every man; that is the philosophy of this book. And in this spirit are studied conditions in China, Egypt, Hawaii, the Straits Settlements, Korea, and Japan. Korea, the demoralized, is presented in its relation to Japan and to the world. And especially interesting, suggestive and keen is the study of Japanese mind and character. The Japanese are simple, obedient, self-restrained and decorous, with respect for scholarship and ethical maxims; they have the qualities of homeogeneity and unoriginal conservatism. And with these qualities go superficiality, lightness, the power of mental acquisition and of imitation rather than of thought. When the door to the world is opened, they receive all with courteous welcome, they imitate all with quick adaptivity and light exactness. And in our example lies a danger for their simplicity, for the qualities that have made them strong. They can imitate, but they cannot initiate. They learn much, they think little. "The difficulty is to persuade students to learn less and to think more."

And in this the West, feeling itself still so poor in thought, so inadequate and haphazard in its progress, is to inspire the East! Who knows but the union itself is to be inspiration for both, and the meeting of East and West bring the birth of a new thought into the world!

A book typical of those qualities of the Japanese mind, which Mr. Thwing sees so clearly, is "Modern Educators and Their Ideals," by a Japanese, Tadasu Misawa. Modern, in this book, means all that follows the mediaeval, from Comenius to Stanley Hall. The style is good, with a curious refinement and precision; the studies are objective, satisfying, convincing. And nowhere is the author's opinion in evidence, save in a general pervasive agreement with general tendencies of thought. It is an interesting, interpretive book, and for those who do not wish to read each man's work in the original, this is a good substitute.

Another history, very complete and to be recommended to the quick-paced student, is Anderson's "History of Common School Education." Beginning with the Greek and ending with our own public school system, it covers all phases of history that bear upon education, which includes all religion, philosophy, and creative thought, and though itself free from philosophic bias, strengthens the belief that religious idealism and the interpretation of life is the source of all action, power, and progress.

"A History of Education Before the Middle Ages," by Frank Pierrepont Graves, has avowedly a philosophic purpose. In the author's words:

> My general attitude is, with Davidson, to regard education as a species of "conscious evolution," and to trace throughout the period covered the development of individualism.

Among savage and barbarous peoples tradition alone is strong, the individual is submerged in the race, progress is unthought of and well-nigh impossible. Only with individual revolt does progress begin. Individualism, striving ever toward a larger and more conscious brotherhood, is the force for civilization, the force of life. With prophecy freedom begins. In the barbarous or semi-barbarous nations memory is the whole of education, the present strives to be like the past. But with the Hebrew prophets and the dawn of a moral faith comes the new vision, the vision of progress, the present aspiring toward the future, conscious and willful change, memory transmuted into prophecy.

Educational history testifies to the truth of this interpretation. From pure memory work in China, in India, in Egypt, our ideal of teaching has slowly changed and still is changing, toward the time when thought, the individual life, the prophetic ambition of young minds, shall transcend past knowledge and tradition, and all knowledge be good only because it leads to greater knowledge, to creative thought.

Without a conscious goal one cannot travel far, and many surely cannot stay together. Every crossroads will be a parting place, a land of indecision. This goal has ever been forecast by a religion or interpretation of life, and that is why education is always the child of religious thought. Again we are at the crossroads. Shall we halt, or shall we find a common leader? If education is conscious evolution, let us be glad that it is also unconscious evolution, that man's utmost wish leads him when he knows it not, that our children learn better than we teach, and that while we await the trumpet call of a conscious prophet we follow stumblingly and blindly the impulse of the world.

*EDUCATION IN THE FAR EAST. By Charles F. Thwing, LL. D. Pp. 271. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.

MODERN EDUCATORS AND THEIR IDEALS. By Tadasu Misawa, Ph. D. Pp. 304. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

HISTORY OF COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION. An Outline Sketch. By Lewis F. Anderson, Ph. D. Pp. 308. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

A HISTORY OF EDUCATION BEFORE THE MIDDLE AGES. By Frank Pierrepont Graves, Ph. D. Pp. 304. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.10.

"UTTERMOST FARTHING."

A GRUESOME story of mortal anguish is told by Mrs. Belloc Lowndes in "The Uttermost Farthing." (Mitchell Kennerley, $1.25.) As the tale starts out it is to be, apparently, another of the unending list of novels concerned with the fated three—the ill-mated husband and wife and the unattached third. But death puts out a grisly finger, and the wife, fleeing with her lover, dies on a railway train. And the remainder of the book is taken up with the experiences and emotions of the lover as he tries to bring events about in such a way that the body of the woman shall be found by her friends without the least suspicion of the truth marring her unsullied reputation.

The scene is laid in Paris, and the three chief figures are an attaché of the American Embassy and an English husband and wife. The story is remarkably well written, with grave, restrained power and pathos and an emotional tensity that is sustained with no little skill at a high pitch to the end. The reader's interest is made to centre in the question whether the young American will succeed in disarming the suspicions of the police and in directing rightly the inquiries of her friends, or will go to pieces under the emotional strain. Several of the characters are clearly sketched, though only in outline.

The author endeavors to win and hold the reader's sympathies with the wife and the lover, and with that end in view the husband is made mean, base, and vulgar and the two other refined, high-minded, and true. Mrs. Lowndes, who is a sister of Hilaire Belloc, is of semi-French parentage and has made much study of French history and conditions of life.

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SOME MYSTERIES OF THE "WIRELESS"

Telegraphic and Telephonic Transmission Discussed in an Interesting Treatise by Prof. Kennelly.

A WONDERFUL advance in wireless telegraphy has been made during the past two years, together with such an extension of its use that it is already almost a commercial commonplace. Moreover, the affair of the collision of the Republic and the Florida off Nantucket lightship in January last furnished to the more or less habitually oblivious public a vivid object lesson in the practical and vital nature of the services "wireless" is rendering. It may be assumed, therefore, that the average intelligent citizen is ready to admit the thing which but a few years ago was Mr. Marconi's dream and only a little later his miracle, into the company of the solid facts of everyday existence. As such a fact the citizen in question will desire to know, without too much circumstance, what "wireless" in its present stage can do and how it does it.

Information covering just this ground is provided in a little book* by A. E. Kennelly, Professor of Electrical Engineering at Harvard. This little book appears now in a second edition brought down to date and including in its scope both telegraphy and telephony without wires.

The purpose being to secure an intelligent understanding of a set of mechanical devices and the work done by them, and the devices in question being designed to utilize electro-magnetic forces, it is necessary, of course, to make sure first of all of an elementary knowledge of the behavior of such forces, of the mechanism of wave motion and particularly of the kind of wave motion which they set up. These matters Prof. Kennelly explains briefly but with reasonable clearness. Having done so, both in the case where the waves are propagated along a wire and where they are set in motion in the air—or rather ether—he is in a position to make you see that the antenna—the irrelevant looking wire or set of wires which hangs from the mast at a wireless station or aboard ship—is in fact a mere electrical oscillator, a power transformer as simple as the piston of a steam engine. The secret of the antenna's efficiency lies in its capacity to concentrate the energy of alternating electrical currents into etherial impulses of almost infinitesimal duration.

The problem in actual use is to obtain a source of electrical power delivering an alternating current of sufficient frequency to produce this concentration. Ordinary dynamos generate alternating currents with a frequency of some sixty cycles per second, whereas what is needed here is a frequency of many thousands of cycles per second. Prof. Kennelly explains how rates as high as 80,000 cycles a second are obtained by the use of a storage battery, an induction coil, and a vibrator, the etherial impulse being concentrated into less than a thousandth part of the period of one oscillation. The impulses in question appear to produce waves precisely similar to light waves except for the matter of length—they are extremely long, four times the length of the antenna—and traveling with the speed of light, so that in one second they would, if not impeded or interrupted, put a girdle about the earth seven and a half times.

In fact the waves radiated from the antenna of a wireless station in every direction would be perceived as light if the human eye were of range sufficient to take in waves of such great length, instead of being limited to waves of from 1-60,000 of an inch in the violet to 1-30,000 of an inch in the red. For the same reason—viz., the great wave length, and the greater the wave-length the greater the concentration of force and the greater the range—it is impossible to gather up the electro-magnetic waves used in wireless telegraphy as the waves of light are gathered up in a searchlight to collect them into a horizontal beam with a lens and reflector.

Such instruments must be large with respect to the wave length which they bend into parallelism. Thus with half micron (a micron is the 1-1,000,000 part of a meter) waves of light a mirror no larger in diameter than one millimeter (1-25 inch) would cover 2,000 wave lengths. If the mirror, however, had a diameter of less than half a micron, (1-50,000 inch,) or less than a wave length, it would fail to serve properly as a reflector. Supposing your wireless station antenna, therefore, to be 30 meters (32.8 yards) high, your wave length would be four times that, or 120 meters, and the smallest reflector of any possible use would have to be 120 meters, or over 131 yards square.

From this circumstance arise the greatest inconveniences of wireless in its present stage—the waves are transmitted along all the radii of a hemisphere from the sending antenna, and a vast amount of force is wasted. It is impossible to direct a beam of wireless, as you would direct a beam of light, toward the station you want to reach. Any station within effective range may pick up your message provided its antenna is approximately the length of your own—and antennae are to a large extent adjustable by means of coils or other devices. Thus, instruments are "tuned" and enabled to select among the magnetic waves which reach them those whose pitch (or wave length) is the same. Since the waves cannot be directed, while you may telegraph by wire a distance of 120 miles with .01 of a horse power, to send a wireless message the same distance you will need nearly 11 horse power.

The mechanism of the receiving station is, in general, an inversion of that of the sending. Ethereal waves of a certain length impinging upon the receiving antenna of one-fourth of that length set up oscillations in it similar to those in the sending antenna, and though these oscillations may be quite feeble where the distance is great they may be made to induce stronger oscillations in local electrical circuits and so become recognizable by means of delicate instruments, like a telephone receiver or a coherer. Prof. Kennelly puts the extreme limit of distance covered by wireless telegraphy so far as 3,000 miles, and points out that on account of some interference due to sunlight wireless instruments work more surely and powerfully at night.

Turning to the subject of wireless telephony, the greatest range of which so far established is about 400 miles, Prof. Kennelly explains the mechanism by which the high-frequency waves of wireless are made to carry, as it were, the much less lower frequency waves which produce the vibrations perceptible to the human ear as sound. In the simplest possible way of putting it, the electromagnetic waves produced by the human voice speaking against the diaphragm of the telephone transmitter and causing interruptions in the current which passes through the machine, are superposed on the waves produced by the oscillator, or antenna, the effect being that the amplitudes of the latter waves are made to vary. Reverse processes in the receiving instrument enable these varying amplitudes to be reconverted into waves similar to the original waves and audible through the receiving telephone instrument as the voice of the man at the other end of the system.

The reader leaves the subject with a very hearty and respectful admiration for the ingenuity, courage, and patience of the men who have surmounted the mechanical difficulties, but without any tendency to regard as other than commonplace the forces used. Which is the proper scientific attitude? Incidentally, if the reader really does read and digest the book he may pass for a very fair authority on wireless in a large and respectable circle.

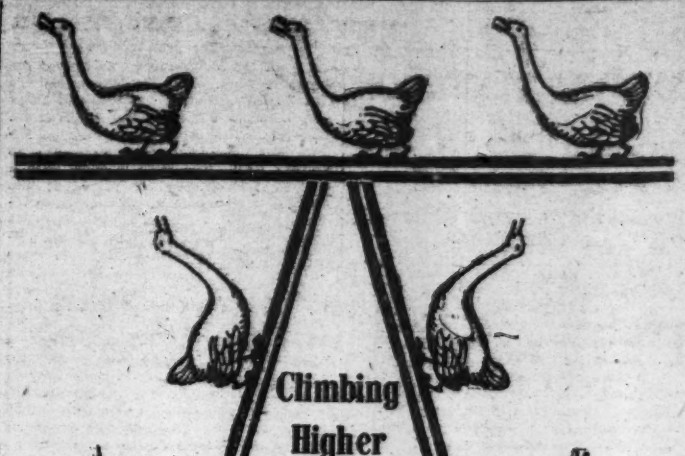
*WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND WIRELESS TELEPHONY. An Elementary Treatise. By A. E. Kennelly, A. M., Sc. D., Professor of Electrical Engineering in Harvard University. With eighty-four illustrations. 12mo. Pp. 279. 1909. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co.

WOMAN, WAR AND SUICIDE.

HANGING on one of the grimmest suicide agreements that ever made fiction thrilling or real life horrible, and borrowing scenery, incident, and inspiration from the struggle between British and Boer—or, as the author boldly puts it, between British and Germany—for a big slice of South Africa, "The Compact," by Ridgwell Cullum, (Hodder & Stoughton, New York,) is a somewhat unusually stirring story of love and adventure. It begins, too, not in South Africa at all, but in the little London flat of a young woman who earns her living as an actress. This young woman, who is very beautiful, is just about to say good-bye to a very handsome young man as the curtain rises. Later she turns out to be the heroine and the cause of the suicide arrangement already mentioned. You may see her riding across the veldt near Mafeking and ruling over a house served by obsequious Kaffirs.

The love story—in which a very stern-faced man appears as the rival of the handsome personage of the first scene—is interwoven with what the author declares to be the true history of the period between Majuba and the last Boer war, and exposes a plot made in Berlin and assisted by malcontents in Africa, to fetch in Germans as rulers of the land in dispute. One of the rivals aids, one with all his energy countermines this plot.

There are secret meetings at lone trading posts, raids, burnings of kraals and stations, black men lurking in the bush and delivering mysterious letters, poisoned arrows that fly by night, sudden trekkings and equally sudden reappearances. And in the midst of it all a suntanned young woman who does not know her own mind, but is slowly finding it out under circumstances calculated to cause her much anguish of spirit, and the reader (in consequence) that excitement which no novel reader really scorns.



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The introductory essay by Mr. Arthur Ransome is excellent, and, to one not well versed in the genesis of the modern novel, informing as well as interesting. It is a peculiarly fitting time to pause in the feverish pursuit of best sellers to consider the path which has led from these early, almost rudimentary, tales and sketches to the highly sophisticated novel of the present day. Those who occupy the literary watch towers are already predicting that the revival of the drama as a living force is at hand, and they confidently assert that the reading drama, as distinguished from the acting play, is to be the chosen literary form of the near future. The study of origins has in itself a charm not easily defined, and the sources from which the complex modern novel derives has been the favorite field of investigation of many diverse minds.

Mr. Ransome has chosen with much discrimination a very little exploited formative influence in the development of the novel, and if the way of initiation is made too easy for active minds to find much stimulus in following it, for the busy and the indolent his conveniently arranged backward glance at the small beginnings of this pervasive form of literature is useful and interesting. Charles Lamb, Addison, and Steele are readily recognized as the natural precursors of the writers of the sketches and character studies so popular in recent years, and it is pleasant to form or renew acquaintance with them and their companions.

In the "Stories by Chateaubriand" and in the introductory essay to them are found again the curious artificial sentimentality that makes its periodical appeal to the French people. In nothing do nations show more diversity than in the subjects which make their successful appeal to sentimentality. Fashions in sentiment change, but there is to be discerned a certain kinship between the simplicity of the all-conquering Atala and the good Pastor Wagner's Simple Life. It is quite conceivable that readers of the twenty-first century may seek in bewilderment for the popularity and influence of "The Simple Life," with its unin-spired obviousness. Absinthe or diluted milk—each has its votaries in the sunny land of France.

The "Stories by Balzac" have undoubtedly the touch of the master, but no enthusiastic disciple of the great delineator of the Human Comedy will ever feel that his short stories more than faintly represent him. A large canvas and many figures seem his proper ground. But Balzac needs no introduction to most readers of to-day.

*THE WORLD'S STORY-TELLERS. Edited by Arthur Ransome. Stories of the Essayists; Stories by Chateaubriand; Stories by Balzac. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Price, 40 cents per volume.

THE CON MAN IN A BOOK.

PROFESSING to be an entirely veracious account of the activities of a retired sharper, card cheat, and swindler by profession "The Confessions of a Con Man," which have already entertained the readers of The Saturday Evening Post, now appear between covers for the edification of people who do not read that lively weekly. B. W. Huebsh is the publisher of the book. In a brief preface Mr. Will Irwin declares that the thing is a genuine confession of a genuine person, and that he figures in it merely as transcriber. It is of course quite within Mr. Irwin's author's license to make this declaration even were the work pure fiction—but there is much in the narrative to excuse the suspicion that he may be telling the exact truth about the source of his material.

However that may be, the Con Man's revelations of his life and the tricks of his trade are of much curious—and human—interest. The game of doing your neighbor, according to the Con Man, possesses all the fascination of hunting big game—and more. Reading about it has something of the fascination of reading about the hunting of elephants in Africa or man-eating tigers in India, though the thrill is rather less than greater in mere perusal. Possibly because the risks run by the swindler, though not less real, are less pictorially grisly. On the other hand, the Con Man, or Mr. Irwin for him, is at times almost as neat-handed with his written words and phrases as he must have been with his card tricks in order to make a living by them. Your big game hunter has usually no such gift of language. For instance, the Con Man says he was born in a "child-size college city of Illinois." According to his confessions he began his piratic career in a small way as a no account boy of 17 in that child-sized college city. He set out as a card cheat, "and for thirty years dallied with all the games—phony poker, three card monte, gold bricks, big joint, wire tapping," and the rest. He operated all over the country and penetrated to Alaska, traveled for some years with a circus, cleaned up thousands and lost them, got in jail very seldom, and finally quit the business because it did not pay. He tells you exactly how any number of confidence games are worked and takes obvious delight in the recital.

TALES OF INDIA.

"The Golden Town and Other Tales," (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1,) translated and arranged by L. D. Barnett from Somadeva's "Ocean of Romance Rivers," is the latest addition to the Romance of the East Series, and one of the most entertaining of the numerous small volumes that have been sent forth by its editor, Mr. L. Cranmer-Byng. The "Katha-sarit-sagara," or "Ocean of Romance Rivers," was written by Soma-deva in the eleventh century, which was an adaptation of an older collection dating back to the first centuries of our Christian era. In the three tales included in this little collection, there are traces of folk lore that go so far back into the mists of antiquity that they are to be found in the tales of other races. In the first tale, from which the book takes its name, the Brahman hero, wandering in search of the Golden Town, gets swallowed up by a fish, with details so familiar to Christian countries that either he or Jonah must surely be a plagiarist. A thousand little touches give the color and spirit of the India of Soma-deva's day, and give warrant to Mr. Barnett's declaration in the preface that "The link between the fiction of Soma-deva and the real life of India is far closer than that between the romances of Western chivalry and the life of their age."

NAPOLEON IN CORSICA.

IN "The Eagle's Nest" (John Lane Company) Allan McAulay has written the beginning of a Corsican story which provides distinct thrills and is not without promise of sustained interest. The author, however, seems to have wearied of his task just as the climax was in sight. After having allowed a romantic heroine to fade away like a mist he strikes down the hero with an assassin's bullet at the very moment when you are expecting that young man to face a crisis demanding action and sacrifice.

Perhaps there was never any intent to write a story—rather to throw upon the canvas a picture of the raw youth of Napoleon Bonaparte when the future Emperor still spelled his name Buonaparte—to reflect that restless, remote, and strangely compelling spirit as he must have seemed—or might have seemed—in his merely human relations. Perhaps it is all a parable to show the fashion in which, even when Bonaparte was an obscure Lieutenant of artillery, the vehicle of his schemings—the car of his destiny he would have called it—crushed the lives of those who fell under his influence and were ruthlessly used for his ends.

If so and if the fragment of a story is merely a background for a new picture in the Napoleonic gallery, the author deserves some praise. Taking the young Corsican in an angle of view not unlike that adopted by Bernard Shaw in his "Man of Destiny," he has made a striking figure of the shabby Lieutenant set apart by his genius yet immersed in the petty schemes of Corsican intrigue—pompous declamatory moralist and intellectual prig when he was not man of action.

There is also the picture of Paoli the Patriot, of Corsican life, of the Maison Buonaparte, proud and poverty-stricken. There is, too, a deal of action—including night surprises and vendettas. The trouble for the reader who seeks what he seems to have a right to expect—a story—is that all the action is futile. It leads nowhere, except to the departure of the Bonaparte family from Corsica, following their Moses, Napoleon. Behold the procession, the mother of the brood—a fine figure—Joseph, Lucien, the beautiful Pauline already beginning to be wicked—and the rest. The hero, having assisted at that exodus, promptly dies, leaving only a faithful herd-lass to mourn tearlessly beside his bier.

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IN his "Life of Major Gen. Sir Charles William Wilson" (E. P. Dutton & Co., $5,) Col. Charles M. Watson writes appreciatively and sympathetically about an officer of the British Royal Engineers, who gave over forty years of his life to the service of his country and attained to enviable distinction as soldier, explorer, diplomat, and author. Sir Charles's first important military service was with the joint commission which marked the boundary line between America and British Columbia; a few years later he made a survey of Jerusalem and of Mount Sinai, and in 1878 he was appointed British Commissioner for the survey of the Servian boundary.

The following year he became the British Consul General in Anatolia, and held that post until 1882, when he was sent to Egypt to serve under Lord Dufferin. While in Egypt he was associated with the expedition organized for the relief of Gordon, and for a time was subjected to fierce attacks in English newspapers due to an unfounded belief that Gordon lost his life through Wilson's failure to do his duty. Later years were spent in useful military work at home and in the preparation of lectures, magazine articles, and books, through which he aimed to make others sharers in the important and interesting knowledge he had acquired during his visits to foreign lands.

Sir Charles was a nephew of Thomas Bellerby Wilson, who for years was the mainstay of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia and the founder of the Entomological Society of that city.

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NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 4, 1909.

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NORTH CAROLINA REVIEW.

AN incident in the literary life of the South is announced in The News and Observer of Raleigh, N. C., which is of more than ordinary interest. It is the publication, as a supplement to that paper on the first Sunday of each month, of a historical and literary review, to be conducted by a board of carefully selected editors, and to be called The North Carolina Review. It is desired, runs the announcement, "to make a monthly supplement that will be to The News and Observer and to North Carolina what THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY LITERARY REVIEW is to its constituency." It is to be the same size as THE TIMES REVIEW.

The original motive of this noteworthy enterprise was to stimulate the accurate study of the history of the State and its counties and to circulate and preserve in convenient form the results of this study. Several conditions render such a work promising. The population is unusualy homogeneous, more so than that of any other State in the Union, and of an excellent stock—English and Scotch-Irish, with an early strain of Huguenot. It has no large cities, but a number of small ones, the centres of the social, educational and business interests of the surrounding country. There is a less sharp division between the various social strata of the population than in most Southern States, and there is throughout the population a remarkably definite pride of ancestry, respect for the traditions handed down from generation to generation, and a very considerable State patriotism very rare in this country. Out of a population now estimated at 2,500,000, only some 4,000 or 5,000 are of foreign birth—a number smaller, indeed, than that of Indians who survive. In such a solid body of natives State patriotism and interest in the past of the State and in the records of localities exist to a degree that no Northern State knows. The historical feature of the new Review, in the charge, as it will be, of respected writers in that field, may count on a good deal of popularity.

While this will be an important feature, it will not be a dominating one, and may with time easily become subordinate. For North Carolina cannot long escape serious modification of conditions from the influence of modern forces. Its resources are valuable and varied, and will tempt to exploitation. Immigration from other States and ultimately from other countries is bound to come. And with development will come the opportunity for a wider and richer culture. The founders of the new Review do not ignore the certainty of future changes. It is, indeed, a sort of pious duty, at this fortunate moment, to provide for the perpetuation of all that is worth while in the history of the old North State; but along with this it is desirable that the people of the State shall have the best available means of acquainting themselves with what is going on in the world of books and thought. The announcement says:

> While the chief aim will be to make The North Carolina Review stimulating to the study of North Carolina history and to the making of literature by North Carolinians, it will not confine its interest to any State lines, but will discuss the literary activities of the world. In the field of history, it will be North Carolinian. In the field of letters it will adopt the motto of the great English preacher who said: "The world is my parish," and will treat of new books from every quarter and of every subject of literature that interests the thoughtful minds of the world.

It was a preacher older and of higher authority than any English one, who said "my field is the world," and cultivated that field with a splendor and power, from the purely literary point of view, that well may be the despair of men of letters. We congratulate The Raleigh News and Observer on its high standard, and we are confident that the work and influence of The North Carolina Review will justify the enterprise of its founders. The following are the editors, in addition to the editor of The News and Observer:

R. D. W. Connor, managing editor; President D. H. Hill of the A. and M. College, Prof. E. K. Graham of the University of North Carolina, Prof. J. G. De Roulac Hamilton of the University of North Carolina, Prof. E. W. Skyes of Wake Forest College, and Prof. Thomas W. Lingle of Davidson College.

A TALE OF THE TERROR.

LE ROMAN L'UNE VERSAILLAISE SOUS LA REVOLUTION. (1789-1797.) Par Augustin Billot. Pp. 429. Paper covers. Paris: Societe d'Editon Francaise et Strangere. 3f. .5c.

M. BILLOT'S novels are a survival of the romanticism of the elder Dumas into which an element of the English Richardson has been introduced. They are long novels with characters who converse without talking, and with adventures which develop through a series of dramatic episodes like the acts of a melodrama. His works are now being published by the Society of French and Foreign Publishers. Nine have already been put on the market. An eager and sentimental public has now the privilege of perusing the tenth. It is composed of 168,000 words, and is called "The Story of a Girl of Versailles at the Time of the Revolution." Even a catalogue of the adventures of the heroine would exhaust the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. We can do no more than begin the main theme.

A fruit seller, the widow of a soldier, with her little boy, is trudging home with her cart on the evening of Oct. 5, 1789, when they come upon the body of a young and, of course, beautiful girl. At her side lies a drum. Both are the relics of the Paris mob which all day long had cried for bread at the gates of Versailles. With the help of an amiable poet the girl is borne to the lodgings of the fruit seller. She is not dead, and, on recovering consciousness, says that her name is Germaine. She explains her excellent manners and refinement by saying that she had been brought up in a convent. She has known neither father nor mother, nor is she certain that she has a claim to any family name.

It becomes the mission of the poet to discover her parents; the mission of the fruit seller's son to fall in love with her; the mission of the fruit seller herself to act the rôle of fate as in a Greek tragedy. The carrying out of these three missions, made lively by repeated abductions and repeated rescues and the ultimate success of virtue over vice, prove that the spirit of romance is still alive in France.

VIEWS ON HUMOR AND MYSTICISM

Dr. Paul Carus Considers Wilhelm Busch Germany's Greatest Humorist and Angelus Silesius a Rapt Philosopher.

A SEEKER for humorous diversion will be grateful to Dr. Paul Carus for the preface to his translation of Wilhelm Busch's "Edward's Dream," (The Open Court Publishing Company.) After introducing the author as "the greatest humorist of modern Germany," Dr. Carus embarks upon "The Significance of Humor," and with a most engaging seriousness explains that while "it is none of the ponderous gifts of Heaven," still "humor is a rare treasure which we need not hesitate to prize most highly among the very best things of life." It may indeed appear "frivolous and flippant to the narrow-minded bigot who glories in vinegar and scowls at the silver ring of a laugh as an impious demonstration." But Dr. Carus is no narrow-minded bigot; he is painstakingly anxious to reassure us that "humor has a great task to perform." Witness this touching incident:

> In my childhood I once met a carpenter who did odd jobs around the house. He was humor incarnate, for he seemed to be able to elicit smiles wherever he went. His eye beamed with mirth, and he saw quickly the funny side of everything. People said of him: "How happy he is! He must never have seen misfortune." But when the question was put to him he grew very serious and answered: "I wish it were so, but I would better forbear to tell the tale of my sorrows." This incident made a deep impression on me, for it proved that his gayety merely reflected the ills of adversity.

Not every happy carpenter may thus point a moral and adorn a tale.

However, Dr. Carus admits frankly: "I myself have never been an enthusiastic admirer of Wilhelm Busch. * * * His wit is not of the style in which I would indulge if I were a humorist." But a friend of Dr. Carus's, "a university professor and a man of high scientific standing," quotes pertinent lines from Busch in all the diverse situations of life, arming himself against the slings and arrows of whatever outrageous fortune may dare attack him by reference to bits of doggerel from the works of the German humorist. Dr. Carus draws a moral from this: "Thus I had an opportunity to observe that any book may serve us as a Bible if we only learn to quote from it according to our needs." How true this is. Even the dictionary may so serve at a pinch.

Dr. Carus goes on to say that Busch's satirical works "have not been rendered into English, so far as I know, nor should they be translated into any language." Therefore, in his wisdom, he is satisfied with presenting the main ideas of "Edward's Dream," offering those passages which appear to him noteworthy, and carefully guarding his readers from much "that is quite unobjectionable in German," but "would appear improper or even coarse in English." He adds, with graceful naïveté, that "the perusal of these eighty-five pages will fully repay the time spent on them. The book is worth having in one's library." Dr. Carus is too modest; he has a rare fund of that most delightful humor—the unconscious sort.

"Eduard's Traum," even in its present emasculated version, is interesting, and, while the dreamer's adventures in the world of pure forms would probably appeal most to the risibles of a Pythagoras or a Euclid, his encounters with philosophers and philanthropists have a fine satiric flavor. The book should be translated in its entirety.

In the same degree that humor is an open book to Dr. Carus, mysticism holds no secrets from his piercing eye. The introduction to his translation of "Angelus Silesius" (the Open Court Publishing Company) is a distinctly valuable contribution to our knowledge of mystics and mysticism. He explains that he himself is not a mystic "if by mysticism is understood the supremacy of the emotional in the domain of human mentality, or even if the term presupposes the doctrine of agnosticism, that the main problems of philosophy and religion lie outside the pale of human cognition." He believes, however, that "the short cut taken by the emotions for the sake of rightly attuning the soul to God is a very helpful expedient by which those natures that lack intellectual power may gain a substitute for truth."

Any one further interested in Dr. Carus's views is thoughtfully referred to a special article in The Monist.

Angelus Silesius, whose real name was Johannes Scheffler, was a fifteenth-century convert to Roman Catholicism. His writings are comparatively little known to English readers, but he belongs by divine right to the rapt brotherhood of Boehme and Weigel. His philosophy is made clear by such lines as

"Where is my residence?"
Where I nor you can stand.

"Where is the final end
Where I at last shall land?"
'Tis where no end is found.
"And whither must I press?"
Above God I must pass,
Into the wilderness.

God is indeed pure naught,
Yet if He something were,
He'd only be't in me,
His chosen minister.

Stop, man! Where dost thou run?
Heav'n lies within thy heart.
If thou seek'st God elsewhere,
Misled, in truth, thou art.

The translations are so literal that they faithfully reflect the crudeness of phraseology, which is a not unattractive feature of the originals.

AMONG THE AUTHORS.

ALFRED NOYES, whose "Drake, an English Epic," received most favorable comment from such critics as Swinburne and Kipling and is about to be published in this country, will be 29 years old this month. Two years ago he married an American girl, Miss Garnett Daniels, youngest daughter of the late Col. B. G. Daniels, U. S. A., who was for some years United States Consul at Hull, England. Since leaving Oxford University Mr. Noyes has deliberately chosen the writing of poetry as a means for earning his livelihood, and, in spite of many warnings as to the impracticability of such a career, he is said to have experienced but little difficulty in the sale of his verse among such magazines as Blackwood's, where his "Drake" appeared as a serial in twenty installments. In spite of his youth, seven volumes of his poetry have been published in England and three in this country.

James Edmund Dunning, author of "The Master Builders," &c., has been selected to represent the Boards of Trade of the United States at the meeting of the Permanent Committee of the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce at Brussels, this month. The committee will arrange the programme for the next congress at London next year.

Fanny C. Macauley, who wrote "The Lady of the Decoration," under the pen name of Frances Little, is an aunt of Mrs. Alice Hegan Rice, author of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." Mrs. Rice is the "mate" to whom the letters in "The Lady of the Decoration" were written.

Charles Zueblin, author of "The Religion of a Democrat," and Prof. Earle Barnes, author of "Where Knowledge Fails," are among the lecturers at Chautauqua this season. When he is not lecturing Prof. Barnes is at Nantucket.

George F. Parker, who is writing "Recollections of Grover Cleveland," was associated with Mr. Cleveland in various political campaigns as well as more recently on the Board of Life Insurance Presidents.

Charles Recht of the New York Public Library has completed an authorized translation of "The Clouds," a drama by Jaroslav Kvapil, art regiseur and critic of the Bohemian National Theatre in Prague.

Walter Phelps Dodge has written a new novel which will be published shortly in London and New York. It is entitled "The Crescent Moon," and is an old-fashioned romance.

Joseph E. Bray, lately with the Outing Publishing Company, is now in charge of the Eastern interests of McClurg & Co. of Chicago.

James Hopper is spending the vacation months in travels in various European countries. At present he is staying in Paris.

LAW OF ADVERTISING.

Considerable information of value to business men is contained in Clowry Chapman's two-volume work entitled "The Law of Advertising and Sales," published by the author in Denver. The work is largely a collection of the author's previously published writings on commercial topics, with enlargements and amplifications.

It would be hard to suggest a question relating to advertising of which it does not take notice. It aims to be a guide to the advertiser, the advertising agent, the writer of advertisements, and the artist who makes the pictures, and the rights and responsibilities of each are clearly stated, according to the author's understanding of the law.

The work evidently is the result of long and careful study, and we do not doubt that the conclusions it sets forth are quite reliable. It is no part of Mr. Chapman's plan, however, to make every man concerned in advertising his own lawyer. In case of litigation or doubt regarding the application of any principle stated in his book, he would have the interested party consult a lawyer and be directed by him.

RUSSIA'S GREAT HUMILIATION.

Commander Vladimir Semenoff in "Rasplata" (The Reckoning) Draws Vivid Pictures of the Blockade of Port Arthur and the Defeat of Admiral Rojestvensky's Fleet by the Japanese—Demoralization of the Russian Forces.

THIS account* by a Russian naval officer of the war between his country and Japan, or at least of so much of it as took place on water, should be read, together with the book called "Human Bullets," written by a Japanese commanding in the land forces before Port Arthur. Each of these accounts is similar in respect to the fact that they are the work of men of action, of men who were present throughout the great contest, and, moreover, of men who to a singular extent realized the spirit which inspired the opposing forces—the Zeitgeist as it showed itself in the sick old giant and in the virile and practically newborn child of to-day. Nothing more dramatic than these two books thus taken in conjunction can be conceived of; while the extraordinary simplicity and directness with which both are written gives them almost a Greek nobility. Here, stripped of all palaver and all frippery, stand revealed the souls of Russia and Japan as they were on entering upon the war and as they continued to bear themselves during that period of blood and fire.

Semenoff was, at the moment when war seemed imminent, stationed at Cronstadt as aide de camp to Admiral Makaroff. He at once applied to be sent to the front, and after some trouble his request was granted. His book is an account of the war so far as the navy took any part in it, first at Port Arthur and later with the second squadron in its weary progress around the Cape of Good Hope to its finish in Japanese waters.

In the very beginning there is an ominous note. Semenoff goes to St. Petersburg to say farewell to the various flag officers there. War had not yet been declared, and the younger officer asked Admiral R. whether he thought there was a chance for it.

> The Admiral looked away. 'War does not always begin with the firing of guns,' he said abruptly. 'In my opinion the war has begun long ago. Only those who are blind fail to see this.'
>
> I could not ask for anything more definite, but I was alarmed at the Admiral's sinister expression. My question had evidently touched a sore spot which made him say more than he intended or thought himself justified in saying.

Throughout the book the chronicler gives to a degree which even he has perhaps not realized the feeling of oppression under which every one labored, the terror as to some one "higher up" not being pleased at what might be done or said or even thought. A sort of devil worship hung over the entire service, a sense of something vast and impending, which must at no cost whatever be angered, which must at any cost be propitiated. No one dares say what should be said, no one dares do anything without an order "in black on white," no one has any initiative in himself or confidence in others. To express a frank opinion or hazard a direct question was absolutely fatal. At Port Arthur itself the Viceroy's long régime of oppression had already ruined the esprit de corps of the navy and imposed on every one the terror of a limitless power. Says the author:

> The impressions I received during my first days at Port Arthur were most strange. It seemed as if the dangers amid which we lived did not affect the people to any great extent. I noticed that every one was dreading something, but not disaster to the squadron or the fortress. There was also no question of personal dread of danger, but people seemed concerned at perhaps being made to suffer owing to the Government's getting into an unpleasant position. "How is the affair going to end?" "Who will be picked out as the next cultprit?" "Am I also going to be dragged into this dirty business?" Questions such as these seemed to perplex high and low. * * * I was unable to obtain from any one detailed answers as to the first catastrophe. All remained silent, or said they knew nothing, or suddenly remembered pressing business" * * * if they were to give an account they would be obliged to take sides, and that was "very dangerous" * * * it would be false to maintain that this state of mind was the result of discipline. * * * Discipline obtains where young and old obey not through fear but for the sake of conscience. At Port Arthur one saw only fear, pale-faced fear of the almighty irresponsible Government.

The ship Semenoff was to join as second in command was sunk a couple of days before his arrival at Port Arthur by the first Japanese attack, virtually the declaration of war. The Russian ships had been lying in the harbor unprotected by nets, with lights burning and as unguarded as in times of peace. This because "He" had replied to requests for permission to adopt war methods with a "not yet."

Mr. Semenoff has this to say of the Viceroy:

> I can only say that all those present at these meetings (councils of war) had only one idea—how to guess aright "His Excellency's" views. That was the fault of the moral atmosphere created by Alexieff. He who interpreted them aright was fortunate. He who tried his best but did not succeed was treated with indulgence. But if any one dared to have an opinion of his own it was best to put a cross before his name. * * * From December, 1899, the moment at which Admiral Alexieff arrived at Port Arthur, the defeat of our squadron was being prepared. * * * The power this man wielded was great, and was subject to no control. He used it to force upon men who in action later on proved themselves to be both brave and able the conviction that it was quite useless to attempt to influence any of his decisions—that to hold views differing from his was a crime. This hypnotic state lasted for many years. The feeling of repression under which the squadron lived was so great that it crept into our flesh and blood. We felt it for a long time after Admiral Alexieff had fled, long after Port Author was cut off from the rest of the world.

For of course the Viceroy fled. As a subaltern said, in persuading a noncombatant to remain with him at Port Arthur, "You may be quite sure, my dear sir, that there will be absolutely no danger at the port so long as the Viceroy remains there. At the first indication of unpleasantness in that respect he will be off—" and he was "off." "Risk nothing," that was the maxim of Alexieff at sea and Kuropatkin on land, remarks Semenoff bitterly. And in reply to those admirers of Alexieff who held that he "personally directed the repulse of the Japanese block ships under a hail of projectiles," Semenoff writes:

> In the interests of truth I must, in the first place, state that notwithstanding this hail of projectiles we sustained no injuries whatever. If this hail really existed, it was assuredly directed against the nearest adversaries. These were the guardships at the booms, the guardboats and the batteries of quickfiring guns * * * the Otvajny was lying abreast of the second line of defense * * * she could not possibly have been exposed to any hail of projectiles. The Viceroy's precious life was never in danger.

In regard to the ignorance in which the Russians were kept as to the leaders' plans, we find the following:

> Why, the Japanese were often better informed than we officers, who were reduced to guessing, while they invariably had knowledge of the plans and intentions of our leaders, thanks to our "bureaucratic" method of treating secrets.

It is clear also that the Russians, whether subalterns or superiors, never had the slightest notion of the Japanese plans. As to interpreters, the commander testifies that he was chosen to examine such prisoners as were taken because he had several years before possessed a slight knowledge of the enemy's language. Associated with him was a sub-Lieutenant of the reserves, who had studied Oriental tongues.

> It was hard to say which of us knew the least * * * while with the Japanese every ship, every regiment or battalion, even every company possessed people who spoke and wrote Russian perfectly.

Lieut. Semenoff's book is the result of notes made on the spot at the moment the occurrences or the impressions took form. It is not a later thought-out and arranged history. "I desire in this work," we are told in the preface, "to present to the reader a picture of the experiences of one who took part in the war and who noted everything he observed, at the time and place, in his diary—let me emphasize this: Rasplata is not based on reminiscences, but on a diary." It is this fact that gives it its peculiar significance and effect. In speaking of the lethargy that fell upon the fleet after its brief renascence of energy, hope, and enthusiasm due to the coming of Admiral Makaroff and ending with his early and tragic death on his sinking ship, Semenoff draws this picture:

> The reader has surely had the experience at one time or other in his dreams of lying helpless while a heavy weight was threatening to crush him to death. This crushing weight could be easily thrown off if one had the use of one's limbs. But one is tied down, unable to move—only one's thoughts are at work, and not even these are free. * * * Such was our situation. * * * This failure to act was worse in its effects than actual losses. "We can never do anything—where is this to end?" was the cry. * * * The days passed like a fever. Our painful uncertainty was only intensified by the wildest rumors. * * * I feel wretched. I don't feel inclined to write any more. They are giving up the fleet. In the fog one can't go out—one can't see anything. In clear weather we also can't go out—the enemy would see us before we saw him.

The army and navy were set against each other. Rumors flew about, evil words were spoken, everybody distrusted every one, the leaders were accused in whispers of treachery. "Did the army and navy look upon the Japanese as their common enemy? No; they looked upon their superiors as the common enemy." And later on this:

> I saw before my eyes a picture of utter demoralization. Of discipline there remained only the outward forms. Its real basis, belief in the superiors, was gone. * * * What did all this mean for the future? History has answered.

There could be nothing more impressive, more full of fatality, than the effect produced upon one as the book is read. It is like watching people struggling through a heavy bog, slowly sinking and stifling in the mud—they get nowhere, nothing is accomplished, all is hopeless.

> "And this is our battle fleet, the flower of the Russian Navy," an officer near me on the bridge was exclaiming, in a voice choked with passion. I had not the heart to say, "Hold your tongue and do your duty." Might he not have replied, "Have the men who created this squadron done theirs?" No, I could find nothing to say which would have answered him—and my own throat was dry with impotent rage.

This was in the last sortie of the Port Arthur fleet in which Semenoff took part. His ship, the Diana, was put out of commission, the fleet scattered, and Semenoff escaped in disguise and returned to Moscow, where after great effort he managed to join the second squadron and go with it on that journey which proved even more pathetic, more wickedly ineffectual than the futile struggles before Port Arthur. He participated in the famous Hull affair, and gives a picturesque account of it.

The work leaves one with the conviction that the declaration of war alone would have been fatal to Russia. She had been subsisting for so long on a tissue of lies that anything approaching reality was certain to destroy her. The report "everything is in the best possible condition" was the only one that would be received. No one wanted to be bothered with criticisms or suggestions, and the official who found fault was removed. The harvest was sure. "God was against us," says Semenoff toward the close. "Fortune always helped the Japanese and deserted us. Makaroff was killed before he could accomplish anything. When one of our ships struck a mine she was destroyed, while the Japanese under the same circumstances escaped." But whether fortune betrayed the Russians or not mattered nothing. She had herself written the inevitable end, and from the first moment only one issue was possible. Incarnate selfishness, ignorance, and terror stood opposed to a solidarity, understanding, and preparedness unexampled in history. One feels for those Russians who really loved their country and who so hopelessly strove to save her honor a great pity. Possibly their sacrifice was not entirely in vain

*RASPLATA. (The Reckoning.) By Commander Vladimir Semenoff, Imperial Russian Navy. His diary during the blockade of Port Arthur and the voyage of Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet. Translated by L. A. B. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.

MATTERS OF ETIQUETTE.

"Etiquette for Americans," (Duffield & Co.,) by "A Woman of Fashion," first published nearly a dozen years ago, has proved to be for so many people just the sort of guide to behavior they wanted that the publishers have issued a new and revised edition. To its former contents has been added discussion of what is and what is not good manners in some of the phases and relations of life that have developed in late years. The book is written in a sensible way, with regard to the usages of American life and to the social structure which has been developed here.

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VIEWS OF READERS.

Some Interesting Comments Upon Miss Hawthorne's Review of Ambrose Bierce's Essays—"A Question of Tense" Considered—A Virginia View of Moncure D. Conway, Radical—Various Other Timely Topics Discussed.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

IN a recent number Miss Hildegarde Hawthorne, under the title of "The Bearer of Evil Tidings," takes issue with Mr. Ambrose Bierce in his intimations openly put that he was in direct connection with that part of the blue sky beyond the lightning and the clouds by private wire. For bearing the evil tidings she, as in the old picture of Cleopatra and the like-placed, proceeds to make Ambrose prostrate.

No one the more richly deserves the prostration than Ambrose Bierce. For he has intimated in The Cosmopolitan and elsewhere that he and Elbert Hubbard were relieving each other in day and night shifts at the thankless task of "Atlases" to all our poor, disgusting, repugnant, misguided tendencies.

The writer is glad to see Ambrose making sport of the whole business. No doubt he scrambles, strains, wiggles, and bats aimlessly at the ins and outs of the swift-moving ball of erudition, but that is better, is it not, than the beanbag game of suggestiveness now almost universally relied upon by men for creating an interested following? Mr. Bierce says he knows we are going back. So does any one who drops in on a crowd of men gathered together for conviviality. We are not going forward; there is no standstill, so what's Ambrose Bierce to do? Nothing but tell a droll story or strain an epigram on the whole show. Most men haven't courage enough to do the latter. You see them in nearly every Ibsen drama as in life, flitting about, unable to create a laugh save at the expense of things we ought long, long ago to have easily passed over, were we as civilized as we pretended.

The writer of this is no reformer; hasn't the ghost of a remedy or the skeleton of a solution. He flounders about in the same kettle of fish as those he attempts to jauntily describe. He also lives in a little glass house, through whose prismatic, confusing windows he now writes, conscious that on the wall is a motto. "He who dwelleth in a sand and soda bungalow better wait until he gets on the outside." Nevertheless, crystal breaks besetting, he is glad to see some one getting some fun out of something besides fables in slang, tenement characters, and droll, suggestive stories.

It isn't "the bearer of evil tidings" that most of us are irritated with anyhow. We are used to them. Ever since Ecclesiastes most everybody has been prepared for the worst. It is the whir of the looms in the sunshine factories turning out cheap joy clothing that keeps us awake at nights.

Ambrose Bierce does make egotistical remarks. He thinks he knows all about it. There is Marie Corelli; she does, too. We men have to possess a candidate, too. Marie Corelli always felt that continued thunderings of the widow made the Judge put on his coat, so she always sort of helped God. So we men have a solicitor, too. Bierce doesn't think much of the rest of us. Neither does Bernard Shaw or the Recording Angel or Anthony Comstock. None of these people are comfortable people to take a vacation with. The average man would rather have a comic supplement, a book of yarns of a traveling salesman, and some fellow who says: "Have you heard the latest about the Irishman and the Jew and the Chinese girl?"

No, Miss Hawthorne, Bierce ought to be optimistic. With five-foot book shelves, classics at three for a dollar, and music and art so universally distributed, we ought to afford Bierce more encouragement. It seems we don't. Evidently he saw too much Ibsen, read too much Gorky, and has too many newspapers coming to his house. The writer wagers, however, he has been to some banquets and stag parties lately and heard really great men get up and talk. Authors, poets, statesmen! What did they say? Oh! get down the Decameron of Boccaccio. At least it is written well! No, it's not pleasant—of course not. It would be so much better if our wit and humor could come from the clouds and the sky rather than down at the roots of the water lily. So Ambrose Bierce—even at our expense—we are glad you found something else to talk about. H. M. HALL.

Wheeling, West Va., Aug. 30.

A Question of Tense.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Allow a soldier of the legion to take exception to Miss Earhart's "will be" as mentioned in comments upon her new book in your REVIEW. The "change" from the "old school, in which the teacher did the thinking and most of the talking, while the child did the memorizing," to the "new school," in which "the child will do the thinking and most of the talking, while the teacher will restrict himself to a thoughtful stimulation and direction of the process," has been "epoch-making in the development of teaching methods"—at least, so far as the best work in the primary grades is concerned. We are in the epoch Miss Earhart predicts, and well along in it, though heaven knows there is much to be wished for yet as to the universal spreading of the light. That we have reached the period of results can be shown without going outside the columns of THE TIMES. The famous prize contest of last Winter in the field of composition writing developed the fact that the children of the city's primary schools are being taught to "observe, think, express!"—the slogan of the eighties and nineties of the last century in the field of school reform. The great leader of that epoch (the epoch still predicted!) discovered and announced in clarion tones that rang the whole wide wide world around and brought pilgrims from every school centre where there were ears to hear, that "the child is a born scientist"—and on that dictum the natural method in education above the kindergarten began to grow. That the child is a born artist also developed of itself along that life line.

In 1890 a leading publishing house sent to the present writer for some critical work the manuscript of a second year arithmetic, in which the child did all the work and the teacher had only to smile or shake her head according as it was done correctly or not. Problems not correctly solved could wait for the clearer perception a little more of the work would bring. The little book never appeared—perhaps because the author died about that time, perhaps because arithmetic went out of fashion—but it was an effort of that period and characteristic of it as affording the truest of training in empirical logic as well as in the more specific mastership of the forms of thought within its subject. Though rather blindly, perhaps, local curricula and the great body of teachers have for two decades been hitching their wagon to the star of the earliest possible independence in systematic study, and to-day the best results in first reading are obtained by the scientific method, the child doing the work and reaping the gain of systematic word study under "a thoughtful stimulation and direction of the process." And as for the children of the present day as mechanicians! How about the Brooklyn High School boys who caught a wireless message too weak to travel from a ship at sea to its destination in the navy yard and transmitted it the rest of the distance with apparatus of their own contrivance? And how about the nine-year-old aviator of Roosevelt, L. I., who (according to a recent morning's TIMES) "flew sixty feet in a motor plane of his own manufacturer"?

It would be interesting to print Miss Earhart's discovery and prediction side by side with a review in an issue of The Critic, now nearly twenty years old, of a little book entitled "The Coming School," which was devoted to the same prophecy, based upon the splendid success already achieved by the foremost teachers of that day. The Critic quite scornfully claimed for the schools of America (or was it the schools of the world?) that all this had been done.

ELLEN E. KENYON WARNER.

New York, Aug. 31.

Moncure D. Conway.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have been reading in a recent issue of THE REVIEW your notice of the works of Moncure D. Conway, the "radical." He was an erratic but interesting person, whose habit of thought was well known and understood in Virginia, of which he was a native. His devotion to freedom of thought was most admirable. Like Jefferson, he "abhorred every form of tyranny over the mind of man." But it was never "impracticable," as you say, for him to live in Virginia. He might, if he had so chosen, have continued to live in Virginia in perfect peace, although he was a professed abolitionist; as did many others of that ilk, who thought that more could be done for abolition by staying in Virginia than by going off and firing long shots from New England at slavery.

The comparison made of the condition of public sentiment in Virginia in 1850 with regard to free schools, and that of Gov. Berkeley in 1670, is wholly erroneous. Berkeley was an old "mossback," and his views were peculiar to himself. There was no such deep-seated and bitter opposition to public schools in Virginia as you represent. At that very time there was a large and eminently respectable and respected number of Virginians who favored the free school system. No person in the least familiar with the opinions of our people in 1850 could have made such a mistake.

Mr. Conway was a natural bohemian. He loved to rove in thought and in body. A man of fine intellect, he was excessively fickle in his views and left but little impress behind him. Chimeras in the field of religion appear to have occupied most of his time; and in President Eliot we see the same vagaries.

It is difficult to understand why so many Northern writers can write nothing about the Southern people except with a sneer. The Outlook is famous for it. And when attention is called to most flagrant mistakes about us the amende honorable is never made.

DANIEL GRINNAN.

Orange, Va., Aug. 30.

A Critic of Style.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Will you allow a constant reader and an admirer of your Book Review to voice a complaint against a prevailing style of writing which has been coming into vogue since the success of a prominent weekly the major part of which is full of this style of writing, with pictures serving to emphasize it. I quote some words of your reviewer of Phillips's "The Hungry Heart": "It still remains to be proved that the mature person of average intelligence can derive either benefit or amusement from it" * * * "and it is notable for its lack of evidence of culture or refinement"—that of the book; this of the style. To me it is also flippant and coarse.

I give a few examples from an article on "Asthma and Hay Fever," by Woods Hutchinson, A. M., M. D., and if there are articles from which this style of writing might be thought to be exempt it is those of a quasi-medical character, which this undoubtedly is:

But, like every cloud, it has a silver lining, or, at least, a silver-plated one * * *

Even though—just as Boston is not a place, but a state of mind * * *

You may sneeze your very soul out, but it will very, very seldom kill you, though there may be times when you wish it would * * *

Their victims appear to have their nerves on the outside of their skins, as it were—they seem to wear their hearts upon their sleeves for daws to peck at, and every peck produces an explosion * * *

Their body gasoline, as it were, has been turned out with too low a flash point * * *

And so on for two pages.

If such articles were headed "Humorous" the objections might disappear, at least you would not prepare yourself for a sermon and find it turn out a song. Nor can I quite agree with the view which makes the laugh a sine que non, especially with such a serious subject as the above. And, worst of all, the style is becoming so popular that other weeklies are copying it, together with illustrations to match.

As to the real value to the hay fever patient of the article quoted from, I say little, because there is little to say. I tried to find it, but was unsuccessful. I suppose by the management it would be called popularizing an abstruse subject. As an example of the style just take up any of the illustrated weeklies.

OLIVER B. HARDEN.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 1.

Takes Issue with Mr. Creelman.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

On Page 16 of James Creelman's book "Why We Love Lincoln" is found this paragraph:

> Oh, pale woman of the twentieth century, sighing for a mission in the world's great affairs! Perhaps there may be a suggestion for you in the simple story of what Sarah Bush did for Abraham Lincoln, and, through him, for the ages. Did not the two malaria-racked and care-driven women who lived in the rough-hewn Lincoln cabin do more to influence the political institutions of mankind than all the speeches and votes of women since voting was first invented?

What is the inference of this paragraph? To what does it point? That Abraham Lincoln was the savior of his country, only because his mother and stepmother could not vote?

Mr. Creelman upbraids the twentieth century women who are pale and ambitious. He entreats them, in order to influence our political institutions, to emulate Nancy Hanks and Sarah Bush. Evidently they must become malaria-racked and care-driven mothers and stepmothers, with rough-hewn cabins for their habitations. When they have sunken to this state of degradation, misery, and intellectual darkness they have arrived at the heyday of their glory, and something can be expected of them, for this is the receipt by which women are to produce great men. If this were true the world would teem with geniuses born of the ignorant, downtrodden creatures of the earth.

But there has been only one Abraham Lincoln, and how many women, heart-broken and weary, have gone down to oblivion as the beasts of burden? This privilege, they are told, is their compensation for the vote.

Surely Mr. Creelman has gotten things mixed. But let him think twice who uses the sacred name of Abraham Lincoln to cover an injustice, for his mournful eyes still gaze upon his country's people, and weep for the ills we suffer.

LILLIAN M. L. WILSON.

New York, Aug. 31.

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PUBLISHED TO-DAY

BOSTON GOSSIP OF LATEST BOOKS

Interesting Works of Travel and Biography Forthcoming—"Under the Mulberry Trees"—Some New Poetry.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—Messrs. Houghton Mifflin Company, will not publish their first Autumn books for some days, but when they come one of the most eagerly read will be George Washburn's "Fifty Years in Constantinople," such a story of the last half century in the Turkish capital as few men could have written. John W. Foster's "Diplomatic Memoirs," in two volumes, will tell of experiences in many countries, European and Asiatic, and in South America and Mexico, and also in the office of Secretary of State, for he has had the advantage of occupying both sorts of diplomatic posts, those in which a man's countrymen ask him why he does not do this or that and those in which foreigners question his wisdom in doing anything.

Dr. Gladden's "Recollections" is certainly coming this year, and with the new illustrated edition of the "Life, Letters, and Journals of George Ticknor," will cover the nineteenth century. Indeed, with these two, Mr. Foster's book and the late Prof. Shaler's "Autobiography," one has as good a centre for a course of nineteenth century reading, historical, political, sociological, and literary, as could be desired. Mr. Ferris Greenslet writes the introduction to the Ticknor memoirs.

The actual Holmes Centenary passed quietly, but this week portraits and various editions have appeared in the book shops, among the former that head with luxuriant locks at first glance suggesting early Tennyson pictures. It is well known that the Autocrat made an overmodest estimate of his good looks, which came to be very good in the latter part of his life of lofty and kind thinking, but occasionally he rebelled against published presentations of him. He called his Every-Saturday portrait Senegambian, and under an autograph written to accompany Mr. C. E. Dallin's unsympatnetic bust of him, he wrote: "Non omnes arbusta juvant."

This month Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. will publish "The Speakers of the House," by Herbert Bruce Fuller, who writes with the knowledge derived from long residence in Washington and wide acquaintance with persons in authority, in addition to the ordinary sources of information.

Mrs. Mary P. Wells Smith will continue her Revolutionary "Old Deerfield Series" with "Boys and Girls of Seventy-seven." The central figures are the members of the family of Col. David Wells, commander of the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment, in the campaign which ended so surprisingly for Burgoyne, and the story is decidedly flattering to the pride of small Americans.

Miss Edith M. Thomas, once a very slow writer, is now reaping the reward of the labor and minute care bestowed upon her early volumes and has become rather prolific, for a poet. Her tenth volume, to be published to-morrow, by Richard G. Badger, will be entitled "The Guest at the Gate." The title-poem is a Celtic legend of a bridegroom called from his bridal feast by an old crone who gives him a golden crown for his bride, begs a kiss of him, and goes, leaving him to awaken from a century of unconscious dreaming to wander a few years searching for his lost bride and vanished home and then to die, "the youth still in his face." "The Cloak," a scene from a drama of the Horatii and the Curiatii, and about a hundred others, representing many forms, complete a really noteworthy little book.

As a companion will come the Rev. Theron Brown's "Under the Mulberry Trees," in which may be found such a detailed and unexaggerated description of Connecticut life in a rural village between 1830 and 1850, as will be welcome to the generation following that of the venerable author and valuable to the future historian. The personages are the entire population, young and old, and the incidents include the ruinous craze for a certain variety of mulberry trees, and the Millerite excitement. At rare intervals, by a pardonable lapse of memory, the author makes one of his personages use a modern word, such, for instance, as "mascot," which was not even in the French Dictionary at the time of the story, and did not cross the water more than forty years ago, but nobody who knows how to read such a book will be disturbed by such errors.

The time of Mr. George Cary Eggleston's "Irene of the Mountains" covers about the same period as Mr. Brown's story, and its mountaineers, although more deliberate in action than their Yankee fellow-citizens, are remarkably like them in their code of morals and even in manners. The gentlefolk differ somewhat from the Northern type, the men being more inclined to rule their womenkind, and the women being genuinely submissive, but capable of brilliant originality and intense energy in carrying out the intentions of their male kindred, husbands, fathers, brothers, or even sons. The heroine's love story includes a striking exemplification of the relations of the sexes, one of those incidents which would have been called impossible by Northern readers befo' de wah. The Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company issues this story.

This moment, when Sir Max Leonard Waechtler tells Mr. W. T. Stead that he finds many European sovereigns and European Ministers in favor of federation, with "One Continent, One Tariff" for a watchword, and Mr. Stead assures Sir Max Leonard Waechtler that the crossing of the Channel by an aeroplane will give a new impulse to his projected International League, is a good time to remember that in 1871 Dr. Edward Everett Hale published "The United States of Europe" in his own magazine, Old and New. He said that the policy of the Republican leaders of Europe was embodied in the phrase, and begged Americans to forget petty differences with England and leave the English friends of federation free to promote it. This paper Messrs. Ginn & Co. have reprinted in "The Great Design of Henry Fourth," and in his "Introduction" Mr. Edwin D. Mead refers to it "with peculiar tenderness and gratitude at this hour." Dr. Hale spoke the same word at The Hague in 1899; "he is speaking it to us still," says Mr. Mead, and dedicates the book to him. Mr. Mead recalls a letter of Erasmus written about 1517, and telling of a projected Congress of Kings, a meeting of Henry VIII., Francis I., the Emperor Maximilian, and Charles V. "But certain persons who get nothing by peace and a great deal by war threw obstacles in the way," and Erasmus sat down and wrote "Querela Pacis," his most important essay on international justice and peace. Mr. Stanley Weyman has made the Great Design vaguely familiar to novel readers.

John Brayshaw Kaye's poem, "The Trial of Christ," will be published almost immediately by Messrs. Sherman, French & Co. It is written in blank verse and, both in its preface and in the poem itself, gives a view of Judas not entirely original, but differing from that popularly accepted. The attitude of Iscariot is described as that of a follower desirous of overruling his leader for his own good, his intention being to force our Lord to declare his Messiahship. Further, Mr. Kaye severely reprehends St. John's references to Judas as unjust and prejudiced, and ascribes to them the general dislike and scorn of Judas even before the betrayal. As poetry the book is not remarkable, but as a legal summary of the four Gospels it is highly interesting, showing both persons and events in a clear, cold light, in which they assume new aspects.

An interesting small volume about to come from the same publishers is "Selections from the Writings of Sir Walter Ralegh," edited by Frank W. C. Hersey. It is published for use as a reference book in the Lowell Institute literary course and contains some matter drawn from sources but little used and representative poems and prose, with comments by the editor.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

The following books were received by the Saturday Review during the week ended Sept. 2:

History and Biography.

HENRY HUDSON. A Brief Statement of His Aims and His Achievements. By Thomas A. Janvier. To which is Added a Newly Discovered Partial Record, Now First Published, of the Trial of the Mutineers by Whom He and Others Were Abandoned to Their Death. New York: Harper & Brothers. 75 cents.

MARCUS WHITMAN: Pathfinder and Patriot. By Rev. Myron Eells. 8vo. Seattle: Alice Harriman Company.

WENDELL PHILLIPS: Orator and Agitator. By Lorenzo Sears. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

General Literature.

Including Essays, Drama, Poetry, and Art.

MERMAID SERIES. ROBERT GREENE. Edited by Thomas H. Dickinson. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

ENGLISH POEMS. Selected and Edited by Walter C. Bronson. The Elizabethan Age and the Puritan Period, (1550-1660.) Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

POEMS, LETTERS, AND PROSE FRAGMENTS OF KIRKE WHITE. Edited by John Drinkwater. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

LAURUS NOBILIS. Chapters on Art and Life. By Vernon Lee. 16mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.50.

A REAPING. By E. F. Benson. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

DANTE AND COLLECTED VERSE. By George Lansing Raymond. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

DAVID. By Cale Young Rice. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

WAGNER'S WALKUERE. Retold by Oliver Huckel. 12mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

Religion.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF PRAYER. By Anna Louise Strong. 12mo. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

A HISTORY OF CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN. 1549-1908. Roman Catholic and Greek Orthodox Missions. By Otis Cary. 8vo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. Two volumes. $2.50.

CHRISTMAS BUILDERS. By Charles Edward Jefferson. 12mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents.

Travel and Description.

THE TAVERNS AND TURNPIKES OF BLANDFORD, 1738-1837. By Sumner Gilbert Wood. 8vo. Published by the author, Blandford, Mass.

THE MAINE WOODS. By Henry D. Thoreau. 8vo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $2.

INDIA. By J. Keir Hardie. 12mo. New York: B. W. Huebsch.

Fiction.

THE WHITE PROPHET. By Hall Caine. New York: D. Appleton Co. Double quarto title page. $1.50.

IRENE OF THE MOUNTAINS. A Romance of Old Virginia. By George Cary Eggleston. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company. $1.50.

THE SILVER CANOE. By Henry Gardner Hunting. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

THE CHRISTMAS CHILD. By Hesba Stretton. 12mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents.

ALL THE WAY. By William W. Canfield. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.50.

THE MEN OF THE MOUNTAIN. By S. R. Crockett. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

PA FLICKINGER'S FOLKS. By Bessie R. Hoover. 16mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

JONATHAN AND DAVID. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. New York: Harper & Brothers. 50 cents.

GREEN GINGER. By Arthur Morrison. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co.

THE LEOPARD AND THE LILY. By Marjorie Bowen. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Miscellaneous.

Including New Editions, Juveniles, and Science.

HARPER'S LIBRARY OF LIVING THOUGHT. 16mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. THE LIFE OF THE UNIVERSE. By Svante Arrhenius. Two volumes. JESUS OR PAUL? By Dr. Arnold Meyer. CHRISTIANITY AND ISLAM. By G. H. Becker. Translated by Rev. R. J. Chaytor. THE TRANSMIGRATION OF SOULS. By D. Alfred Berthelet. Translated by Rev. R. J. Chaytor. THE ORIGIN OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. By Dr. William Wrede.

THE MAKING OF SPECIES. By Douglas Dewar and Frank Finn. 16mo. New York: John Lane Company. $2.50.

PHOTO-AUTO MAPS: photographs of every turn, together with a topographical outline of road, showing railroad crossings, bridges, schoolhouses, and all landmarks, with accurate distances between Chicago and New York, New York and Chicago, &c. 8vo. New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. By Frank J. Goodnow. 8vo. New York: The Century Company.

AMERICAN PLAYGROUNDS. Their Construction, Equipment, Maintenance, and Utility. Edited by Everett B. Mero. 12mo. Boston. The Dale Association.

PHOTOGRAPHIC OPTICS AND COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY. By George Lindsay Johnson. 8vo. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $3.

MEN, THE WORKERS. By Henry Demarest Lloyd. 8vo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

NATURAL SOURCES OF POWER. By Robert S. Ball. 8vo. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $2.

THE ELEMENTS OF MECHANICS OF MATERIALS. By C. E. Houghton. 8vo. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co. $2.

WAVERLEY SYNOPSES. By J. Walker McSpadden. 12mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents.

WRITING AND SPEAKING. By Charles Sears Baldwin. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

INVENTIONS, PATENTS, AND DESIGNS. By G. Croyden Marks, M. P. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $1.

THE LAW OF AUTOMOBILES. By Xenophon P. Huddy. Albany: Matthew Bender & Co.

THE HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIST. The System that Leads to Plenty. Springfield, Mass.: The Davis-Gibbs Company.

INDEX OF ECONOMIC MATERIAL IN THE DOCUMENTS OF THE STATES OF THE UNITED STATES. Illinois. 1809-1904. Prepared for the Department of Economics and Sociology of the Carnegie Institute of Washington. By Adelaide R. Hasse. Washington: Carnegie Institute.

THE LAND OF NOD. By J. Walker McSpadden. 8vo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

LIFE STORIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. By George P. Upton. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., twenty-four volumes, 60 cents each. ELIZABETH, EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA; EMPEROR WILLIAM FIRST; LOUISE QUEEN OF PRUSSIA; YOUTH OF THE GREAT ELECTOR.

A JOB LOT OF CRIMES.

It would have been neatly suggestive of the quality of the book if Headon Hill's "A Traitor's Wooing," (John E. Kearney, New York, $1.50,) had been printed in red ink. For it is a hectic sort of story, and includes between its covers an assorted lot of a great number and wide variety of crimes. It all began with the sinister determination of an Indian Maharaja to revenge himself upon a beautiful young Englishwoman, who had refused his offer of marriage. He decided to have her kidnapped and conveyed to his home in India. To carry out his scheme he enlisted the help of a London soldier of fortune in the fashionable world, who had been his guide for some months in the pursuit of what the author discreetly glosses over as "unholy vices"—which might be taken as a sort of metaphorical double negative, and therefore having reference to saintly deeds and exalted spiritual life, if the character of the Maharaja did not forbid. As their scheme is gradually worked out, the numerous puppets and accomplices of the Maharaja's lieutenant are drawn into one crime after another, and by the time the girl has been lured on board the boat and been rescued at the last minute by a British warship the list has grown long and lurid.

Books in Demand.

The circulating department of the New York Public Library gives the following as the most popular books of the week ended Aug. 31: Adult fiction—Ward's "Marriage a la Mode," "Inner Shrine." Crawford's "White Sister." Juvenile fiction—Barbour's "Four Afloat." Alcott's "Little Women." Craik's "Little Lame Prince." Non fiction—Shakespeare's plays, Ibsen's plays, Munsterberg's "Psychotherapy."

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"The Barbarians of Morocco"
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"Etiquette for Americans"
New edition with illustrations. Limp cover, gold stamping and gilt tops. $1.50 net; postage 10c.

"Sir Guy and Lady Rannard"
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Thomas' "Guest at the Gate".... 1.50

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

"The Fighting Race" by Joseph I. C. Clarke—The Poem "Opportunity" by James J. Ingalls—"The Baron's Last Banquet" by Albert Corton Greene—Value of Washington Irving's Works—"The Yarn of the Nancy Bell"—Answers From and Appeals To Readers.

COMMUNICATIONS intended for this column should be written on one side of the paper only. They must contain the name and address of the writer, though, if preferred by the inquirer, initials only will be printed. While the endeavor will be made to answer all queries of interest in the order in which they are received, this cannot always be accomplished.

J. A. KELLY.—Will you oblige an old reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by printing the poem known as "Kelly, Burke, and Shea"? I have been unable to find it in print.

The poem which our correspondent has been seeking is by Joseph I. C. Clarke, and the correct title is "The Fighting Race." Under this title it is printed in Stedman's American Anthology. The verses are as follows:

THE FIGHTING RACE.

"Read out the names!" and Burke sat back,
And Kelly drooped his head.
While Shea—they call him Scholar Jack—
Went down the list of the dead.
Officers, seamen, gunners, marines,
The crews of the gig and yawl,
The bearded man and the lad in his teens,
Carpenters, coal passers—all.
Then, knocking the ashes from out his pipe,
Said Burke in an offhand way:
"We're all in, that dead man's list, by Cripe!
Kelly and Burke and Shea."
"Well, here's to the Maine, and I'm sorry for Spain,"
Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

"Wherever there's Kelly there's trouble," said Burke.
"Wherever fighting's the game,
Or a spice of danger in grown man's work,"
Said Kelly, "you'll find my name."
"And do we fall short," said Burke, getting mad,
"When it's touch and go for life?"
Said Shea, "It's thirty-odd years, bedad,
Since I charged to drum and fife
Up Marye's Heights, and my old canteen
Stopped a rebel ball on its way.
There were blossoms of blood on our sprigs of green—
Kelly and Burke and Shea—
And the dead didn't brag." "Well, here's to the flag!"
Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

"I wish 'twas in Ireland, for there's the place,"
Said Burke, "that we'd die by right,
In the cradle of our soldier race,
After one good stand-up fight.
My grandfather fell on Vinegar Hill,
And fighting was not his trade;
But his rusty pike's in the cabin still,
With Hessian blood on the blade."
"Aye, aye," said Kelly, "the pikes were great
When the word was 'clear the way!'
We were thick on the roll in ninety-eight—
Kelly and Burke and Shea."
"Well, here's to the pike and the sword and the like!"
Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

And Shea, the scholar, with rising joy,
Said, "We were at Ramillies;
We left our bones at Fontenoy
And up in the Pyrenees;
Before Dunkirk, on Landen's plain,
Cremona, Lille, and Ghent,
We're all over Austria, France, and Spain,
Wherever they pitched a tent.
We've died for England from Waterloo
To Egypt and Dargai;
And still there's enough for a corps or crew,
Kelly and Burke and Shea."
"Well, here is to good honest fighting blood!"
Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

"Oh, the fighting races don't die out,
If they seldom die in bed,
For love is first in their hearts, no doubt,"
Said Burke; then Kelly said:
"When Michael, the Irish Archangel, stands,
The angel with the sword,
And the battle-dead from a hundred lands
Are ranged in one big horde,
Our line, that for Gabriel's trumpet waits,
Will stretch three deep that day,
From Jehoshaphat to the Golden Gates—
Kelly and Burke and Shea."
"Well, here's thank God for the race and the sod!"
Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

BELDEN B. RAU.—Will you kindly print Ingall's "Sonnet on Opportunity," which inspired Judge Walter Malone of Memphis, Tenn., to give expression to his optimistic conviction in "A Reply to Opportunity"?

The poem by John James Ingalls requested by our correspondent consists of but two verses, as follows:

Master of human destinies am I.
Fame, love, and fortune on my footsteps wait.
Cities and fields I walk; I penetrate
Deserts and seas remote, and passing by
Hovel and mart and palace—soon or late
I knock unbidden once at every gate!

If sleeping, wake—if feasting, rise before
I turn away. It is the hour of fate,
And they who follow me reach every state
Mortals desire, and conquer every foe
Save death; but those who doubt or hesitate,
Condemned to failure, penury, and woe,
Seek me in vain and uselessly implore—
I answer not, and I return no more.

A. G. S., Southampton, L. I.—Will you please tell me the remainder of the poem "The Baron's Last Banquet," the first of which is:

Over a low couch the setting sun
Had thrown its latest ray,
Where in his last strong agony
A dying warrior lay.

The poem about which our correspondent inquires was written by Albert Gorton Greene, who was born in Providence, R. I., in 1802, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1868. The poem in full is printed on Pages 80 and 81 of an American Anthology, by Edmund C. Stedman, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and also in Vol. VII. of the World's Best Poetry, edited by Bliss Carman.

W. F. LEGGETT.—Will you please advise me of the value of a set of Washington Irving, published by George P. Putnam, 1860, in twenty-one cloth volumes, with separate volume for illustrations? Also, a set of Dickens published by Chapman & Hall in thirty half green leather volumes, with red leather labels?

The edition of Washington Irving's Works, published 1860-64, consisted of twenty-six volumes. The set, in half morocco, uncut, brought $182 at the Pierce sale in 1903 and $61.75 at Bangs's in this city in 1900. We have not come across a sale of a set in cloth binding.

The works of Charles Dickens, published in thirty volumes by Chapman & Hall about 1879, realized $60 at Anderson's in 1906. The set in the Field sale brought $78. The copies in each instance were uncut.

JAMES SHANKS.—Would it be asking too much to request you to print an oft-quoted poem, which was in an old New York Public School book, but which I've never been able to find since, which told of a shipwrecked sailor, the refrain of which was:

O, I am a cook and a Captain bold, and the mate of the Nancy brig,
And a bo's'n tight and a midshipmite and the crew of the Captain's gig.

The poem is "The Yarn of the Nancy Bell," by W. S. Gilbert. It is too long to print in these columns. It may be found in "The Bab Ballads and Songs of a Sawyard," published by the Macmillan Company, and in many other collections of poems.

R. F. H.—I have a copy of "The Memoirs of the Life of John Philip Kemble, Esq.," including a history of the stages from the time of Garrick to the present period by James Boaden, Esq., published by Robert H. Small, Philadelphia, Penn., and Wilder & Campbell, New York; William Brown, printer. 1825. Can you inform me if the same is of any value?

This is the first American edition of Boaden's Life of John Philip Kemble. There is no mention of a sale of it in the publications that give auction prices of books. The first English edition was published in 1825 also, and brings at auction from $3.50 to $5.

MARGIE DAVELLE.—The sonnet quoted by "A Constant Reader" in your issue of July 17, beginning:

If I were cast upon some desert isle,

was written by a young New York lawyer by the name of Charles Green. This is only one of many which he has written.

F. F. FOREST.—I will esteem it a favor if one of the readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS will inform me where to find the following:

Thou art mated with a clown.

Lines 47 and 48 of Tennyson's "Locksley Hall" read:

As the husband is, the wife is; thou art mated with a clown,
And the grossness of his nature will have weight to drag thee down.

Answers from Readers.

FLEMING.—The poem for which "Searcher" inquires in your issue of Aug. 14 is by Mrs. Felicia Hemans. It is as follows:

HE NEVER SMILED AGAIN.

The bark that held a Prince went down,
The sweeping waves rolled on,
And what was England's glorious crown
To him that wept a son?
He lived—for life may long be borne
Ere sorrow break its chain;
Why comes not death to those who mourn?
He never smiled again.

There stood proud forms around his throne,
The stately and the brave;
But which could fill the place of one?
That one beneath the wave.
Before him passed the young and fair,
In pleasure's reckless train;
But seas dash'd o'er his son's bright hair—
He never smiled again.

He sat where festal bowls went round;
He heard the minstrel sing;
He saw the tourney's victor crowned,
Amidst the knightly ring.
A murmur of the restless deep
Was blent with every strain;
A voice of winds that would not sleep—
He never smiled again.

Hearts in that time close'd o'er the trace
Of vows once fondly pour'd;
And strangers took the kinsman's place
At many a joyous board.
Graves which true love had bathed with tears,
Were left to heaven's bright rain;
Fresh hopes were born for other years—
He never smiled again.

The tragic event of 800 years ago which the poem commemorates is told in an interesting way by Charles Dickens in his "Child's History of England."

The following account is by Oliver Goldsmith:

"Henry I. of England had a son called William, a brave and active youth, who had arrived at his eighteenth year. The King loved him most tenderly, and took care to have him recognised as his successor by the States of England; and carried him over to Normandy in the north of France to receive the homage of the Barons of that duchy.

"Having performed the requisite ceremony the King set sail for England, accompanied by a splendid retinue of the principal nobility. William, his son, was detained by some accident for several hours, and the crew having spent the interval in drinking, became so intoxicated that they run the ship upon a rock, and it was immediately dashed in pieces.

"The Prince was put into a boat, and might have escaped had he not been called back by the cries of his sister. He prevailed upon the sailors to row back and take her in, but no sooner had the boat approached the wreck than numbers who had been left jumped into it, and the whole were drowned. King Henry when he heard of the death of his son fainted away, and from that moment he never smiled again."

Answers to this query and copies of the verses have also been received from Arthur Guiterman, New York; Gloslyn Chatham, Baltimore, Md.; George Floto, Brooklyn; "M. I. S.," East Orange, N. J.; D. W. Hyland, Brooklyn; Anna Chapin, Providence, R. I.; F. F. Wilmurt, New York; "A. J. R.," New York; Miss McIntosh, New York; W. McDonald, Port Richmond, N. Y.; Anna M. Gerhart, Stamford, Conn.; J. N. Dickey, Newburg, N. Y.; Marjorie C. Weirich, New York;

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Answers from and Appeals to Readers.

Mrs. J. W. Freeland, New York; B. E. Kelliher, Boston; John H. Thompson, Shelburne Falls, Mass.; Ray S. Ball, Huron, Ohio; Mrs. S. H. Neilson, New York; C. De Veze, New York; Jared Barhite, Long Island City, N. Y.; Charles Augustus Cramer, Brooklyn, and R. L. C. White, Nashville, Tenn.

VIOLET D'ARCY.—I inclose herewith copy of the poem asked for by K. McK. M., in your July 31 issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS. I am unable to give the name of the author of this poem, as it is unknown to me.

KINSHIP.

If you have a friend worth loving
Love him, yes, and let him know
That you love him, ere life's evening
Tinge his brow with sunset glow—
Why should good words ne'er be said
Of a friend, 'til he's dead?

If you hear a song that thrills you,
Sung by any child of song,
Praise it. Do not let the singer
Wait deserved praises long;
Why should one who thrills your heart
Lack the joy you may impart?

If you hear a prayer that moves you
By its humble, pleading tone,
Join it. Do not let the seeker
Bow before his Lord alone;
Why should not your brother share
The strength of "two or three" in prayer?

If you see the hot tears falling
From a brother's weeping eyes,
Share them, and by kindly sharing,
Win your kinship with the skies.
Why should any one be glad
When his brother's heart is sad?

If a silvery laugh goes rippling
Through the sunshine on his face,
Share it. 'Tis the wise man's saying,
For both grief and joy a place.
There's health and goodness in the mirth
In which an honest laugh hath birth.

If your work is made more easy
By a friendly helping hand,
Say so. Speak out bravely, truly,
Ere the darkness veil the land.
Should a brother workman dear
Falter for a word of cheer?

Scatter, then, your germs of kindness,
All enriching as you go;
Leave them. Trust the Harvest Giver,
Who will make each germ to grow.
So, until the happy end,
Your life will never lack a friend.

Copies of the poem have also been received from "E. R. S.," who calls it "True Sympathy"; from "E. J. B.," who entitles it "This Is for You," and from an anonymous correspondent who names it "A Sermon in Rhyme," and thinks that the verses were written "by Margaret Sangster many years ago." These three copies differ slightly from the one we publish above. K. L. Reid, who sends a shorter version of the poem says that it was written by J. H. Brown.

R. L. C. WHITE.—Thomas A. Cornwell, who asks ("Appeals," Aug. 7) for the words of a song beginning

She wore a wreath of flowers,
The night when first we met—

evidently has in mind Thomas Haynes Bayly's familiar song entitled, "She Wore a Wreath of Roses," which commences:

She wore a wreath of roses,
The night that first we met;
Her lovely face was smiling
Beneath her curls of jet.

The song may be found in Stedman's "Victorian Anthology," Dana's "Household Book of Poetry," Mrs. Johnson's "Our Familiar Songs," and Volume X. of Miles's "Poets and Poetry of the Nineteenth Century."

Many answers to this query have been received, indicating how popular and well known the song is. The following have kindly sent copies of it: Mrs. Jacob Hodgson, Brooklyn; E. Zabriskie, Newport, R. I.; J. S. Ramsay, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Mrs. Thomas Galt, Marion, Va.; Henry A. Chase, Boston, Mass.; M. E., New York; Elise B. Kemp, New York, who says it is twenty-five years since she heard the song in Birmingham, England; George Morgan, New York; Martin Hewson, Brooklyn; G. E. M., New York; Mrs. F. M. Callie, Sugar Loaf, N. Y.; M. G. Cleveland, New York; M. H. Briggs, New York, who says that the music was composed by Joseph Philip Knight, dedicated to Miss Norcott, published at Millet's Music Saloon, 375 Broadway, New York, and sung by Mrs. Wood; R. H. I., Rutherford, N. J.; M. R. Purvis, New York; C. E. Ebry, Lansdowne, Penn.; Miss M. Isaacs, New York; Adele Ogden Gordon, Upper Montclair, N. J.; E. S., New Rochelle, N. Y.; A. C. Ford, Brooklyn.

Other works in which the song may be found are "Our Familiar Songs and Their Authors," by Helen K. Johnson, published by H. M. Caldwell Company, New York; "Songs That Never Die," compiled by Henry F. Reddall; Sargent's "Cyclopedia of British and American Poetry"; "A Thousand and One Gems of Songs," published by Rutledge, and "Good Old Songs," published by the Oliver Ditson Company.

J. L. H. Mosier writes that the name of the song is "Helen Taylor," that it was popular sixty-five years ago, and that he sang it in the Old Bowery Theatre in 1852; Seton Gordon, New York; Mrs. H. Robbins, New York; Thomas J. McMurray, West Brighton, S. I.; Mrs. S. Cassidy, New York; "C. A. B.," Dingman's Ferry, Penn.; Mrs. Gertrude Y. Dooley, Brooklyn; A. D. Aiden, West New Brighton, N. Y., and Mrs. A. C. Ford, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.—The verses incorrectly quoted by E. E. Cronin were written by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and will be found in "The Cobbler of Hagenau," the Student's Tale in the second part of the "Tales of the Wayside Inn." They read:

Our ingress into the world
Was naked and bare;
Our progress through the world
Is trouble and care;
Our egress from the world
Will be nobody knows where;
But if we do well here
We shall do well there;
And I could tell you no more,
Should I preach a whole year!

These lines are apparently Longfellow's translation of some old German folk rhyme.

Henry J. Hadfield has also sent us a copy of the lines.

R. L. C. WHITE.—The poem concerning which D. B. Leary inquires, ("Appeals," Aug. 14,) the refrain of which he slightly misquotes, is Kipling's "Gentlemen Rankers." It is included in the second series of "Barrack Room Ballads."

Answers to the query of D. B. Leary have also been received from Henry J. Hadfield, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; "V. J.," Blue Hills Falls, Penn.; Anna Haslip, N. Y.; James Huntington, Brooklyn; Arthur Guiterman, N. Y.; Helen McMahan, Middle Haddam, Conn.; "S. M. C.," New York, and "S. C. L.," Oakland, N. J.

Appeals to Readers.

B. C.—Can any reader give me any information concerning a poem entitled "Life and Death," (Title in Latin,) and written by some Judge of Houston, Texas? It was copied several months ago—about February—in The Literary Digest.

R. L. B.—Who wrote the old song commencing thus:

Lift up your heads, desponding freemen;
Fling to the winds your needless fears.
He who unfurled your starry banner
Said it would wave a thousand years.

CHORUS.

A thousand years, my own Columbia—
It is the glad day so long foretold;
It is the glad morn, whose early rising
Washington saw in the days of old.

E. D.—Will some of your readers please tell me the author and give me the other verses of the following quotation?

Do you know you have asked for the costliest
thing made by the Hand above,
A woman's heart, and a woman's life, and a
woman's wonderful love?
Do you know you have asked for this priceless
thing,
As a child might ask for a toy?
Demanding what others have died to win, with
the reckless dash of a boy?

BENJAMIN C. NEVIUS.—I should be very much pleased if I could secure the entire poem, I think by Bulwer Lytton, which begins:

We have fought our last fight,
We have spent our last shot now,
And we pour here in protest
Our last drops of life.

All save man's honest worth
We have lost, they have got now,
And their's is the triumph
Where ours was the strife.

GRACE A. THOMPSON—Can any reader inform me where I may obtain and who was the author of, the poem, entitled, as I believe, "The Moor's Last Sigh"? It is the story of the retreat of Boabdil from Granada, and is founded on the historic Spanish name of the hill from which this unhappy King looked back for his last glimpse of the fallen city—"El ultimo suspiro del Moro." The poem must have been published fully forty years ago, but, so far as I can ascertain, it is not included in any collection of the old readers. The following stanzas occur in the poem. I do not know the order.

King Boabdil reins his steed;
Anxious thoughts his bosom swell.
He would for his kingdom bleed
Ere he bids the last farewell.

He gazes from the mountain top
Upon that home he leaves to die,
And gentle winds with mournful dirge
Slow bear away the Moor's last sigh.

Woe is thee, Granada, woe!
Hushed thy strains of minstrelsy;
Thy crystal fountains cease to flow,
And thy maidens weep for thee.

I am most anxious to obtain a copy of this poem, and shall be very grateful for any aid rendered me.

H. C. B.—I remember the first line of a poem published some years ago in a magazine—I rather think, The Smart Set. It was called "The Garden of Dreams," and began:

There's a beautiful garden of dreams
That comes when the daylight falls.

Can any of your readers furnish the complete poem and the author's name?

F. ARCHER.—Can your readers furnish for me a complete copy of the following fragment of a poem, called "Bonnie Jean," I think? These stanzas are quoted from memory, and the name of the author is unknown to me.

BONNIE JEAN.

A bonnie lassie, so they said,
The laddies turn the lassie's head
Wi' singing ane a'
About her starry glancing een,
Her parted lips wi' pearls between,
And winsome dimples sma'.

And wha' sha' lead her out to dance,
And wha' sha' catch her witching glance,
Or tie her little shoon?
I dinna think the flirt's sae fair;
There's sweeter lassies anywhere;
Ye lose your hearts fu' soon.

'Twas so I spake in anger fu'
To see the laddies pickin' through
The trees where she maun hie;
Now, I lead the dance wi' Effie Lee,
And a' ye laddies follow me
And try it merrily.

But just before the dance begun
I turned and saw the little one;
Alas, for Effie Lee!
A little one wi' glancing een,
That whispered nane will dance wi' Jean,
Wi' ye na' come wi' me?

I saw her een sae sparkling fair;
Her little waves of sunny hair,
And winsome dimples sma';
Her twa wee hands upon my arm,
I could na' think it any harm,
And followed her awa'.

And now I'm dancing down the street
Behind twa wee bit twinkling feet,
The daftest lad of a';
The maddest of the mony wights
That sigh o' days and dream o' nights;
My wits ha' flown awa'.

And O to lead her out to dance,
And O to catch her witching glance,
To tie her little shoon!

As can be seen, the version is imperfect, but it is the best my memory affords. I shall be glad if it can be restored by your readers.

WILLIAM RICE.—I should be much obliged if some of your readers could locate for me a piece of poetry on friendship. I cannot give you any clue as to its origin, beyond this, that it spoke of how quickly friends may be separated, or friendship broken, by some slight misunderstanding, and I remember the last lines were "Like ships at sea, go down when heaven is all tranquillity."

If it is some fugitive piece, there may be of course difficulty in unearthing it.

L. JONES.—Can any of your readers put the writer on the track of an early story of Mark Twain? It is a study in insanity. A traveler stays over night in the house of a man who has apparently prepared for a guest. He explains that his wife is coming home. The traveler discovers that the wife has been dead many years, and that her husband thus prepares for her return every evening. The story was described to the writer as "the best thing Mark Twain ever wrote."

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NEW YORK BOOK ANNOUNCEMENTS

Preliminary Lists of Autumn Novels—Important Works of Science—Unpublished Letters of Robert Fulton.

FIRST on the Century Company's list of Fall books and published this week is a work entitled "Municipal Government," by Frank J. Goodnow, Eaton Professor of Administrative Law and Municipal Science in Columbia University. Prof. Goodnow is already known as the author of a book on a similar topic, "City Government in the United States." His present volume is intended for the general reader as well as the college student.

Next week the Century Company will bring out two new books. One of these is a novel called "Zandrie," by Marian Edwards Richards, whose sister, Harriet Roosevelt Richards, has contributed a colored frontispiece to the volume. The other book is an important contribution to the literature created by the impending Fulton celebration, and is written by the inventor's great-granddaughter, Alice Crary Sutcliffe. "Robert Fulton and the Clermont" is the title given to her book by Mrs. Sutcliffe. In it she has endeavored to give the authentic story of Fulton's early experiments, culminating in his final historic achievements, and to this end the author has brought together a great quantity of hitherto unpublished Fulton letters, drawings, and pictures. Taken as a whole the volume is said to contain "the most remarkable collection of illustrations relating to Fulton ever brought together."

Some Autumn Novels.

A second book by "Frances Little," (Mrs. Fanny C. Macauley,) author of "The Lady of the Decoration," is announced for early publication in October by the Century Company. Like its popular predecessor, this forthcoming novel has its scenes laid in Japan, and the Japanese atmosphere of the story will be enhanced, it is believed, by the illustrations, the work of a Japanese artist, Genjiro Kataoka, a former pupil of J. H. Twatchman in New York, and now living and painting in Tokio. The title of Mrs. Macauley's new story is "Little Sister Snow." As an evidence of the sustained popularity of her first book, "The Lady of the Decoration," it is said that the latter, although now more than three years old, "still continues to be among the best selling books on its publisher's lists, several thousand copies a month being the usual output."

Three books are promised for next week by D. Appleton & Co. One of these is a new novel by Joseph C. Lincoln, author of "Cy Whittaker's Place," &c., called "Keziah Coffin." "Keziah" is a "typical Cape Cod old maid," and the scenes and characters of the story, like those previously depicted by Mr. Lincoln, are thoroughly saturated with the atmosphere and humor belonging to the Cape. One of the other books published at the same time with "Keziah Coffin" is in striking contrast with the latter—a novel of fashionable London society by Priscilla Craven called "The Pride of the Graftons." The third book is a new and enlarged edition of Roger B. Whitman's "Motor Car Principles." The original of this work was prepared for use as a textbook in the New York School of Automobile Engineers, its author being the Technical Director in that institution. It is also intended as a practical handbook for the layman, having been written in untechnical language and treating throughout of those subjects about which the average motorman is in need of detailed and authoritative information.

It is announced that the book and print department of Outing Publishing Company is being reorganized, with offices at 315 Fifth Avenue, New York. The first book published by the new company appears this week under the title "A Guide to the Country Home," by Edward Kneeland Parkinson.

Fiction, Nature, Sociology.

This week Doubleday, Page & Co. publish a first instalment of their Fall books, some of which have been noted in advance in these columns, as follows: "A Reaping," by E. F. Benson, author of "The Climber." This little volume might properly be characterized as a work of fiction, since it carries something like a plot through its pages. In style, however, it is more like a series of essays bound together by a thread of romance. The chapters follow the months of the year, the story, or essay, commencing with the month of June. A tale of adventure in medieval times entitled "The Leopard and the Lily," by Marjorie Bowen, author of "The Viper of Milan," &c. A poetic drama on a Biblical subject by Cale Young Rice, author of "Yolanda of Cyprus," &c., entitled "David." "The Garden Week by Week," by Walter P. Wright, author of "The Perfect Garden," &c. This, as its subtitle informs the reader, is "A practical handbook to gardening operations for every week in the year and to the culture of all important plants." In the arrangement of its chapters it follows the calendar, commencing with the first week in January and closing with the last week in December. Scattered through the pages are numerous colored plates and half-tone engravings, and 100 "practical illustrations." A volume called "Men the Workers," containing a series of twelve lectures and articles, extending from the year 1889 to 1898, by Henry Demarest Lloyd. This volume is Mr. Lloyd's final contribution to the subject of the development of organized labor, and has been edited by Anne Withington and Caroline Stallbohm. A biography of "Wendell Phillips, Orator and Agitator," by Lorenzo Sears, L. H. D.

Three of their Fall books are published this week as follows by Longmans, Green & Co.: "The Theory of Structures," dealing with such practical matters in the science of building as girders, arches, bridges, columns, earth pressure, &c., by R. J. Woods, M. E., of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill. The volume contains 152 illustrations. In the "Monographs on Biochemistry," edited by R. H. Adders Plimmer, D. Sc. and F. G. Hopkins, M. A., D. Sc., &c., "Researches on Fungi: An account of the Production, Liberation, and Dispersion of the Spores of Hymenomycetes, Treated Botanically and Physically. Also some observations upon the Discharge and Dispersion of the Spores of Pscomycetes and of Pilobolus," by A. H. Reginald Buller, B. Sc., &c., Professor of Botany at the University of Manitoba, with five plates and 83 figures in the text, and "The Elements of Machine Design," a revised and enlarged edition of a practical work on the general principles of mechanics, by W. Cawthorne Unwin, LL. D., F. R. S.

A New Palgrave.

A new edition of Palgrave's "Golden Treasury," containing the two volumes in one, is published this week by the Macmillan Company. The complete work contains an anthology of English lyric poetry, from its beginnings down to and including the best lyrics of such Victorian poets as Tennyson, Browning, and others of their contemporaries. Later in the season the Macmillans promise an American "Golden Treasury," edited by Prof. Curtis Hidden Page.

Next week the Macmillan Company will publish, simultaneously with its stage production, in New York, Israel Zangwill's play, "The Melting Pot." A sixth edition is announced of William Allen White's "A Certain Rich Man," a little more than a month since the first edition of this novel was issued.

Next week Brentano's expect to publish a novel by Gerald Biss, entitled "The Dupe." This is a bit of fiction of the "detective story" order, and involves a murder, followed by a series of adventures, all of which engrosses the attention and the activities of the sleuths of Scotland Yard. Another novel, to be published at the same time, bears the title "Henry in Search of a Wife," and is by Alphonse Courlander, author of "The Sacrifice," &c. Mr. Courlander's former books have been noted for their decidedly sombre realism. In his forthcoming story, however, he has turned out what The London Bookman describes as "one of the gayest and most charming of sentimental comedies." Later in the month will be published a volume by S. Parnell Kerr on "George Selwyn and the Wits," illustrated with sixteen full-page plates.

Myrtle Reed's new novel, "Old Rose and Silver," which G. P. Putnam's Sons had expected to bring out during the first week of this month, will not be published until the 15th—a postponement due, it is reported, to an unexpected "influx of advance orders." Another novel, of a very different type from "Old Rose and Silver," promised for this season, is "The Socialist," by Guy Thorne. As the title of the book suggests, the story is a portrayal of certain features of class antagonism in modern society that have of late attracted the attention of writers of fiction in a number of notable instances. In this connection it may be worth recalling that Mr. Thorne's previous novel, "When It Was Dark," probed this subject of social unrest to a depth sufficient to elicit a sermon from the Bishop of London.

Early this month the Putnams expect to bring out a new book by Francis A. MacNutt on the subject of the old Spanish conquistadores. In this field Mr. MacNutt has already contributed two books: "Las Casas" and "Letters of Cortes." His forthcoming work will be entitled "Fernando Cortes and His Conquest of Mexico," and it is said to be of a unique interest, owing to the fact that the author has brought together in it a considerable amount of data the effect of which is to rehabilitate the character of the conqueror of Mexico, who is here portrayed as a man by no means lacking in those finer, humane qualities which historians have generally denied him.

Dr. Saleeby on Eugenics.

Six of their Fall books have just been published, as follows, by Moffat, Yard & Co. "Parenthood and Race Culture," by C. W. Saleeby, M. D., F. R. S. This is an attempt, as stated in the preface, to define as a whole the general principles of race culture, or eugenics. The work is exhaustive, the result, according to the author, of years of study and investigation in the intricate problems of heredity and allied subjects, and in its statement is divided into two parts, the theory and the practice of eugenics. "The Life of Mirabeau," by S. G. Tallentyre, author of "The Life of Voltaire," &c., with photogravure frontispiece and other portraits. As already noted in these columns, this book is the result of much research, and is an endeavor to present a dramatic as well as a truthful portrayal of one of the most remarkable figures in the French Revolution. "Marriage as a Trade," by Cicely Hamilton. This work, although it arraigns some of the vital features of the present social system in their relation to the problem of sex, is not a plea for political or other rights for women, but is in advocacy, among other things, of "a view of marriage which would make it a real partnership, not merely a partnership in social or parental affairs." "The Making of the English Bible," by Samuel McComb, M. A., D. D., author, with Dr. Elwood Worcester and Dr. Isidor Coriat, of "Religion and Medicine." A study of the Bible in the light of recent investigations, as already noted at length in these columns. "The Light Beyond the Shadows," by Hope Lawrence. This is another book "addressed to those who suffer," by the author of "A Letter of Hope." "The Music Lover," a new and cheaper edition of an essay by Dr. Henry Van Dyke.

Drama, Memoirs, Travels.

Next week Charles Scribner's Sons expect to publish three of their Fall books, as follows: "A Rose of Savoy; Marie Adelaide of Savoy, Duchess de Bourgogne, Mother of Louis XV.," by H. Noel Williams, author of "The Women Bonapartes," "Madame Recamier," &c. As described some time ago in these columns, this book portrays the life and times of Marie Adelaide of Savoy, who came to Versailles in 1696 to wed the young Duke of Bourgogne. "Recollections of a Long Life," by Lord Broughton, (John Cam Hobhouse,) with additional extracts from private diaries, edited by his daughter, Lady Dorchester. Lord Broughton, it may be remembered, was the intimate friend of Lord Byron, his confidant at college and in after life. "Diversions in Sicily," by Henry Festing Jones. This book is the result of an unconventional trip through Sicily, and aims to give an intimate picture of the recreations, religion, and daily life of the natives of that island.

Early this month Henry Holt & Co. expect to publish an historical romance by Wilson Vance, father of Louis Joseph Vance, entitled "Big John Baldwin." The hero of the novel was a Puritan, and the story deals with his boyhood and his career as a soldier under Cromwell to the time when, as a leader of a colony in Virginia, he there establishes prosperity and law. The book is described as giving "the autobiography of a man whose narrative of physical contests and strifes of conscience portrays a simple, naïve, resolute character."

Books for Children.

Several important books for children are issued this month by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. The first is entitled "Winning Their Way," and is by the Rev. John T. Faris, a Pennsylvania clergyman. It contains the lives of forty-eight men, "who have accomplished something worth while." "School Children the World Over," for younger readers, is a quarto volume, telling, through photograph and text, the conditions of school life from Malay to America. "The Boys and Girls of the White House," by Agnes C. Sage, contains accounts of the children who have lived in the Executive Mansion. It is illustrated with many half tones from photographs. "Great Operas for Young People," is the title of a book which tells the stories of Faust, Aïda, and Lohengrin, illustrated with pictures in colors.

A new book by Sewall Ford in which Shorty McCabe learns how to run a motor car, will be published this Fall by Mitchell Kennerley. "Honk! Honk!" is the title, and the illustrations are by F. Vaux Wilson. Another Fall novel, the publication of which was postponed from the Spring, is "Once Aboard the Lugger," a love story by A. S. M. Hutchinson. The firm publishes this week a novel by Mrs. Belloc Lowndes, entitled "The Uttermost Farthing," the appearance of which in England recently gained for its author a number of enthusiastic critiques.

Meredith and "East Lynne."

"A Man of Kent," solemnly commenting in The British Weekly on the recently published statement that the late George Meredith as "reader" to Messrs. Chapman & Hall, advised against the acceptance of Mrs. Henry Wood's "East Lynne," estimates that by acquiescing in this rejection the firm really paid £100,000 for the privilege of having Meredith "read" for them. It is probable that more than one other person read the story before its fate was decided. Publishers seldom pin their faith on a single reader, even if he be a Meredith.

"Mr. Phillips holds up to us the mirror of ourselves."

The Hungry Heart
a novel
by
David Graham Phillips

Courtney, the heroine, is a never-ending surprise to the reader until he comes to realize the keynote of her character—a passion for looking facts squarely in the face.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, NEW YORK

Picture Section, Part 1.

The New York Times

Sunday, Sept. 5, 1909.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS OF THE NEW SEASON.

GRACE GEORGE, to Appear In a New Play.

ADRIENNE AUGARDE, in "The Dollar Princess."

SCENE FROM "THE ARCADIANS," The English Musical Play to be Produced Here.

FRANCES STARR, in "The Easiest Way." (Photo by White.)

ELEANOR ROBSON, in "The Dawn of a To-morrow." (Photo by Sarony.)

MAXINE ELLIOTT. (Photo by Otto Sarony Co.)

Fritzi Scheff. (Photo by Maffett.)

SCENE FROM "THE PASSING OF THE THIRD FLOOR BACK."

LAURA NELSON HALL, in "The Sins of Society." (Photo by White.)

Maude Adams.
Her Newest Photograph.
(By Sarony.)
(Copyright, 1909, By Charles Frohman.)

KATHERINE FLORENCE,
in "Paid in Full."
(Photo by White.)

SCENE FROM "THE FLORIST SHOP." (Photo by Hall.)

CONSTANCE COLLIER,
in "Israel."

FLORENCE ROCKWELL,
in "The Barrier."
(Photo by Bangs.)

MARY RYAN,
in "The Fortune Hunter."
(Photo by Davis & Eickemeyer.)

MABEL TALIAFERRO,
To Be Starred in "Springtime."
(Photo by Moffett.)

Hedwig Reicher,
in "On the Eve."
(Photo by Wishkin.)

GRACE ELLISTON,
in "An American Girl from France."

Margaret Anglin,
in "The Awakening of Helena Richie."

SCENE FROM "THE FLAG LIEUTENANT."

Katherine Emmet, in "The Bridge." (Photo by Sarony.)

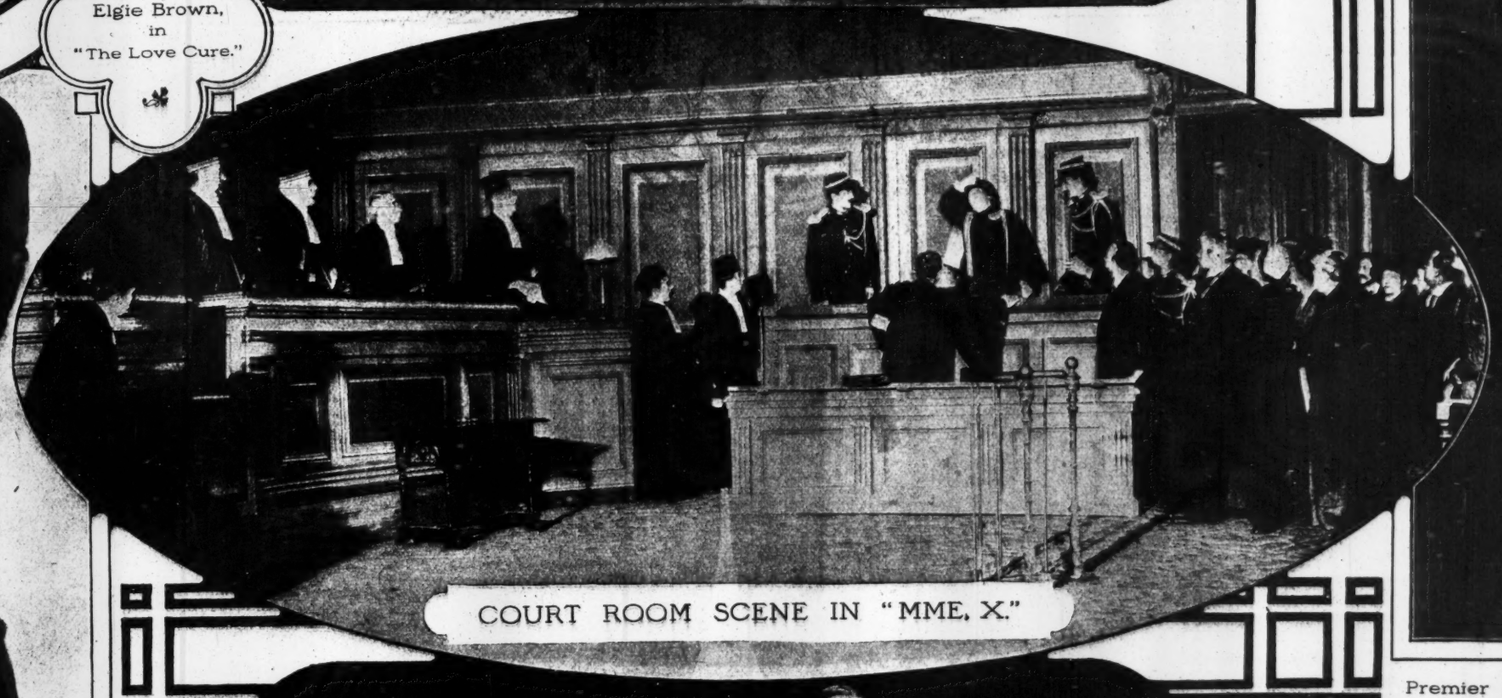
Charlotte Walker, to Appear in "Just a Wife."

MARIE BOOTH RUSSELL, With Robert Mantell.

MARIE DORO. Photo by Sarony.

SCENE FROM "PENELOPE," in Which Marie Tempest Will Appear.

Elgie Brown, in "The Love Cure."



COURT ROOM SCENE IN "MME. X."

MLLE. RAYOR, Premier Danseuse in "The Candy Shop."

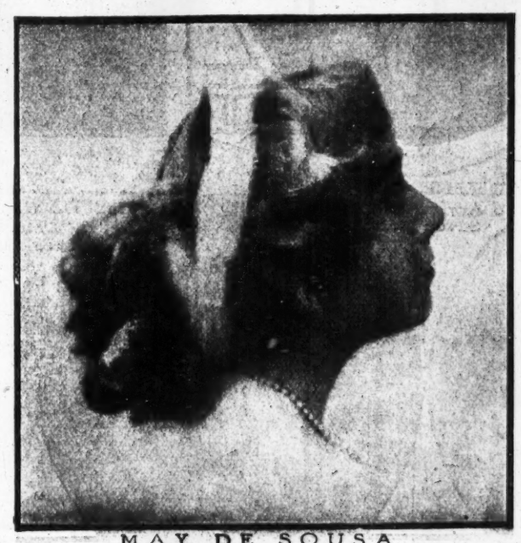
Mrs. Fiske, in "Salvation Nell."

Ethel Barrymore, who Will Appear in "Mid-channel." (Photo by Sarony.)

Scene from "The Earth," as Produced in London.

To Be Seen Here Shortly.

PHOEBE DAVIES, in a New Play by Wm. J. Hurlbut.



MAY DE SOUSA, To Appear in a New Play. (Photo by Moffett.)

Grace van Studdiford, in "The Golden Butterfly." (Photo by Marceau.)

Dorothy Donnelly, in "Mme. X"

BLANCHE BATES
in "The Fighting Hope."
(Photo by White.)

MARY ELIZABETH FORBES
in "The Man from Home."

VIOLA ALLEN
in "The White Sister."

GRACE FILKINS,
Te Play in "An American Widow."
(Photo by Mishkin.)

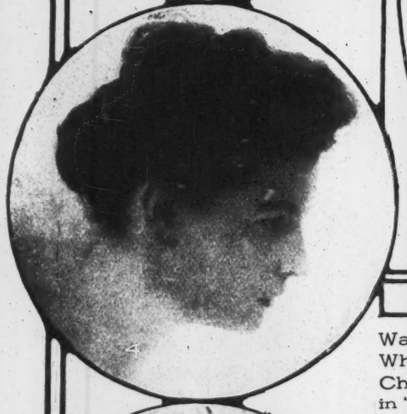
STELLA HAMMERSTEIN,
To Apper in 'On the Eve."
(Photo by Mishkin.)

ALLA NAZIMOVA
in a New Play.

Scene from
"The Dollar
Mark."
(Photo by White.)

Walker
Whiteside and
Chrystal Herne
in "The Melting Pot."
(Photo by Harris & Ewing.)

A Scene from the
Gymnase Play "L'Ane
de Buridan"
(Buridan's Donkey), in
Which John Drew
Will Appear.



FANNIE WARD
in "Eunice."

ADELINE GENEE,
To Appear in "The
Silver Star."

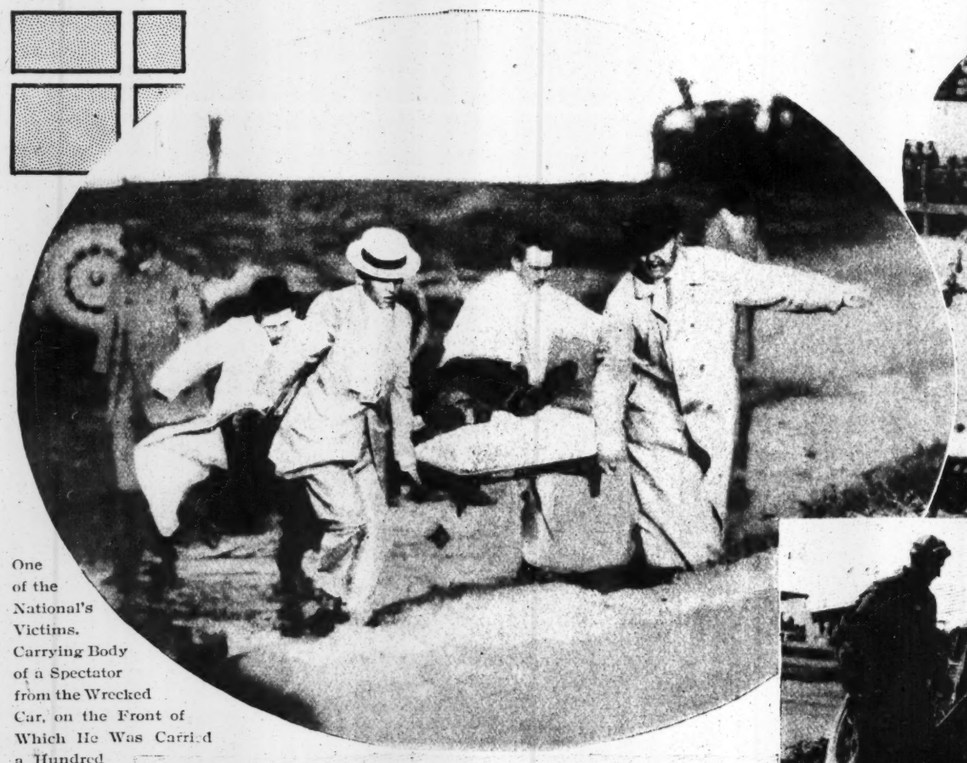
HATTIE WILLIAMS
in "Detective
Sparkes."

Circles (1) Lillian Russell in "The Widow's Might." (2) Helen Ware in "The Third Degree." (3) Grace Hazard in "The Parisian Model." (4) Blanche Hamilton Fox with Italian Grand Opera Co., at the Academy. (5) Jane Grey in "Is Matrimony a Failure?" (6) Mabel Cameron in "The Only Law." (7) Gertrude Coghlan to Appear in "The Noble Spaniard." (8) Alice Yorke in "A Broken Idol." (9) Annie Russell to Appear in a New Play "Husband." (10) Blanche Ring. (11) Mme. Kalich to Appear in a New American Drama. (12) Olga Nethersole in "The Writing on the Wall." (13) Josephine Cohan in "The Yankee Prince." (14) Kathryn Osterman to Star in a New Play.

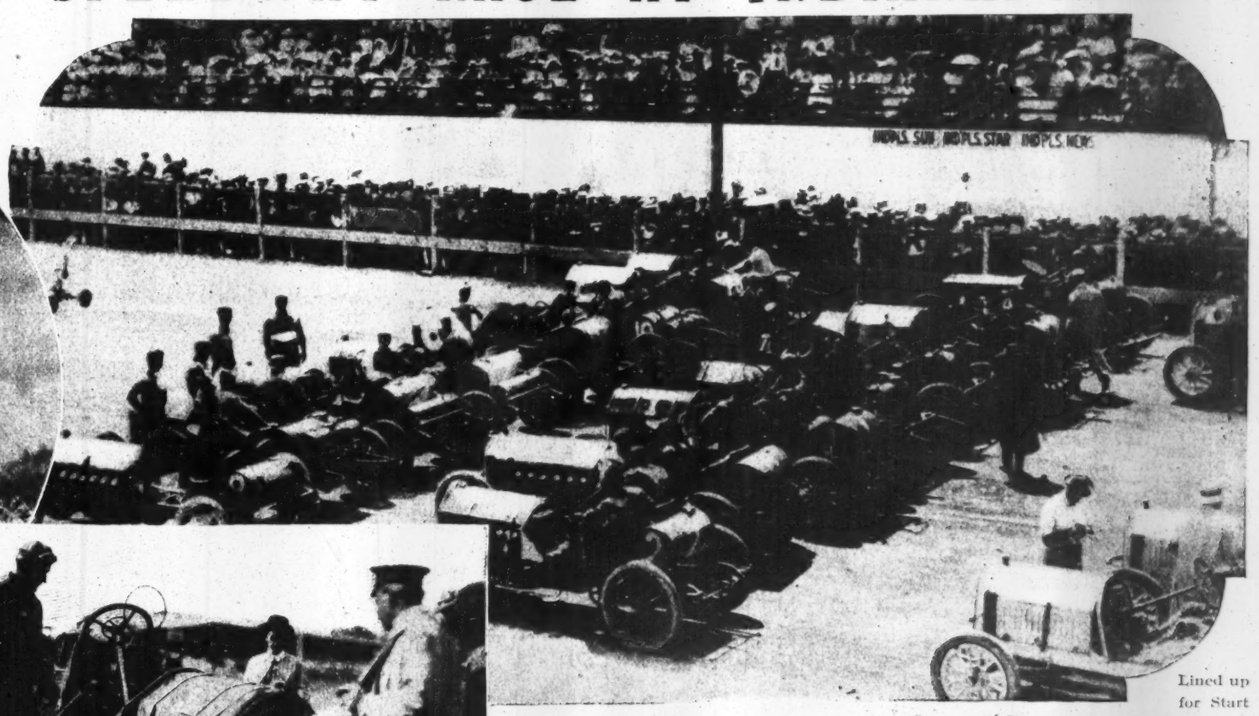
THE WAR IN MOROCCO: THE MOORISH ATTACK ON THE SPANISH POSITION

View of the Interior of the Posada del Cabo Mareno, Around Which the Fight Raged. (Photos Paul Thompson.)
Inserts—(1)—Melilla Artillery Repulsing an Attack—(2)—Spanish Artillery Locating a Battery to Dominate the Plains from Which an Attack Is Expected.

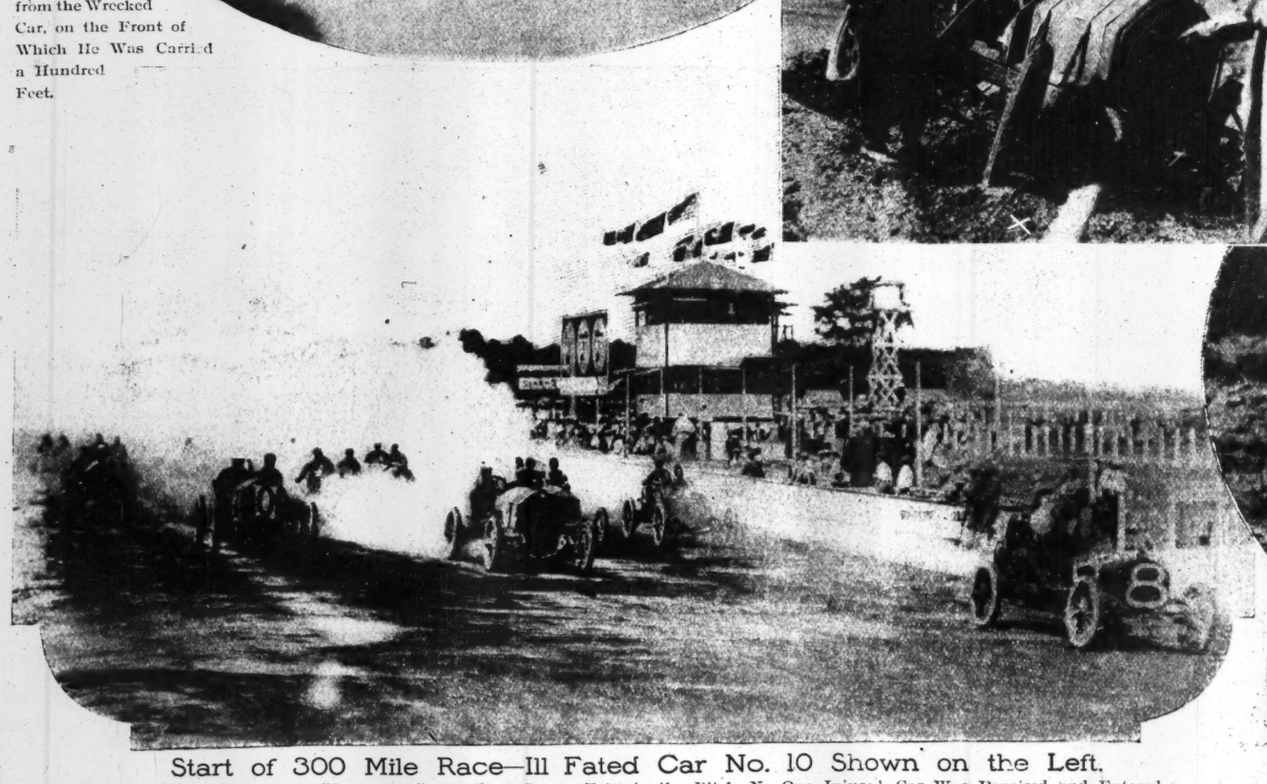
THE FATAL AUTOMOBILE SPEEDWAY RACE AT INDIANAPOLIS



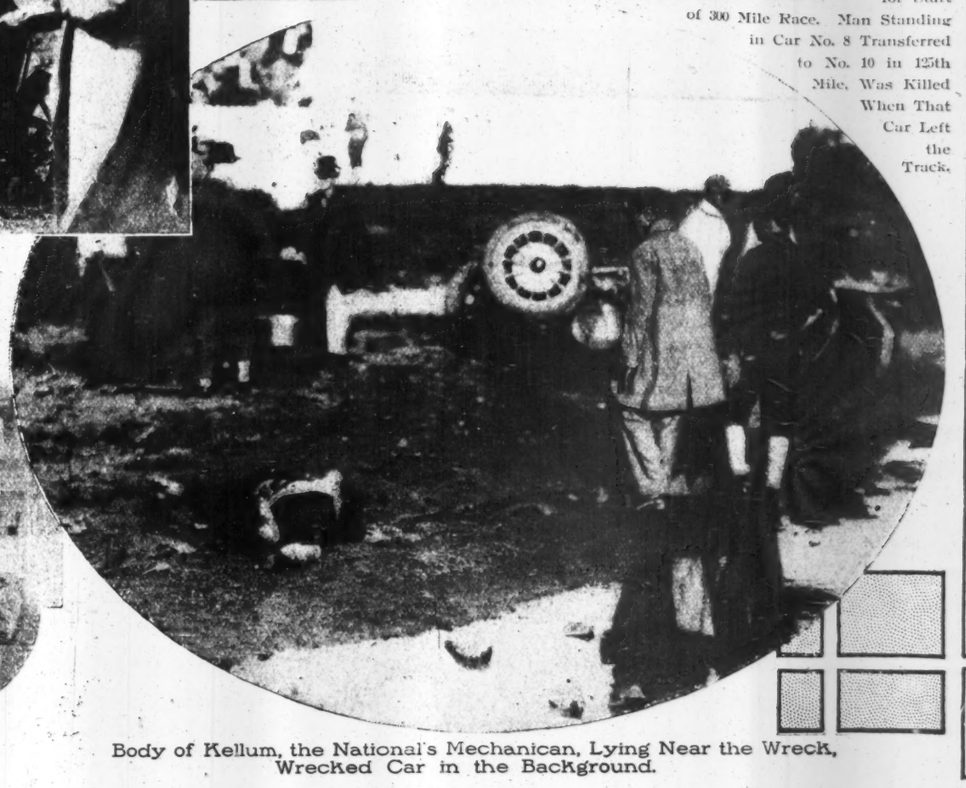
One of the National's Victims. Carrying Body of a Spectator from the Wrecked Car, on the Front of Which He Was Carried a Hundred Feet.



Lined up for Start of 300 Mile Race. Man Standing in Car No. 8 Transferred to No. 10 in 125th Mile, Was Killed When That Car Left the Track.

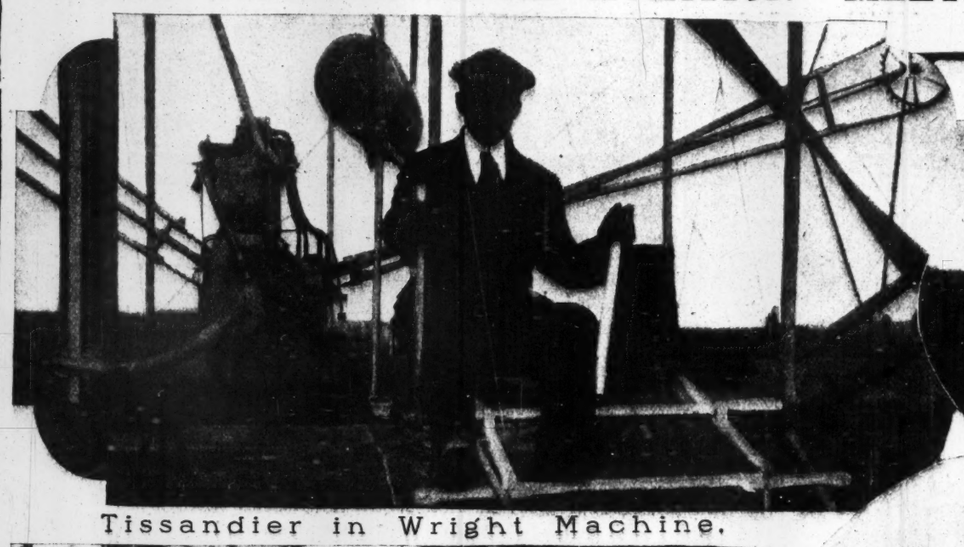


Start of 300 Mile Race—Ill Fated Car No. 10 Shown on the Left.
Insert (X)—The Apperson "Jackrabbit"—the First Car to Take to the Ditch—No One Injured—Car Was Repaired and Entered Race 125 Miles Behind.

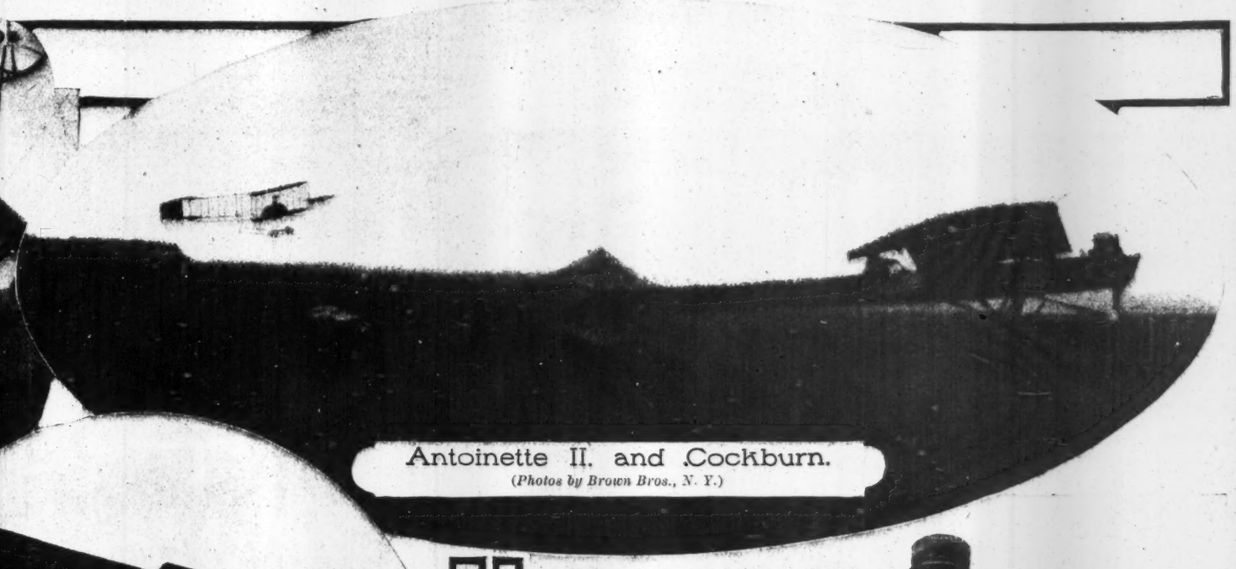


Body of Kellum, the National's Mechanican, Lying Near the Wreck, Wrecked Car in the Background.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL AVIATION "MEET" IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY, AT RHEIMS, FRANCE

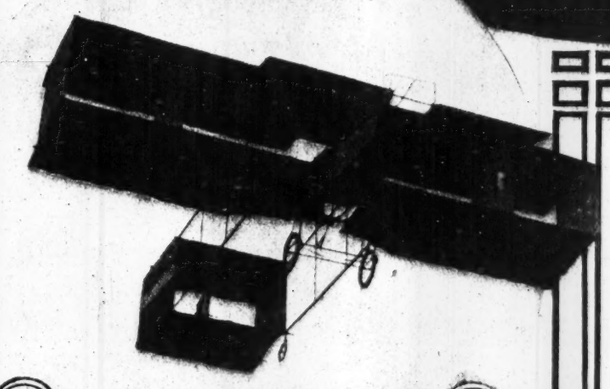


Tissandier in Wright Machine.



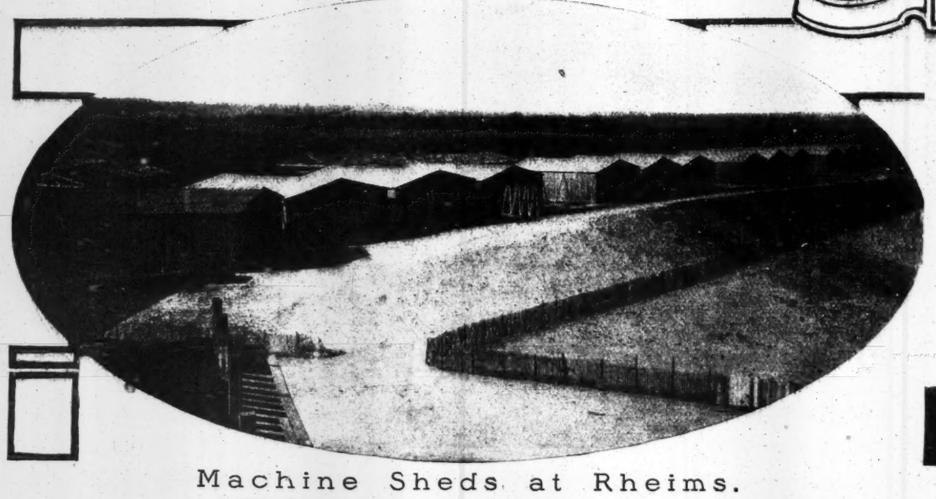
Antoinette II. and Cockburn.
(Photos by Brown Bros., N. Y.)

Paulhan in Biplane Voisin.



Sommer in Farman Machine Breaking World's Record.

Capt. Burgeut in the Antoinette Monoplane.



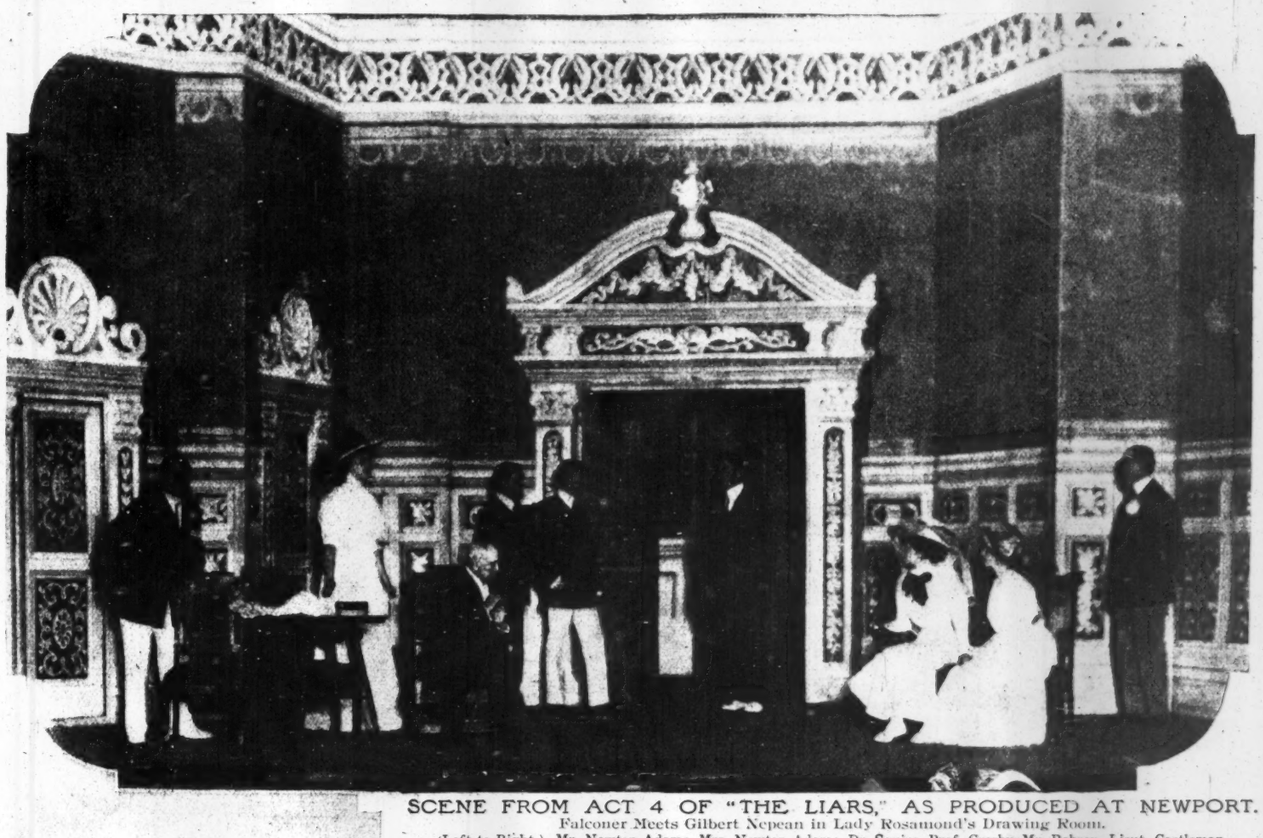
Machine Sheds at Rheims.

Demarest in Monoplane Antoinette.

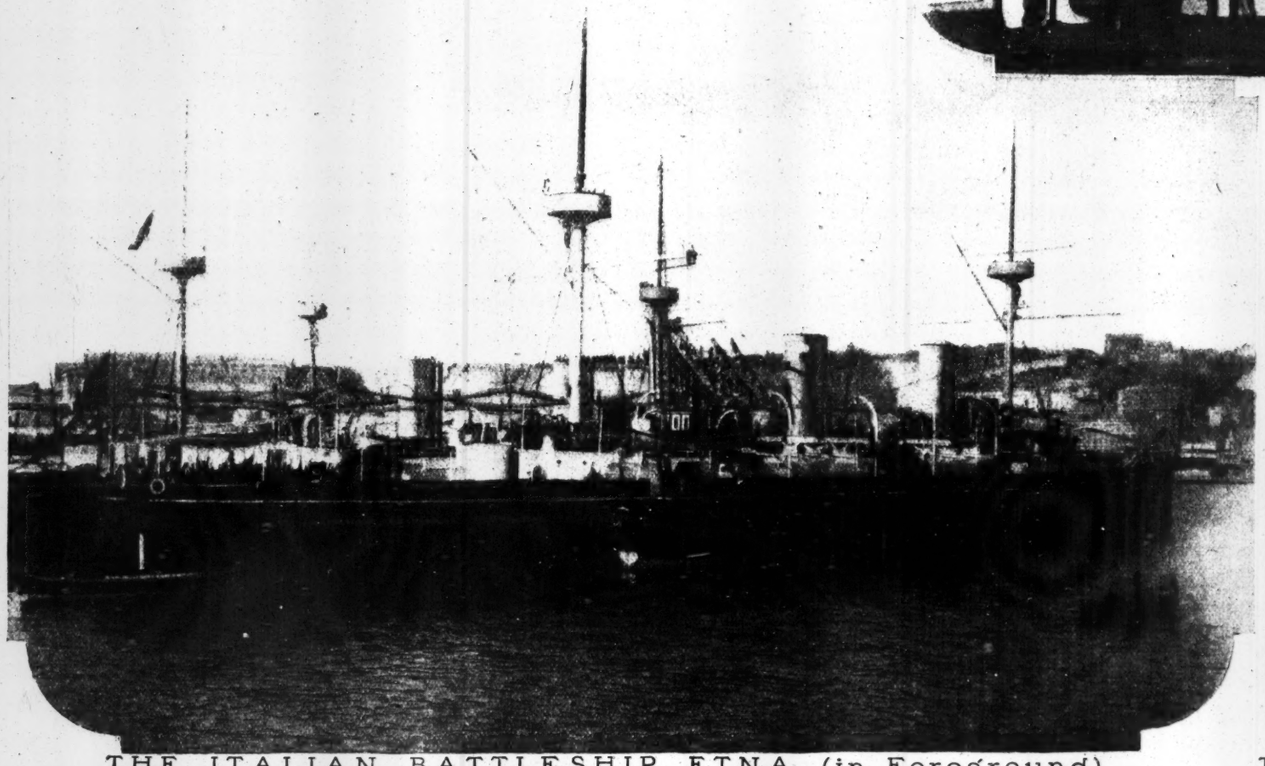
Cockburn at Mourmelon.

Late Photo of the Duchess of Marlborough.
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont in the Background.
(Photo by G. G. Bain.)

Lady Beerbohm Tree,
Christening a Lion Cub.
(Photo by Underwood & Underwood)

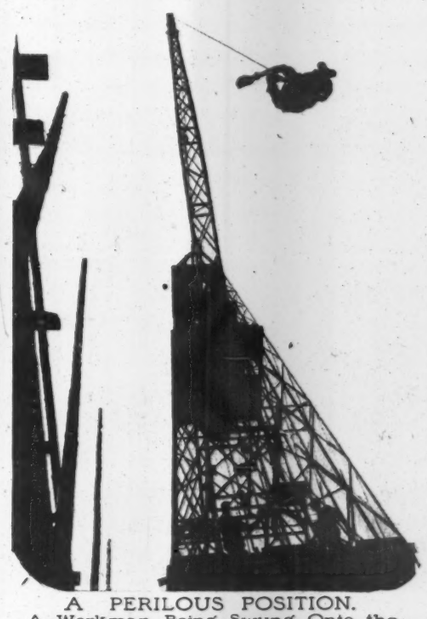


SCENE FROM ACT 4 OF "THE LIARS," AS PRODUCED AT NEWPORT.
Falconer Meets Gilbert Nepean in Lady Rosamond's Drawing Room.
(Left to Right.) Mr. Newton Adams, Mrs. Newton Adams, Dr. Squire, Prof. Crosby, Mr. Robson, Lieut. Castleman, Miss Marianna Fullum, Mrs. Sidney J. Colford, Jr., Lieut. Cronan. (Photo by Aime Dupont.)



THE ITALIAN BATTLESHIP ETNA (in Foreground)
to be Present at the Hudson-Fulton Celebration.
(Photo by G. G. Bain.)

The Most Talked Of Man in England To-day; Chancellor Lloyd-George, On His Way to the House.



A PERILOUS POSITION.
A Workman Being Swung Onto the Iron Framework of a New Building.
(Photos, Brown Bros., N. Y.)

CHRISTINE NORMAN,
To Appear in "Israel."
(Photo by Bangs.)

NELL FORBES,
in "A Gentleman from Mississippi."
(Photo by Matzene.)

FLORA ZABELLE,
To be Seen in "The Man from Broadway."
(Photo by White.)

LOUISA DREW,
in "The Florist Shop."
(Photo by Hall.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Invitation to New York visitors to call and examine her beautiful variety of

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Fluffy Ruffers, Knobby Knots, Transformation, Cluster Puffs, Psyche Curls, Coronet Braids, &c.

Exquisite White and Gray Hair to Match Every Shade.

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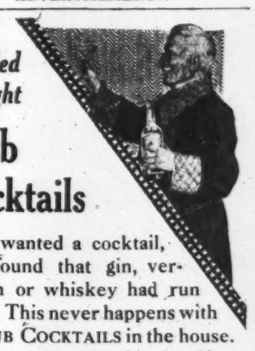

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for three-quarters of a century have been known as makers of the smartest and finest quality of stockings, keep the largest assortment, and give better values in all grades of hosiery for Men, Women and Children than can be found elsewhere.

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Evenings at 8—Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2

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Monday Matinee, Saturday Matinee — AIDA
Monday Eve., Wednesday Mat., Friday Eve. — LA BOHEME
Wed. Eve. — IL TROVATORE
Tues. Eve., Thurs. Eve., Sat. Eve. — RIGOLETTO

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH.
MARGARET ANGLIN
in a New Play, in Four Acts, entitled
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Adapted from Margaret Deland's Novel
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MAIL ORDERS NOW BEING RECEIVED. Seats on Sale Thursday, September 16th.

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SEASON 1909-10

Miss Grace George in "A Woman's Way" (Special performances "Divorcons").
Mr. Mantell in Shakspere.
Mr. Louis Mann in "The Man Who Stood Still" (New play, "The Effort," about Jan. 1).
Mr. Wright Lorimer in "The Shepherd-King."
"The Dollar Mark," Mr. George Broadhurst's new topic-play, now running in Wallack's Theatre.
Mr. Tim Murphy in "My Boy" and other comedies (with Mr. Louis F. Werba).
"The Master Key," a new topic-play by Mr. Cosmo Hamilton.
"'Way-Down-East" — Fourteenth season of the perennial pastoral.

Mr. Brady and Mr. Jos. R. Grismer

"The Intruder," the new comedy by Mr. Thompson Buchanan, author of "A Woman's Way."
"A Gentleman from Mississippi"— five companies on tour.
"The Man of the Hour"—three companies on tour.
Miss Phoebe Davies in a new American comedy.
Mr. Thomas A. Wise in a new play—after Jan. 1.
Mr. Douglas Fairbanks in a new play—after Jan. 1.
Mr. Cyril Scott in a new play by Mr. George Broadhurst.

JESSE L. LASKY'S ATTRACTIONS---Season 1909-1910.

"THE MUSIC SHOP" — "BIRDLAND" — "THE PIANOPHIENDS"
"AT THE WALDORF" — "A NIGHT ON A HOUSE BOAT" — "AT THE COUNTRY CLUB"
"THE LOVE WALTZ" — "THE IMPERIAL MUSICIANS" — "THE SEVEN HOBOES"
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GUS EDWARDS Announces His Song Successes for the Season 1909-1910
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THEATRICAL MANAGERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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By OLIVER HERFORD
"The play with 2,000 laughs"
Liberty Theatre
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"A dashing, delightful military operetta from Vienna"
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Boston

THE LOVE CURE

OLIVER HERFORD'S MUSICAL ROMANCE OF STAGELAND
SCORE BY EDMUND EYSLER
Adapted from "KUENSTLERBLUT," the notable Continental success by Leo Stein and Karl Lindau.

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THEATRICAL MANAGERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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and the Manhattan Company in
Salvation Nell
By Edward Sheldon
Beginning October 11

GEORGE ARLISS
in a play founded upon W. J. Locke's
Septimus
By Philip Littell
Beginning October 11

GUY BATES POST
in
The Bridge
By
Rupert Hughes
Beginning September 4

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HENRY MILLER

Will present during the coming season the following attractions:

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The Family,
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Her Wife's Husband,
A. E. THOMAS.

Mr. Miller will appear in London at the Adelphi Theatre in "The Great Divide" and "The Servant in the House" during the coming winter.

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Season of 1909-10 *Season of 1909-10*

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THOMAS E. SHEA in A New Play "The Native Son" *By Winchell Smith and James Montgomery*

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